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Sympathy With Italy

Representative John McCormack of Massachusetts has expressed the hope that the people of Italy will in the near future refuse to allow Chancellor Adolf Hitler to treat Italy as a mere province. The blame for the condition of Italy he places squarely where it belongs, upon the shoulders of Mussolini, the opportunist who failed. And with this opinion the majority of the world will agree. Mussolini made an egregious blunder when, inspired by a desire to avenge the humiliations of the French Empire and from what he believed would be the fall of the British Empire, he hurled his countrymen into an unequal struggle—unequal against friend and foe. After a few initial successes while the British Empire sirdling its loins, the Italians met nothing but defeat after defeat, humiliation after humiliation, which came to a climax in the series of blows inflicted upon their much superior armies by the Greeks. It was this series of defeats that brought Adolf Hitler actively into the Italian picture. He was forced to send his armies into the Balkans to save his Axis partner from a complete debacle. It was at this juncture that Mussolini showed that he was as equally unable to cope with the world as he was with his enemies. From that moment Italy ceased to be an independent factor in European affairs, and became what Representative McCormack has described it—a German province. It was known from before the outbreak of the war that Hitler never had much of an opinion of the Italian army. In fact, he is reported to have said that it was worth at least two divisions to the opposing side. But doubtless he had hopes of the Italian navy. Very badly did he need reinforcements of his sea power, and he probably hoped to get it from the speedy vessels which Mussolini then had at his disposal. He was disappointed. And perhaps the greatest insult that could have been thought up in a mind which would appear to take a special delight in giving offense, was his latest demand—that the Italian navy, or at least a portion of it, should be sold to the Bulgars for use in furthering his plans in the Black Sea. Hitler appears to have argued that the Italian navy could not make a very much worse showing than it has already done, and that, therefore, there could be no harm in seeing if Bulgars or Germans could do a little better. There is, of course, nothing wrong with the Italians as Italians. Their culture and their traditions are admired the world over, and the individual heroism of their people is admitted. But as Italians fighting in a cause for which they have no heart, and which the majority recognize to be the wrong one, there has proved to be something very wrong indeed. According to revelations made by "The Times," Italian soldiers are not properly equipped. Mussolini's boasted eight million bayonets seem to have miraculously vanished until Italian officers complain that if there is any further drain on their forces, they will not be able to defend even their own soil against a direct assault. There are shortages of all commodities, partly due to natural causes and partly to the penchant of the Nazis to remove everything which may be valuable for their own use, no matter whether the former possessors were partners or not. Yes, Italy deserves all the sympathy

she can get. But there will be greater sympathy if the Italians as a nation make an effort to take their destiny into their own hands. Who is responsible for their sad fate? Who deceived them for years with bombastic declarations? Mussolini. By now the truth of Mr. Churchill's words must have found its way deep into Italian hearts. One man, and one man only, is responsible—Mussolini.

German Exaggerations

Yesterday the Russo-German campaign entered upon its fourteenth week with the Germans in possession of only one of the four main immediate objectives they set out to secure. Kiev has been captured, Odessa has been invested for weeks and is successfully withstanding the besiegers, while Leningrad has also been surrounded. The Germans are still a comparatively long distance from Moscow. So also are they from Leningrad, for though they endeavor to make it appear that they are on the very outskirts of the city, the fact is that they are still anything from twenty to forty miles away. Hence it will not be at all surprising if today shows that another German promise—to bring about the fall of Leningrad over the week-end—remains unkept. The propaganda technique followed by the Germans during the last few weeks is probably the best indication of how the invasion of Russia has not proceeded according to plan. At first the above four cities were to be captured in the course of three weeks. Then, when it was found that the Russians were not permitting the easy walk-over which the German high command expected, the story was changed to the effect that it was not territory which matters in this struggle, but the annihilation of the Red Armies. That accounts for the highly fantastic figures which in recent days the Germans have been putting out concerning the numbers of prisoners taken, and the casualties inflicted upon the Russians. If their story were anywhere near the truth the original armies with which the Russians opposed the German onslaught would by now be completely wiped out, and the only opposition which they should be now encountering is that of the Russian militia, hastily thrown together and comparatively poorly equipped. That the world knows is not true. The German method of compiling figures is by now only too well known, and at the time of the multiplication of their figures is arousing so much German indignation. It would be idle to suggest for one moment that heavy losses are not being suffered by both sides in Russia, but it is quite certain that the German claims are greatly exaggerated, and that for the purpose of allaying the anxiety of the German people who see no end to the war which they were promised should be such a short one.

Broadcast Death

That the Germans are inflicting the death sentence upon German soldiers listening-in to foreign broadcasts is shown by a Transocean message from Berlin which states:

Berlin, September 28.—(Transocean)—German courts for the first time pronounced death sentences for listening-in to foreign radio broadcasts. The special court, Russian-Fuehrer sentenced Johann Wild, born in 1882, to death, plus four years imprisonment, for listening-in to foreign broadcasts and disseminating the news he had heard.

Before and after the world war Johann Wild had been active in Marxian organizations. After the National Socialist ascent to power he secretly listened in to foreign broadcasts. Making use of the material thus obtained, he wrote a pamphlet containing slander of the Fuehrer, and leading persons as well as the German armed forces. He had also induced his wife to tune in on foreign broadcasts and to relay foreign reports to neighbours and acquaintances.

The Court held that Wild had "consciously and intentionally committed treason." What, however, will puzzle most people is how the sentence will be carried out. Will the death sentence be executed before the imprisonment or vice versa, or will the imprisonment be indefinitely suspended so long as Wild remains completely dead? The sentence seems as completely irrational as the Nazi fear that too many German people are learning the truth from abroad. There is more than a probability that the gravamen of Wild's offence was not that of listening-in so much as of having written the pamphlet alleged to have slandered Hitler and his accomplices. It is perfectly plain that nobody could possibly be guilty of such an offence, or that if he is he has sinned in company with Hitler himself. The latter has so often proved himself to be a liar that it is completely impossible now to slander him in summary and fervent. Nazis will doubtless breathe a sigh of relief that the honour of their dishonoured Fuehrer has thus been vindicated.

A second death sentence was passed upon a Polish woman, housekeeper for a German physician, during whose absence she tuned in on his machine and invited her Polish friends to listen as well. She does not appear to have slandered Hitler, but merely to have gone in search of the truth. So many have died under the hand of the German executioner, and so many others will undoubtedly suffer the same penalty that, perhaps, one death more or less makes little difference. But the Germans are laying up a heritage of hate and contempt which it will take centuries to atone for. If, when the Axis has been defeated, the down-trodden masses of occupied Europe take a terrible revenge it will be in the circumstances only natural.

Aid to Russia

Are Britain and the United States doing all they can to aid Russia? This question has caused a certain amount of controversy in Britain and, to a lesser extent, in the United States, following recent Nazi successes on the eastern battlefield. There are those people in both countries who feel that supplies from the two great Democracies are not proceeding as quickly as they might, and in this they are not without ground. It is true that the Soviet Union to be of any great assistance to the Soviet Union in its fight against the well-equipped German hordes. True, so far, aid has been on a small scale. Everything has been against the despatch of supplies on a vast scale. When the Soviet Union was invaded in July there were only two routes open for the sending of aid—to Murnansk or Archangel in the north of Russia or to Vladivostok on the Pacific coast. The first-named route was open to attack by Axis surface vessels and aircraft based in Norway while the second route was handicapped by lack of shipping bottoms in the Pacific trade. At that time Iran was still under the domination of Axis agents and, until they had been driven out, could not be considered as a supply base for Soviet goods. Today, however, the Iranian route to the Soviet Union is open and feverish preparations are being made to send as much help as possible by the Iranian railways, hundreds of wagons for which have been rushed to complete readiness. In addition, now on their way to the Persian Gulf. This route is also open to American supplies. Nazi successes in the Crimean sector of the Russian front may mean that bombing attacks on the Iranian supply route will be carried out, but this should not cause more than temporary delays in the transhipment of much-needed war weapons to the Soviet Union. Before he left London for Moscow, Lord Beaverbrook urged all out aid to Russia and asked for more tanks than ever before. These are now being rushed by British workers and some of them may even be on their way to that country now. As has already been announced a wing of the Royal Air Force is fighting in Russia and the Russians themselves are flying British planes. America, too, has realized the need for an arrangement whereby U.S. \$100,000,000 may be spent by the Soviet Union in purchasing the United States' war material. Some of those purchases are now on the way to the eastern battlefield and more will be flowing in steadily increasing quantities in the near future. There are now in Moscow two missions—one from Britain and one from the United States—to ascertain Russia's needs and to satisfy those needs as quickly as possible. All this takes time. It is impossible to send supplies in vast quantities without the ground-work being prepared beforehand. First, vital information must be ascertained. Tanks have been asked for and tanks are on their way. Aeroplanes have been asked for and aeroplanes are already in action on the battlefield. Whatever else is asked for will be supplied in the shortest possible time for the time being. It is a terrible fight and it is a terrible time for the United States to fight and it is a terrible time for Britain and the United States go short themselves, Moscow will get the help it wants to fight Hitler and his tyranny.

CHINESE POLITICS

China's Role in Future May Make or Mar World Peace

London, Sept. 28.

CHINA is destined to become a major power in world politics; she may become a major stabilizing factor, or a great menace to international peace—this will depend on how she is reconstructed after the war, declared Dr. Wellington Koo addressing the British Association today on "Post-War Reconstruction in China."

Well planned economy with the full co-operation and collaboration of Great Britain and the United States should be worked out, he said. China should modernize her industries and agriculture to improve the standard of living of the masses, rather than for foreign trade.

Aid Without Recompense

The United States, in collaboration with Britain, should agree to provide sufficient financial and material aid for her national reconstruction, without provision for commercial and financial benefit in return. China should agree to export only those products which would not lead to unnecessary and undesirable competition for world markets, Dr. Koo continued.

Britain, the United States, and other nations should agree not to import, or to import only a limited quantity, of those articles to China which might tend to hamper the development of her industry and agriculture.

The United States and Britain should grant China full partnership in the present war, and in post-war reconstruction, and should cease to trust China merely from the standpoint of diplomatic expediency.

Change in Outlook Needed

New China calls for a fundamental change in the mental outlook towards her and the Far East on the part of Britain and the United States, he concluded.

The Chinese Ambassador to London, who presided over the morning session, which discussed science and post-war relief, said: "If the world should continue to be dominated by aggressive forces and cultivated barbarism, not only will science cease to flourish, but civilization will wither and die for want of fertilization."—Reuter.

Confidence of Dr. Koo Raised in England

London, Sept. 23.

"Dr. Wellington Koo (Chinese Ambassador to Great Britain) in his broadcast address last night gave an eloquent account of the situation of his country at the opening of the fifth year of its valiant struggle for independence and possession of its own soul," states the "Daily Telegraph."

"Every friend of freedom will rejoice in the Ambassador's confidence in the British people, and in his eloquent account of the situation of his country at the opening of the fifth year of its valiant struggle for independence and possession of its own soul," states the "Daily Telegraph."

"Dr. Koo, throughout his brilliant career as a statesman and diplomat, has been among the architects of a new China. He has lived to see the greatest of all its problems, namely creation of a living national spirit, hastened to solution by the brutal attack of a Power whose very objective is to defeat that purpose and keep the Chinese people in division, subjection and slavery. He has seen the great tasks of history, the "Daily Telegraph" adds, and to that "our Empire is taking part in measures of cooperation with the Japanese aggressor. It is our duty to increase that pressure by all practicable means."—Reuter.

Chinese Minister to Australia Feted

Canberra, Sept. 24.

"It is a great compliment to Australia that China should send such a man of distinction here," said Mr. A. W. Fadden, Prime Minister of Australia, when making a speech at an official Government luncheon for Mr. Hsu Mo, Chinese Minister to Australia, at Parliament House which was attended by many notabilities.

Mr. John Curtin, the Labour leader, also paid tribute to Mr. Hsu Mo, declaring that China must have parted with him with the greatest reluctance.

Mr. Hsu Mo replied: "Australians have a great and noble part in the creation of a new order built on justice and democracy."

"We are fighting on different fronts but with one common purpose and objective."

"In China, there is only one leadership and one aim—to offer invincible resistance to the invaders until our rights have been regained."—Reuter.

U.S. Mission to China Already En Route

Washington, Sept. 24.

The United States military mission to Chungking, headed by Brigadier-General John Magruder, is at present crossing the Pacific by Clipper. The first part of the mission left San Francisco on September 16 and the remainder on September 22, it was learned.—Domei.

Britain Sending Economic Mission to China

London, Sept. 27.

At the request of the British Government and on the invitation of the Chinese Government, Sir Otto Niemeyer, Director of the Bank of England, has undertaken a financial and economic mission to China. Sir Otto has recently been in Washington consulting American officials.

Mr. H. Merle Cochran, foreign service officer and technical assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, is travelling to China with him.

Sir Otto will also be accompanied and assisted by Mr. James Baxter, financial adviser to the Government of Burma, which has lent his services for this purpose.

Request by Chiang Kai-shek

Despatch of the mission is understood to be the result of a suggestion made some time ago by General Chiang Kai-shek that one of the means whereby Great Britain could assist China best was to send an economic mission.

Much importance has been attached to the suggestion, and this is shown by the selection of Sir Otto Niemeyer as British representative.

To Head Mission

Chungking, Sept. 28.

In welcoming the British Financial Mission to China the official "Central Daily News" this morning declared: "We hope the mission will not only strengthen China's resistance, but

will pave the way for British, Chinese and American economic co-operation in post-war reconstruction.

"Today Britain and China are sharing the same fate, fighting the same war. We are confident that Britain will triumph over the Axis and we believe that Britain is equally confident that China must eventually triumph over Japan. Britain's victory over the Axis will help China, the same as a Chinese victory over Japan will help Britain in the latter's struggle against the Axis."

The Ministry of Finance in a statement revealed that on the request of the British Government and on the invitation of the Chinese Government, Sir Otto Niemeyer has undertaken to head the Financial and Economic Mission to China.—Reuter.

Conference in Hongkong

Washington, Sept. 27.

The Treasury Department announced that Mr. H. Merle Cochran, technical assistant to Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, will leave for Hongkong tomorrow to confer with British and

Chinese Pilots to Train in America

New York, Sept. 25.

The September 29 issue of the magazine "Newsweek" reveals that a large-scale American training of Chinese pilots is about to start. Approximately 500 Chinese fliers, arriving in groups of fifty, will come to the United States for advanced training within the next six months, the "Newsweek" says.—Domei.

American, as well as Chinese officials on inter-related financial and economic problems.

Mr. Cochran, it was disclosed, will fly to Hongkong from San Francisco accompanied by Sir Otto Niemeyer, of the Bank of England, who has been conferring with United States officials in Washington.

Treasury Department sources said that the Hongkong conference will consider problems relating to the Stabilization Fund, Chinese foreign exchange control, as well as United States freezing control.—Domei.

Hunan Cities Heavily Bombed Since Early August

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Siangtan, Hu, Sept. 1.

HISTORY repeats itself, for three successive years Hunan has had extensive bombings in August, but this August, Siangtan received its worst. Beginning on August 3, bombs were dropped on the 12th ward and into the 16th with fires following. It is not known how many casualties resulted but there were many. The wounded were taken care of in the city and the Red Cross Hospitals. The doctors were called from all the hospitals of the city to attend the wounded and operations went on all through the night. The evacuation regulations were still on, but people became callous, for no bombings had occurred for months and the weather was hot, so they closed their doors and stayed at home.

The second raid was on August 6 which was even worse than the one on the 3rd. One would have thought that after one, the evacuation of the people would have been more general, but many of those who left their city homes took refuge in marshes and straw huts just back of the city and these sheds were bombed and burned with terrific loss of life. Two hundred and forty-seven were reported at the Presbyterian hospital that afternoon, many of whom died before aid could be given them.

Residential Areas Hit

The fourth raid was the most widespread in its destruction of the city. It is reported that eighteen planes started at the north end of the city in the old walled section and made a sweep right through the 18th ward, and bombs were dropped for the most part on residential areas. It was the first time that bombs fell in the walled section. Some fell not far from the magistrate's offices but no damage was done.

During this month many of Hunan's cities suffered severe bombing. Hengyang has had more than others, but no such wholesale destruction as on August 16th. One residence of the American Presbyterian Mission at the South Gate was partially destroyed and a Chinese physician's residence had a direct hit. Changsha also came under several heavy bombings and a fire on the North Street destroyed many of the makeshift homes and shops that have been rebuilt since the fire of 1938.

Mission Property Damaged

The only direct hit in Siangtan on mission property was in the 12th ward when a small bomb demolished the over street kitchen of the Community Guild School. Two residences of the Evangelical Mission in the 18th ward suffered severe shocks, many broken window panes, and shattered roofs.

The people now leave their homes at 7 a.m. and do not return till two or three in the afternoon. The markets open at night, largely instead of early morning and rice from the country moves in the late afternoon.

The rice harvest is on and a good crop is reported. Prices, however, have not dropped as it has been hoped they would with the coming of new rice.

Again there is a movement to regulate prices, which have had such wide-spread repercussions in recent months. It seems not to be a matter of prices but to have two prices, one for the military and one for the remainder of the population. Hoarding is prohibited, which often leads to confiscation of those who keep really hoarding but who keep sufficient for the whole year's use and for seed for the next year.

Schools' Opening Delayed

Opening of schools has been delayed, because of the wide-spread evacuation, and some have moved to the country. Teacher's salaries have had to be raised, because of the high cost of living.

Many foreigners have taken vacations on the Nan Yoh mountain this summer and have reported it cool and comfortable. The roads built by Governor Ho Chien years ago have been well kept up and many houses have been built. The Hunan Bible Institute buildings, not far from the mountain have been rented for school purposes for the coming year.

The new depot and railroad to the Siang river's edge in Siangtan is soon to be opened, which will be a great convenience to the travelling public. The express from Siangtan to Kiangling is a good train and makes the trip in twelve to fifteen hours daily. The railroad's training school has had a good session and there is a report of another being opened at an early date.

Reports of a new attack from the north are beginning to be rumoured but with all the air attacks of August nothing serious has yet occurred but this also is an uncertain affair, which may or may not happen again.

By order of the Ministry of Finance at Chungking transportation of wood oil has been strictly prohibited in all coastal districts in Chekiang and districts near occupied areas in the province.

Pacific "Status Quo", Idle Funds, Exchange Dominate Local Mart

Sept. 28.

LOCAL commercial circles who have pinned their hopes to the Hongkong Stabilization Board as the guiding star which, if it did not lead them to the land of plenty, at the least might have been expected to show them the path to a brighter future, must find themselves groping their way in the dark maze of exchange control by now.

Ranging from modest criticism to open defiance of the recent measures, opinions of local importers about the present state of affairs have not been too flattering during the past week. Although it has been taken for granted that, after a publication of a list of permitted imports, the policy of the Board was sufficiently clarified to warrant a smooth working of foreign trade on a smaller scale, the number of moot points has increased by leaps and bounds since the start of the operations of the new exchange control.

In the first place, it became known that various applications had been turned down, although they covered imports of so-called permitted goods. An importer, therefore, does not know whether his imports will be facilitated by cheaper exchange until the Board has passed upon this matter. Then it will be rather likely that the Board is more or less compelled to let some time pass in order to get an approximate idea as to the reaction of the market to the policy applied, for since by that method a pro-rata allotment can be brought about, at least at the beginning when the actual amount is not exactly known.

Applications Turned Down

Although it appears reasonable that applications for various important commodities such as cotton, flour, and wheat have been generally turned down in view of the fact that there are huge stocks in Shanghai, importers of other goods are not likely to be rejected for the same reason unless the actual amount of exchange at the disposal of the several groups is within rather moderate limits. In such a case, however, it might be advisable that a definite plan is formulated jointly by the Stabilization Board and the respective importers, so that importers may know from the outset the chances for obtaining cheaper exchange.

On the other hand, it is more or less foregone conclusion that available funds are not likely to be forthcoming to any liberal degree, and importers, therefore, with or without planning, will have to cut down their activities. In the event of an acceptable formula has been found, however, superfluous expenditure can be avoided.

In addition to the foregoing there is the problem of cargoes afloat or on order which have already arrived in Shanghai and for which no exchange has as yet been obtained. It is therefore not surprising that importers here are casting about for ways and means to keep at least a portion of their trade going.

Modern instruments of credit such as drafts and cheques have been brought into ill-repute recently, and the old banknotes which have staged a remarkable comeback in this city. Above all, the demand for United States dollar notes has been very strong as they are the only means of payment at the present juncture which enjoy international acceptance in contradistinction to sterling notes, which cannot be repatriated. The actual sending of notes, however, is bound to lead to various cumbersome practices and a number of local foreign banks refused for some time the acceptance of such banknotes during the past week, thus bringing about an easier trend on the banknote market.

Freezing measures on the Pacific were further tightened on Monday when the Hongkong authorities prohibited the withdrawal from Chinese National dollar accounts unless these transactions were made on behalf of "Free China" or Hongkong residents. The measure was primarily aimed against the smuggling trade of notes which has been practised for quite some time along the China coast.

Stock Market Shows Strength

While the foreign exchange market, legitimate or otherwise, did not react to any appreciable extent to the international outlook, Shanghai's Wall Street took stock of the international situation. In estimating however, the influences of the political outlook upon the local share market one must not lose sight of the fact that interpretations of the international situation affect only in a round-about way local share dealings since freezing considerations, local news, and, last but not least, the presence of huge idle funds act as silencers, so to speak, against the din in the international arena.

Making the trading week as a whole, one is bound to stress the orderly behaviour of the market, and though it looked on Monday as if the continual upward trend of stock quotations had come to a sudden halt, the following session again demonstrated the underlying strength of the market.

Monday's weaker trend came about as a result of large scale liquidation of long positions, and considerable profits by unloading their holdings which they had carried over the week-end.

Beginning from Monday, however, the market steadily gathered strength, and apart from occasional setbacks, industrial and shipping shares held very well, while rubbers experienced a more quiet trading period.

Midweek announcement by the Chinese Maritime Customs that

Banks Encourage Move Of Idle Funds

Shanghai, Sept. 30.

Thirty-one foreign-Chinese banks in Shanghai which are registered with Chungking are doing their best to help their government in trying to encourage people to send their idle money from Shanghai to free China by giving the latter all conveniences, including exemption from any remittance charges and drastic reduction of interest for money deposited in this city which reached the fabulous sum of \$1,024,958,112 at the end of last year, it is reliably learned. Of this sum more than \$600,000 was lent without commercial institutions as current deposits.

Previous Chinese reports said that the fact that most current deposits were entrusted to the banks revealed that many persons would like to use their money for speculative purposes, having no fixed idea of doing business, and this fact was said to have contributed to a large degree to the financial crisis faced by the city, plus its resultant increase of prices. While so much cash is being hoarded in the vaults of Chinese banks here, great care has been used by the banks in giving credit. They have lent only \$501,219,641 to merchants, and the worst of the banks have been holding thousands of cash as they have been able to use in a profitable way.

Interior Reconstruction

The limited field of investment in Shanghai, says the Shing Sheng News Agency, has led the banks to try their best to encourage people to send their cash to the interior of free China, where reconstruction programmes are being carried out. As soon as the four government banks received orders recently to the above effect, they at once began to offer interest of their fixed-term or long-term deposits to 10 or sometimes even 20 per cent. In addition to reducing interest, it said, commercial banks even decided not to give any interest when the sum of money deposited by a customer reaches a certain mark. Wei Wah cheques which are circulated in Shanghai as cash but which are discounted can be remitted to the interior to be used at their full value.

New Dutch Minister To China

Chungking, Sept. 26.

It was officially announced today that the Chinese Government has accepted the nomination of Baron Van Breugel Douma as the Netherlands Minister to China, who is expected to leave London for China soon. Baron Van Breugel was formerly Netherlands Minister to Greece.—Reuter.

A gold mining factory has been established in Kiangsi and mining has begun according to a Chinese report. The factory was established under the auspices of the Kiangsi Provincial Government and the Gold Mining Bureau of the Ministry of Economic Affairs with a capital of \$31,000,000, the report stated.

no exports would be allowed to unoccupied ports riveted attention and also affected yarn quotations. A closer investigation, however, divulged that exports to unoccupied areas have been cut down for quite some time, so that the announcement was held to have changed but little the prevailing state of affairs.

Various rumours of impending dividends or bonuses enlivened dealings on the local stock exchange, but only in the case of Metals these stories materialized in the announcement that company that an interim dividend of two dollars would be paid.

On the whole, the local financial situation has remained the same, with huge funds circulating in Shanghai and mostly finding their way into the local share market, which thus offers opportunities for speculative activities. Since many elements, otherwise engaged in different speculative markets, have enlarged the ranks of the trading community on the Shanghai stock exchange, further upward movements might be expected, brought about not so much by a radical revival of earnings and prospects but as a result of the enormous affluence of idle funds in Shanghai which might be expected to continue as long as the "status quo" in the Pacific is maintained.—N.W.W.

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A REFUTATION

Sept. 24.

On Monday there was published in these columns a review of the war of terrorism which has been going on in all parts of Shanghai for the past year. It expressed no comment, but gave a level account of what had happened. It is not the custom of British newspapers to express editorial opinion in any column save those usually devoted to that feature, namely, the language difficulty, to which the Japanese have so often referred, to which the Japanese military spokesman appears to have completely misunderstood the tenor of the article and to have laboured under the misapprehension that it was an expression of editorial opinion. The spokesman is reported by the "Sin Shun Pao," and apparently also by writers in Japanese contemporaries, to have alleged that the article in question encouraged terrorism and to have continued, "The 'North-China Daily News' is in fact a British Government organization and the publication of such a report apparently indicates that official British quarters are hostile towards us and so we cannot but feel much concerned about it."

The article did nothing of the sort though it is possible that some irritation has arisen over the fact that both sides of the picture were given. The Japanese Army spokesman is entirely misinformed if he believes that this journal is in any way connected with the British Government. It is an independent, privately owned newspaper having no affiliations with the British, or any other Government, and accepting no instructions whatever from any outside influence. That policy of the complete independence has been consistently followed throughout the whole of the lengthy history of this paper, and has been adhered to even when it ran counter to official ideas of what should be British policy in the Far East. When it has been considered necessary to criticise British, municipal or any other officials this journal has not hesitated to do so, and will not hesitate to do so in the future should occasion arise. This announcement has to be made periodically and this appears to be an appropriate moment for again emphasizing the fact that the "North-China Daily News" is completely untrammelled by any outside connections whatever.

With regard to the policy of this paper vis-a-vis of the war of terrorism which prevails, there can be no doubt in the minds of those who have read the very many leading articles on the subject which have appeared in on this page ever since the Shanghai area became the battle-ground of thugs and assassins. No local journal has been more emphatic in condemning these wretched murders than has been the "North-China Daily News." Out of many examples an extract from a leading article, published on July 22, 1940, may be quoted—

If the only method of government open to them is by making use of the activities of gunmen and thugs it is clear that they are completely and utterly bankrupt of statecraft and morality. These words apply to anyone who resorts to murder in the hope of achieving political ends, and it does not matter in the slightest whence the inspiration for these acts of terrorism emanates. There can be nothing but the severest condemnation of these practices which are becoming far too frequent, and of the people who instigate them, and it is to be hoped that even at this late hour they will hold their hand and prevent the International Settlement from becoming the battle-ground of opposing gangs of assassins.

Those words apply with equal force to any assassination, whether inspired by Nanking, or faukung, or anyone else responsible for incitements to murder. Apart from any other reason, terrorism is obviously against the best interests of the International Settlement, which it is everyone's duty to keep international and free from political intrigues in times such as these.

If another quotation is required to show how completely this journal condemns these murders reference may be made to the leading article on the subject of the murder of Mr. N. A. Ivanow, appearing in this column on September 17, last. The files available in this office prove that from the very first assassination, taking place after the retreat of the Chinese National Government's forces from the Shanghai area, this journal has pursued a persistent policy condemning such outrages in terms similar to those quoted above. It is the only policy to which decent-minded men can possibly subscribe. The criminality and utter futility of these outrages, the hideousness of murdering innocent people, no matter what their nationality has been so persistently emphasized

in these columns, even so recently as less than a week ago, that astonishment is felt that anyone could believe this journal has made a sudden volte face. That it has not done, and the only charitable interpretation of the Japanese army spokesman's strange attack is that he was completely misinformed concerning the article in question, and that the Japanese writers, who so enthusiastically followed his lead, are in fact in no better case.

AFTER THE WAR . . .

Sept. 24.

Someone has cynically remarked that discussion of war aims and post-war reconstruction is being used by many persons as an alibi for not doing something more active in winning the war. There may be some truth in this so far as the arm-chair critics are concerned, but only the most short-sighted can honestly support such a belief when the magnitude of the problems which will face the world when the war is over is considered. The peace which followed the war of 1914-18 was unfortunately based upon an insufficient realization of the foundations upon which a new world had necessarily to be built. The Allied nations were too busy fighting for their lives to take much notice of the problems of the future. There was, of course, a great deal of preparation by official departments for the time when peace should again be the happy lot of mankind, but the twenty years of disappointment which are now known as the "Inter-war years" went to show that the "war to end wars" had failed of its purpose. It has been contended that, far from ending wars, the peace multiplied the potential causes of new wars. That may be going too far. But it is a fact that far-sighted men who were then believed to be unduly alarmist, foresaw as early as the opening years of the 1920's the direction in which the human race was heading. To counter this dangerous tendency various proposals of European union were put forward. The idea was not a new one. In differing forms it had been canvassed by writers and thinkers for many years, but more from the point of view of the visionary than from that of the practical politician or economist. But these came to nothing. In 1923 Count Coudenhove-Kalegi, an Austrian, proposed a European union which omitted Britain and the U.S.S.R. In the same year M. Emile Borel in France improved upon the count's idea and prepared a plan which included Britain and the U.S.S.R. In October 1924 and January 1925, M. Edouard Herriot, then Prime Minister of France, gave the idea of European federation his blessing in speeches before the Chamber of Deputies. And in 1925 M. Aristide Briand, France's Foreign Minister, informally communicated the idea to various other Foreign Ministers and in 1929 and 1930 it was officially discussed at the League of Nations.

The significance of these discussions of a federated Europe lies in the understanding which was forcing itself upon the governments of the world that the League of Nations, excellent though that body was in theory, was in practice unable to cope with the besetting problems. The League machinery was supposed to be sufficient to settle international disputes before they reached the stage of warfare, and this machinery had been reinforced before 1930 by multilateral pacts, such as the Kellogg-Briand Pact, Locarno and the League of Nations, and to countries which were victims of aggression. But all these agreements laid too much emphasis upon the political side of international disputes and not enough upon the economic, with a result that they provided only a half shield against the slings and arrows of an outrageous fortune—and the smaller half of the shield at that. The rock upon which well-intentioned schemes for the preservation of peace and security usually split was the economic interpretation of their implications. In M. Briand's plan for a European federation the emphasis was laid upon the political at the expense of the economic. Many of the memoranda submitted by other governments upon this scheme disagreed with the French diagnosis and laid the emphasis upon economic problems. Solve these problems first, they said in effect, and the political questions will automatically solve themselves. For a variety of reasons this was not done. The only European government to appreciate the fact that economic and political things approaching federation implied some concession of sovereign rights, and to express willingness to consider the concession of these rights was the Dutch Government. And its lonely voice was heard for a moment only, before the Babel of other tongues made impossible intelligent argument on the nature of the sacrifices needed.

The Inter-Allied conference which is to be held in London shortly to discuss the rehabilitation of the world after this war is a proof that the world will not seek to build anew upon a shifting foundation. There should be no reproach by future generations that the peace-makers had underestimated the difficulties with which they were confronted. Even in comparison with the difficulties which faced Mr. Woodrow Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George, M. Clemenceau and the others at the end of the last war, the difficulties which will have to be overcome after this one are as X is to infinity. This fact is understood. And these preliminary conferences of the Allies are designed to make them more fully comprehended, to sweep away muddling and political myopia and to plot out through the tangle of the future a path which mankind must hew, if he is ever to reach the Delectable Mountains beyond. The metaphor is taken advisedly. All present conferences can only point the way to security and peace. There is nothing magic in a round table meeting by which security and peace will come at the wave of a wand.

Confidence in national currencies must be restored; public expenditure must be controlled; trade must be set moving again, with the least possible interference from tariffs, quotas, or monetary manipulation. The problems are legion. Some of the phases of return to peace may be summarized. First there will be the humanitarian phase—the phase of relief, for which the United States and Great Britain are already preparing. Next there will be the problems of extreme inflation, economic collapse, possible revolution, the rebuilding of the vast areas which have been destroyed, the preparations for "total" peace after a "total" war. Sacrifice will be called for; peace may have its pains just as much as war. Many relatively fixed ideas will have to be abandoned, and the abandonment will hurt. But the object will be worth it. It was well epitomized in "The Times" as far back as 1936, in commenting upon the Tripartite Exchange Agreement between the United States, Britain and France: "The object must be to work towards a system of co-operation promoting the general welfare, while carefully safeguarding the interests of individual nations; not to get rid altogether of economic nationalism—which would be impossible and only doubtfully desirable—but to reconcile a sane nationalism with a sane internationalism."

A REVEALING BOOK

Sept. 25.

Hitler may not know it, but he has been preparing a new book. The work he did was to make his famous or infamous speeches. They have now been collated and edited by Raoul de Roussy de Sales, and published by Reynal & Hitchcock, New York, under the title "My new order." It is a stupendous volume of over 1,000 pages, but efficient indexing makes all the points with which Hitler deals in his many soap-box orations easily accessible. The result is that the reader can readily see for himself, by comparing what Hitler said with what he is doing, what an unmitigated liar the man really is. Take for example Germany's relations with Russia. The war had started when he made the speech at Danzig in September, 1939, in which he boasted of the results to be achieved by the signing of the non-aggression pact with the Soviets. In it is to be found the following passage—

We intend henceforth to look after our interests ourselves, and we have found that we have been able to look after them when two of the largest peoples of the State reconcile each other. And this is made simpler by the fact that the British assertion as to the unlimited character of German foreign policy is a lie. I am happy now to be able to refute this lie for British statesmen. British statesmen who continually maintain that Germany intends to dominate Europe to the Urals now will be pleased to learn the limits of German political intentions.

Only a few days later, October 6, 1939, speaking in the Reichstag he said—

Months ago I stated in the Reichstag that the conclusion of the German-Russian non-aggression pact marked the turning point in when two of the largest peoples of the State reconcile each other. And this is made simpler by the fact that the British assertion as to the unlimited character of German foreign policy is a lie. I am happy now to be able to refute this lie for British statesmen. British statesmen who continually maintain that Germany intends to dominate Europe to the Urals now will be pleased to learn the limits of German political intentions.

Then again in the Sportsplatz, Berlin, on January 30, 1940, he said—

The pious and Bible-believing Mr. Chamberlain tried hard last year to conclude an alliance with Russia, but he did not succeed. Now, I understand very well how furious the British are that I have done what Mr. Chamberlain tried to do, and I also understand that what in Mr. Chamberlain would have been a God-pleasing action is a godless one on my part. But the Almighty will be pleased. I am sure, that in one large area at least a senseless struggle has been avoided.

What was Hitler up to with all these lying assertions? He was endeavouring to lull M. Stimson into a false sense of security. That he admits in his proclamation following the onslaught on Russia, "I considered myself entitled," he said, "to assume responsibility before my own conscience and before the history of the German people not only of assuring these countries or their governments of the falseness of British assertions, but also of setting the strongest Power in the east, by especially solemn declarations, at rest concerning the limits of our interests." He lied by means of "especially solemn declarations," and what is more, he has admitted it. That is probably the only time in his career of vulgarity and turgid emotionalism that he has ever told the truth. He always had war with Russia in mind. He always meant to seize European Russia up to the Urals, and the Caucasian oilfields if he could, and the power of his policy on Russia was to provide the ground for just such another act of treachery as all those which he had committed before.

The foregoing is but one of the many revelations of the criminal mentality of the man. The long list of pacts and treaties which he negotiated and then broke was topped by the pact of security with Russia. "Throwing millions of men into slaughter, for the purpose of satisfying his insane ambitions, Hitler paved the way by his resort to the lie in a manner which surpasses anything which Machiavelli ever conceived. But it must be admitted that at least he is consistent. He has repeatedly declared his admiration for the big bold lie, and his speeches and his actions clearly prove that his policy has all along included the deliberate untruths his big chest words. What fools British statesmen would have been if they had accepted that friendship with Hitlerian Germany which

was so often proffered! How much easier would it have been for him to pick nation, after nation off in Europe if Britain could not be persuaded by a lie! And how much more complete would his preparations have been for a final onslaught on the British Empire! This latest book, prepared by Hitler, unconscious of what he was actually doing, contains every possible reason, why Hitlerism must be destroyed and faith and honour restored to the dealings between nations.

FANTASTIC CLAIMS

Sept. 25.

The capture of Kiev does not appear to have given the Germans all the satisfaction they apparently wanted. From reports which have come to hand, it is concluded that that city has been reduced to a mass of wreckage and that, as winter quarters for the German invaders, it presents no advantages whatever. Probably the news of its fall did not arouse all that enthusiasm for the war amongst the German masses that it was hoped it would, and the German high command is seeking to improve matters by stepping up the figures of their claims regarding casualties inflicted upon the Russians and the numbers of prisoners taken. Their latest claim is that two and a quarter million prisoners are in their hands. If that is true then by the application of any of the usually accepted ratios between prisoners and casualties it will be seen that the Russian armies have long ceased to exist and that the German strip-tease artists, who swam the Dnieper and stormed the casemates of Kiev, were operating against positions manned only by ghosts.

Of the four main objectives for the capture of which Germany commenced the invasion of Russia—Leningrad, Moscow, Kiev, and Odessa—only one after nearly one hundred days' fighting has been taken. In the centre of the long line stretched from the Gulf of Finland to the Black Sea these alleged annihilated Russian armies are holding their own and even making some advance. Odessa holds out after weeks of investment and bitter attack, throwing back the Germans every time they try to rush the city's defences. In Leningrad the same thing is happening. The Russians are fighting with traditional stubbornness and bravery, and proving that when it comes to bayonet charges, the Germans simply cannot take it. They are undoubtedly good mechanized warriors but when it comes to opposing bare steel a different picture is presented. It would be unwise to believe that the Russians have not suffered severely in the epic fight which they are putting up against the Germans. The very nature of the fighting makes it inevitable that that should be the case, but M. Lozovsky is probably correct in the scathing ridicule which he pours upon these fantastic German claims.

The Soviet Vice-Foreign Commissar claims that the German casualties amount in all, killed, wounded and taken prisoner, to about 2,300,000. That is probably quite near the truth, for it has to be remembered that at least three times the men holding a defensive position are required to attack it, with consequently very much higher casualty rate. Reports have come out of Europe through neutral channels supporting the belief that the German casualties have been enormous. Whether they have been so great as to offset the successes which the reckless expenditure of German life has secured, may be open to doubt, but there is evidence to show that the German authorities are making every endeavour to hide from their people the tragic wastage of humanity in which the German high command is indulging. As it is possible, the Bulgarian armies are thrown against the Russians, as the Rumanians have been, it will be taken as an admission that the Germans are in need of reinforcements, though, of course, Hitler will argue that such a step would be merely a demonstration of German-Bulgarian solidarity.

German claims to have surrounded huge Russian armies likewise come under suspicion. That detachments, some of which may indeed be substantial, are surrounded may be taken for granted. Considering the Russian method of countering German attacks, which consists of isolated bodies of troops in depth in varying numbers occupying positions between which the German attackers are allowed to pass while enduring a cross-fire, it is more than likely that some are cut off from the main body of the Russian forces. But the fact that they were able to reduce Kiev to ruins before they left the city suggests that they retired eastwards in good order and that Marshal Budienny has been able to fight a rearguard action by no means unsuccessfully. It follows then that these German claims as to the damage inflicted upon the Russians need to be accepted with rather more than a grain of salt. The German propaganda machine is notorious for its lying, and, if the high command has ever told the truth it was probably by accident.

U. S. NEUTRALITY ACT

Sept. 26.

If the reports current in Washington, to the effect that President Roosevelt intends to ask Congress to repeal the Neutrality Act, prove to be correct it will not be at all surprising. It need not mean that the United States would intervene in this war any more than she is doing at the present, but it would clear the way for sterner action, should the situation develop in such a manner as to make that necessary. Some of the legislators appear to be reluctant to go the whole distance towards repeal, and suggest that important amendments be made, which, whichever view ultimately prevails, it is clear that public opinion in the United States is growing stronger in favour of modifying American neutrality legislation, and bringing

it more into line with actualities. Senator Tom Connally has pointed out that the supposition that if American vessels kept out of combat zones they would be free from attack has proved completely illusory, as shown by the sinking of the Robin Moor and the attack on the U.S. destroyer Greer.

The fact of the matter is that it is quite impossible for the United States to maintain neutrality in a struggle which involves the safety of the western hemisphere from the world-wide ambitions of the Nazis. Recent occurrences in Argentina, where Nazi quislings attempted to seize control of the Government, are sufficient proof of the reality of the German menace to North and South America, and, for the swift action of the Argentine Government it is possible that within a very few days the first Nazi administration would have been set up in South America. Similar dangers exist in other Latin republics, though the evidence that public opinion is becoming more and more anti-German gives some promise that, as in the Argentine, so also in the other republics, Nazi intrigues will be brought to naught. That, however, would not relieve President Roosevelt of the necessity of taking every step necessary to clear the way for whatever steps he may consider necessary, and repeal or modification of the Neutrality Act is clearly essential.

As to whether public opinion in the United States is sufficiently prepared for the proposed new development President Roosevelt is the best judge, and if all that has happened in the past is any criterion it may be assumed that he will make no move unless he is certain of its being supported by the majority of the people. Clearly the German attacks on American shipping, whether in or out of the combat areas, have relieved the United States of the duty of recognizing those areas. They do not in fact exist as a result of the German action, for all the seas have by it been transformed into combat areas entailing no real safety for any vessel no matter what its nationality. Indeed the only really safe waters are those which are so far distant as not to be easily reachable by enemy submarines or aeroplanes. That being so, the decision on the part of the United States to convoy and arm their merchant vessels is perfectly understandable. It is but fitting that they should be equipped to defend themselves against the acts of piracy of which the Germans are already guilty and of which more may be expected.

It is to be expected that when the matter comes before Congress the doves-in-the-vest isolationists will try their utmost to prevent any alteration in the neutrality legislation. Others, who might have been opposed to it, will undoubtedly accept the establishment of a condition, and refrain from active opposition to the Administration, and the chances that repeal or amendment will be effected appear to be decidedly good. That is conceded by the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Congress will have behind it the full support of the greater portion of the American public. The dangers to the western hemisphere have been brought home to them now more closely than at any time since the war began. The totalitarian threat to the whole of the Americas is now recognized for what it is, and, though the people of the United States have been slow to move, there is little doubt that every thing will be done to ensure the greatest possible security for the home of a great democracy.

ALLIED RESOLUTION

Sept. 26.

The conference of representatives of the Allied Governments at war with Nazism has unanimously adopted the principles enunciated in the declaration signed by President Roosevelt and Mr. Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, during their Atlantic meeting, and has started the work of reconstruction by approving a resolution which sets out under four headings the most urgent tasks to be tackled when peace is restored. The way has now been cleared for experts to work out details of what will be needed. No information has yet been received as to the nature of the discussions which will follow. But from the character of the four paragraphs of the resolution adopted, it may be deduced that the work will be divided into two sections: that requiring immediate attention, and that which takes the long view and envisages a world in which co-operation will take the place of unfriendly rivalry, and which, even at the cost of some sacrifice to individual nations, will hold out the hope that never again will there be even a threat of any catastrophe similar to that with which peace-loving peoples have been over-taken. Paragraphs one, two, and four of the resolution can be summarized as preparing the way for co-ordination of the supply of food-stuffs, raw materials, and prime necessities to the countries now occupied by the Nazis; to organize a pool of resources for the period of transition from war to peace; and to prepare estimates of the needs of each nation, with their order of priority. This last clause, it will be seen, is an elaboration of paragraphs one and two; without it the co-ordination of supplies and the pooling of resources might be made useless.

Paragraph three, while covering the immediate needs, also extends over a wider field. It expresses the readiness of all the Allies to collaborate to the fullest extent of their power in meeting the most urgent demands of reconstruction, and implies also a willingness to continue that collaboration after the immediate needs have been satisfied, and the world is enabled to sit back among the tidied ruins of its old environment and plan something new—something whose foundation will be firm enough to withstand even the most subtle undermining. It must not be imagined that the Allies will have to do little more than clasp hands and sign a



Exit Another Paper?

BY SAPIAJOU

document pledging themselves "to live happily ever after." In realization that adjustments will not be as simple as this, the Allies are fortunate in having to guide them the experiences of the "inter-war" years. The disillusionments of those years are still with us. Never again will there be absolute trust that a signature on the dotted line must necessarily usher in a millennium of peace and plenty. The sheet anchor of the last world order, the League of Nations, was universal disarmament, but it did not prevent the ship from drifting into danger. In the next peace the duty of policing the world, as it has somewhat unhappily been called, will devolve by common consent upon those peaceful Powers who are best able to do it without dislocating their entire economies. At the present moment, the British Empire and the United States of America have been unofficially nominated for this duty, but there is no reason why other nations such as Soviet Russia and the French Empire when it is restored to its erstwhile greatness should not take an equal share of this responsibility, while the so-called smaller countries may justly be required to shoulder part of the burden in accordance with their ability. The "rogues" of the world must be chained, and the chains must be strong enough to hold them. Force is the only thing the "rogues" understand, and, therefore, force must be used until their change of heart and mind has been proved.

Three reservations, which hardly merit the title, may be noted in the London conversations. The first was by the Netherlands and concerned the co-ordination of food and other supplies to the Allied nations. With great foresight the Netherlands Government commenced organizing supplies for their own people some time ago, and quite naturally do not wish any co-ordinated scheme to interfere with the working of their own. Paragraph two of the resolution, however, covers this fear, stating "that while each of the Allied Governments and authorities will be primarily responsible for making provision for the economic needs of its own peoples, their respective plans should be co-ordinated in the spirit of inter-Allied collaboration." Which means to say that while there is every desire to encourage rehabilitation by individual governments, there is a danger which all would wish to avoid that individual rehabilitation may tend to be at the expense of the whole. The second reservation concerned the wording of the Atlantic Charter. "They will endeavour, with due respect to their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all states, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world..." The Netherlands Foreign Minister drew attention to the implications of the words which are here stressed in italics, and reminded the conference that after the last war "existing obligations" were allowed to assume such importance that they became a serious obstacle in the path of international trade. The warning is one for which the conference should be grateful, though the statement made in Point Five of the Charter, the "desire to bring about the fullest collaboration of all nations in the economic field," might be construed to meet it. Last of the reservations was made by the Soviet Russian representative who, while voting for the resolution, reserved the right to put forth certain proposals for equal representation on the controlling board of reconstruction and suggested that plans and proposals should be submitted to the various governments for their observations before they were submitted to the Allied conference. His motives are understandable. M. Maisky, as Ambassador to Britain, would not have the same plenipotentiary powers as most of the other representatives, and he would naturally not wish to be placed in the position of having to commit his government to

courses of action of which they might eventually disapprove. These reservations cannot be termed in any way rifts in the Allied unity, but show that the problems of the future are being approached with proper realism.

JAPAN AND THE AXIS

Sept. 27.

Today, the first anniversary of the signing of the Tripartite Pact with Germany and Italy, will be modestly celebrated in Japan, where the Press declare that the day will be a deeply significant one. Its claim, however, that Japan has benefited by it, and that the Japanese Government should make greater efforts towards strengthening Axis relations, and the construction of new orders in Europe and East Asia will be regarded with a great degree of scepticism. So also will the further statement that Germany and Italy have recognized Japan as the dominant Power in East Asia, whereas the Democratic Powers have not. That statement is true, but, realizing the policies of Hitler and Mussolini, it is perfectly plain that they have made that recognition merely to suit their own purposes, and that there may be no greater quality of permanence about it than there have been in so many of their other commitments. Hitler would do anything to get Japan into this war on his side, but whether Japan would get anything out of an Axis victory is entirely another matter.

Wherein Japan has benefited from aligning herself with the Axis it is more than difficult to see. If the permeation throughout the whole of Japan of German fifth columnists is to be regarded as such, then it must be that the Japanese Press is easily satisfied. The fact is that Japan through their intrigue is being just as deeply influenced as other countries unfortunate enough to be rather closer to Germany, and the fact is that she is being subjected to precisely the same treatment as the Balkan countries and Iraq and Iran. Through their influence with the military extremists a tension has been brought about in the Pacific which need never have arisen. Japan has been persuaded to adopt policies which have alienated the friendships of Great Britain and the United States and led to developments which have rendered the economic situation of the country worse than at any time in its history. It may possibly become even more tragic should the counsels of the fifth columnists continue to prevail, while if they succeed in involving Japan in warfare the results may be catastrophic for her. As it is, at the present time Japan is actually losing by her adherence to the Axis. The reduction of her export trade must be costing her millions of yen monthly, and she can only stop that by taking the only step which will serve her interests, namely, entirely disassociating herself from the Axis. Her shipping is laid up, her best markets are closed to her and all because a few extremists of the Japanese Government believe that Germany will dominate the Allies in a few months. That she is most unlikely to do.

It has been pointed out before, but the fact needs to be emphasized, that the economic interests of Germany and Japan, two highly industrialized countries are directly opposed. The Japanese Government think for one moment that in the event of an Axis victory they would have exclusive recourse to the riches of the Netherlands East Indies they are greatly mistaken. German industries would require the raw material from that area just as much as would Japan, and it is obvious from that fact that Japan's interests would best be served by an Allied

victory, and the opening of all the raw material markets of the world with equal opportunity for every country to purchase what it needs. Nor must Japan's success in taking over Indo-China be attributed in any way to her adherence to the Axis. The latter gave her no assistance whatever, and the condition of the defences of the former French colony clearly indicate that Japan could have taken it whether France had remained fighting beside Great Britain, or whether she had not. Indo-China, it now transpires, was completely defenceless and could not have resisted a Japanese invasion.

Signature of the Tripartite Pact by Japan meant her entrance into an unholy and completely unprofitable alliance; unholy because of the complete betrayal of Japan's best interests by weaning her away from those two great countries who could be her best friends, and unprofitable because Japan can expect no benefits from it whatever, but probably very severe disadvantages. It may very well be that in the long run the Japanese will come to regard this anniversary with grief rather than rejoicing, to regret the policy which they have been following in recent years and to wish to retract her steps. That last is still open to them. No one denies for one moment the special position Japan occupies in the Far East. To do so would be to ignore the implications of her geographical position and the advantages it gives her, but what is denied is that they have any right whatever to interfere with the rights and interests of third party neutrals, or to embark upon a policy of expansion which would further damage them.

THE HONGKONG MUDDLE

Sept. 27.

The new Hongkong Evacuation Representation Committee, formed following the resignation of the former members at a meeting which passed a vote of non-confidence, commenced their work by holding a meeting of lonely husbands at which a resolution was passed that "Government be approached to hold a public inquiry into the working of the evacuation and as to who was responsible." The idea apparently is to go direct home and ask the Government there, the Colonial Government and the military authorities to set up a commission of enquiry, the members of which should be brought from Britain at the expense of the husbands, if necessary. A speaker at the meeting described conditions for the evacuees in Australia, and urged that the return of the evacuees to Hongkong should be made entirely voluntary, or that all British women and children should be obliged to leave the Colony. It is an interesting fact according to one report that sufficient children remain in Hongkong to justify the opening of a school.

There appears to have been a considerable amount of endeavouring to dodge responsibility for the framing of the original order, and, while it is contended that instructions came from Whitehall, it is difficult to believe that those instructions were not based upon representations from the Hongkong authorities. Why those representations and instructions should have passed is a mystery, for Singapore is clearly not following the policy adopted in Hongkong, and is even recruiting women to go there and do war work. One at least is known to have left Shanghai recently in that connection. The argument is quite clear that if Singapore, which is just as likely to be the object of an enemy attack, actually requires the presence of women, Hongkong which is in no different case was surely not justified in endeavouring to expel British women. Obviously, when two colonial administrations, so close together as Hongkong and Singapore, and facing precisely the same risks, pursue such widely differing policies it is time someone took a hand in bringing about some degree of coordination between the two.

The case of Singapore clearly demonstrates that the original evacuation order in Hongkong, even if it had been carried out impartially, which it most decidedly was not, was completely unnecessary, inflicting considerable hardship on the poorer salaried husbands and arousing great indignation over the discrimination which was employed to permit so many women to escape the provisions of the evacuation order. The original step was a bad one, but the conduct of the officials entrusted with its operation is open to very considerable criticism, and a case appears to have been made for the holding of an enquiry such as the Evacuation Representation Committee desire. The probable cause of the whole trouble is that someone in Hongkong failed to understand that this war is very different from those which have preceded it, and that, if women in Britain can, as they have to, remain there and work by the sides of their husbands, there is no earthly reason why the same thing should not obtain in other parts of the British Empire. Obviously it obtains in Singapore and the question may rightly be asked "Why not in Hongkong?"

Another point which the Evacuation Representation Committee considered is the question of getting publicity in Britain for the purpose of ventilating their grievances. It is doubtful whether they will have much success in this connection. The greatly reduced newspapers and the large amount of weighty information they have to carry daily, makes it very unlikely that the Committee will be able to obtain much publicity in the Press, for, compared with the huge problems of the war, this incident in Hongkong, important as it undoubtedly is to individual husbands and wives, is a very small matter indeed. It is possible that representations which have been made to various members of Parliament may be productive of

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR

Japanese Using Five Divisions In Hunan Drive, Chinese Claim

Chungking, Sept. 22.

The Japanese are using five divisions, or eighty thousand troops, twenty warships, two hundred motor boats and one hundred aircraft in the present battle in Hunan, declared the Chinese Military Spokesman at a press conference this afternoon.

The Japanese have ten thousand troops on the south bank of the Mi Lo River, about eighty kilometres to the north of Changsha, which is the objective of the present Japanese drive, with thirty thousand Japanese troops on the north bank of the river and another forty thousand in reserve.

The Chinese are adopting tactics of drawing Japanese concentrations into the lines and then isolating the attacks. It was for this reason that the Chinese only offered perfunctory resistance in the early stages of the battle, but, after the Japanese crossed the Mi Lo River on September 20, Chinese forces suddenly launched a counter-attack and simultaneously strong columns on the north bank of the river moved westward and struck at the Japanese flank at three points.

The Chinese flank attack temporarily halted the Japanese advance to the south, at the same time forcing them to divert part of their forces to meet the Chinese menace in the rear.

Japanese forces have suffered fifteen thousand casualties to far, in five days of fighting. As the battle is still progressing the spokesman declined to forecast its outcome.—Reuter.

Furious Chinese Flank Attacks

Chungking, Sept. 22.

Furious Chinese flank attacks may yet halt the Japanese drive on Changsha, according to the latest information reaching here from the Hunan front. Reuters learns from usually well-informed sources that during the past two years the Chinese High Command has made every plan to meet a possible renewed Japanese drive towards Changsha.

When the Japanese vanguard, comprising the full third division, effected the crossing of the Sinsiang River on September 19, the Chinese division guarding the south bank of the river withdrew to designated positions practically intact.

After the Japanese forces crossed the Mi Lo River, however, Chinese troops held tenaciously a line along the south bank, where, despite several bridgeheads established by the Japanese, the latter were unable to make much progress.

In the meantime strong Chinese columns moved towards Yochow, attacking the Japanese base, while other Chinese units struck between the Sinsiang and Mi Lo Rivers, threatening the Japanese rear.

It is learned that the Japanese effected a crossing of the Mi Lo River at four points, namely Wukou, Wusungshih, Sinsih and Kweiyl.

Field despatches filed yesterday claimed that strong Chinese counter-attacks were holding the Japanese advance, while at one point Kweiyl, it is stated, the Japanese were actually thrown back across the river.

A Chinese source says that the Japanese appear to be hesitating at present whether to continue the advance to the south or to withdraw as a result of stubborn Chinese resistance along the south bank of the Mi Lo River, strong Chinese flank attacks between the Sinsiang and Mi Lo Rivers, and also the threat to the Japanese base at Yochow.

Aim of Campaign

The Japanese, in the present campaign, aim not only at the capture of Changsha, but the occupation of Hengyang, the strategic city in southern Hunan province where the railway runs from Hunan into Kwangtung and Kwangsi provinces, according to information reaching the Chinese military authorities.

Meanwhile advices from Changsha state that General Hsueh Hye, Governor of Hunan, and Commander-in-Chief of Chinese forces in the area, is completely calm and confident. Government offices are carrying on normally in the capital.

If the Japanese aim at seizure of rice stocks, they will be sadly disappointed, according to the same Chinese source, who estimates that 7,000,000 piculs of rice were harvested in the Tungting Lake district; 2,000,000 piculs were taken by General Liu Chien-hua to Fukien province when he resumed office as its governor. Another 5,000,000 piculs of rice have already been transported elsewhere, only 2,000,000 piculs remaining scattered around the countryside.

Japanese Bombers in Hankow

It is further stated that about thirty heavy Japanese bombers recently arrived in Hankow to reinforce the Japanese air force there. It is unknown as yet whether these aircraft are intended for the Hunan operations or for the resumption of the bombing of Chungking.

In this connection it is interesting that a heavy fog enveloped Chungking early this morning, bringing in the city's famous fog season, which has arrived unusually early this year. It is recalled that winter fog was

the most effective weapon against air raids possessed by Chungking.—Reuter.

Changsha Blasted

With Japanese Forces in Northeast Hunan, Sept. 22.

As Japanese naval units were today pursuing fleeing Chungking forces along the Siang River following the capture of Leishihshan, on the estuary of the river, eight waves of Japanese bombers pounded Changsha, capital of Hunan Province, causing severe damage to military objectives in the city.

The Japanese raiders dropped their destructive loads in the face of "most terrific anti-aircraft barrages," reports said.

Besides blasting the Hunan capital, the Japanese planes strafed 2,000 Chungking troops massed at the northern outskirts of the city, causing heavy losses. Some 5,000 troops moving north near Yuanshih and Kinsing, were bombed by another five Japanese air units.

Dive-bomb attacks this afternoon also took heavy toll of groups of the Fourth and 58th Armies trapped near Shukowkiao, 30 kilometers south of Yanglinkai.

Meanwhile, enemy troops being pursued in the Siang River area, were fleeing southward from Lake Tungting, and from the north bank of the Mi River.—Domei.

Landing Near Hongkong

Hongkong, Sept. 23.

Apparently aiming to cut one of China's minor lifelines, Japanese troops were advancing toward Toishan, 90 miles southwest of Hongkong, the Macao correspondent of the "China Mail" said today.

Toishan, birthplace of numerous Chinese now living in the United States, was believed to have acted as a storehouse for Chinese goods which were being exported to the United States via Hongkong.

Protecting warships, Japanese troops landed at Kwonghol, 50 miles southwest of Macao, and advanced inland toward Toishan district, the "China Mail" said.

The evacuation of Chinese civilians from Toishan was proceeding and the Chinese peace preservation corps and village guards were reported to be resisting the Japanese, the "China Mail" asserted.—United Press.

Hunan Fighting

Chungking, Sept. 23.

The situation on the north Hunan front appears to be stabilized with the Japanese now turning towards the east to meet the Chinese flank thrust, according to Japanese reports.

The main Chinese threat is said to be against the Japanese flank located in the centre of the three Chinese columns pushing westward along the north bank of the Mi Lo river from the east. The centre Chinese column is claimed to have captured Kwanwangiao and dislocated the Japanese left wing. The Japanese are reported to be running reinforcements for a counter-attack in this sector.

Meanwhile, the Japanese advance on the south bank of the Mi Lo river is said to have come to a standstill.

Chinese artillery units on the shores of Tungting Lake are stated to be continuing to frustrate all efforts of Japanese warships to land troops. It is claimed that five Japanese warships and ten motor-boats laden with troops and supplies were sunk on September 21 by Chinese artillery fire at a point opposite Yingting.

On the night of September 21, 12 Japanese warships attempted to land troops at a point north-westward of Siangshih but were repulsed, Chinese reports add.—Reuter.

Kweiyl Said Captured

With Japanese Forces Along The Mi River, North-east Hunan, Sept. 23.

A section of the Japanese right wing at dawn today drove into Kweiyl, strategic Chungking centre at the junction of the Mi River and the Canton-Hankow Railway, as Chungking forces attempting a flank attack westward were beaten back by the left wing of the Japanese forces north of the river near Pingkiang.

Menacing the enemy massing in the lower reaches of the Siang River, the Chinese forces which took Kweiyl intercepted the Canton-Hankow Railway near Talupu, five kilometres south-west of Kweiyl.

Simultaneously, Japanese detachments south of the Mi swung into new encirclement operations designed to smash outflanking Chungking movements from the east.

Latest reports said that more than 20 Chungking divisions were massed in the Wangyangshan area in a move to outflank the Japanese north of the Mi River, but that the counter-attacks launched by the Japanese threw the Chinese into utter confusion at a point north-west of Pingkiang.

Other Towns Occupied

Three detachments south of the Mi followed their capture of San-

chiaotang, 10 kilometres west of Pingkiang at 10 a.m. with the seizure of Kengkutai, 20 kilometres south of Sanchiaotai, representing the farthest point south reached by the Japanese.

West of the Canton-Hankow Railway, three Japanese units which took Lulinan on the south shore of the Lake Tungting, this morning occupied Tomitsi, headquarters of the Chungking 19th Division.

This morning's attack was described as taking by surprise Chungking troops belonging to 15 divisions, including the Fourth, 20th, 26th, and the 27th Armies.

In their drive southward, the left wing of the Japanese forces annihilated the 59th and 102nd Divisions of the Chungking Fourth Army, and the new 10th and 11th Divisions of the 58th Army, with enemy losses totalling 4,000 dead. Huge quantities of arms, ammunition, and other war supplies were seized by the Japanese.

Six Japanese units at noon today established a bridgehead northwest of Pingkiang to move south of the river to join in operation there, reports said.

Encirclement Claimed

In the encirclement operations south of the Mi, four Japanese formations launched attacks from the Wukou and Tsingkiang areas. On the night of September 22, and was last reported continuing south.

The other three detachments were advancing from a line connecting Yenkiang and Yukowan, a distance of several kilometres.

Intense fighting was reported going on west of Pingkiang as the 14 Japanese detachments which crossed the Mi following the reduction of Changlokal clashed with the main body of the Chungking 20th Army. The Japanese forces were advancing east along the river driving back the enemy in bitter hand-to-hand engagements, having last night thrust into Wengkiangshih.

Meanwhile, further reports revealed that 12 Chungking divisions were deployed along a 150-kilometre line connecting Siangying, Kinsing, and Pingkiang, under General Hsueh Yueh, Commander of the Chungking Ninth War Zone, in a move to defend Changsha, capital of Hunan Province.

In the Siangying sector on the southern shore of Lake Tungting, were massed the 19th Division, with the 99th, 92nd, and 95th Divisions concentrated on both sides of the Canton-Hankow Railway. The 140th, 32nd, 41st, and 44th Divisions were concentrated in the area between Kinsing and Wukowshih.—Domei.

Fate of Changsha

Hunan Province, Sept. 23.

Although the Chinese forces under General Hsueh Yueh, Commander of the Ninth War Zone, have been desperately trying to defend their line of defence, the fate of Changsha, pivotal city in Hunan along the Canton-Hankow Railway, is now believed to be only a matter of time.

Reinforcing first-line troops, four armies and twelve divisions have been drawn up along a line connecting Kinsing and Pingkiang to check the Japanese drive toward Changsha.

Meanwhile, it was reported that General Hsueh ordered remnants to fall back to the last line of defence linking Siangying with Chingching in order to regroup their forces, while the 37th and 26th Group Armies are said to have been ordered to reinforce men on the front line.—Domei.

Kinsing Occupied

Northeastern Hunan, Sept. 24.

Smashing back the main body of Chungking's 28th Army in a crushing offensive, Japanese columns cut their way into Kinsing, 35 kilometres southwest of Pingkiang, on the Mi River, at midnight, and by this morning the city was completely occupied. All remnants in the vicinity of the city cleaned out.

Occupation of Kinsing, which was the foremost supply station in Chungking's Ninth War Zone, and also the headquarters of the 26th Army, the 37th and 4th Armies, whose retreat routes were completely severed by the Japanese forces.

Capture of Kinsing, officers at headquarters declared, completed the encirclement of Chinese forces south of the Mi River. The offensive against Kinsing, it was revealed, was commenced shortly after dusk upon the completion of landing operations on the south bank of the Mi River by Japanese forces.

Chinese Bombed

Chungking forces held a line running through Nanyangiao and Lishankang, roughly 12 kilometres southeast and 10 kilometres south of Changlokal, in order to check the Japanese forces broke and fled as soon as Japanese units pierced the line, it was reported at headquarters.

Meanwhile, reports from a Japanese air base revealed that nine Japanese air units despite a driving rain, bombed and strafed Chinese troops of the Chungking 58th Army concentrated in the neighbourhood of Kwanwangiao. Bombers also scored heavily against an enemy column of 10,000 strong moving north in the vicinity of Pulingpu, approximately 35 kilometres south of Yanglinkai.

Reports from the air base also revealed that 10,000 Chungking troops of the 74th Army under General Wan Hui-wu suffered heavy losses when Japanese bombers attacked the column as it was passing near Liuyang, 55 kilometres east of Changsha.

Despatches added that the Japanese air force suffered no losses.—Domei.

Japanese Bombed

Chungking, Sept. 24.

The most sanguinary fighting between Chinese and Japanese forces is at present going on in Northern Hunan, where the fate of Changsha, capital of the province, hangs in the outcome of the present battle on the Mi River, in which both sides are suffering heavy casualties.

After a long period of inactivity, Chinese aircraft went into action yesterday, heavily bombing Japanese troops along the north and south banks of the Mi River, as well as Japanese warships lying off the shores of Tungting Lake. A Chinese report says that one squadron of Chinese planes bombed Japanese warships lying off the south shore of the Lake at noon yesterday, at a point where the Japanese are trying to land troops for the purpose of outflanking Chinese forces defending the south bank of the Mi River.

At about the same time another squadron heavily bombed Japanese troop concentrations along both banks of the river.

100,000 Japanese

The Japanese are continuing to pour reinforcements into the Hunan battle. The latest Chinese estimate places the total number of Japanese troops in the area at about 100,000.

Meanwhile, Japanese aircraft are heavily bombing Chinese front-line positions. There are signs that the left wing of the Japanese forces, on the south bank of the Mi River, is at

Chiang Kai-shek Still In Chungking

Chungking, Sept. 26.

General Chiang Kai-shek and the War Minister, General Ho Ying-ching, this afternoon attended the funeral services for Mr. Chang Chi-luan, late Editor-in-Chief of the influential Chinese daily "Ta Kung Pao," who died in Chungking on September 6.

This disproves the Japanese allegation that General Chiang is directing operations on the Hunan front.—Reuter.

present moving south-eastwards in the direction of Pingkiang, a major city on the main highway to Changsha.

Japanese warships are continuing their efforts to land troops on the south-eastern shore of Tungting Lake, where severe fighting is progressing.

Chinese forces on the north bank of the Mi River are threatening the left flank of the Japanese and still exert pressure on the Japanese rear.

Short Chungking Alert

After an absence of 23 days, Japanese aircraft once more made an appearance over Szechuan this morning. Chungking had a brief alert lasting ninety minutes, when Japanese aircraft were sighted cruising in the vicinity of the city, but no bombs were dropped and the defence did not open up with anti-aircraft fire.—Reuter.

Strategic Targets

London, Sept. 24.

Although the local objective of the new Japanese drive on Changsha appeared to be control of the Canton-Hankow railway, Chinese quarters here today said that it was directed at much broader strategic targets.

They stated that the Japanese offensive was designed ultimately to open a new supply route to Indo-China and to consolidate the Japanese position there and also to create a new springboard for a possible Japanese attack on Hongkong.—United Press.

Hunan Front, Critical

Chungking, Sept. 25.

The situation on the Hunan front is described as critical by the latest Chinese field despatches, which report that the Japanese, in several columns, are advancing southward on Changsha, the Hunan capital.

These despatches estimate that 20,000 Japanese troops are at present massed along the south bank of the Mi River at three points namely, Sinsih, Wusungshih and Wukou, from where the Japanese are claimed to have resumed the offensive on September 23.

The Japanese left wing at Wukou, according to the despatches, has advanced south-eastwards, reaching the main highway in the vicinity of Goungkangpu, to the west of Pingkiang. A severe battle is said to be at present progressing in this sector, where the Chinese are claimed to be stubbornly resisting the Japanese southward advance along the main highway towards Changsha.

The Japanese centre column at Wusungshih is pushing southward and also south-eastward, while the Japanese right wing at Sinsih is said to be advancing south-westward.

Fierce Chinese Resistance

Meanwhile, Japanese warships and aircraft, continue to subject the Chinese positions along the south-eastern shore of Tungting Lake to a heavy bombardment in order to clear landings. Braving Japanese naval machine-gun fire and bombing, Chinese troops are claimed to be putting up a terrific stand, repulsing all attempts to land troops.

A Chinese report claims that the Japanese are at present using

amphibian tanks in an attempt to smash through Chinese shore defences.

Chinese forces in Kiangsi and Hupei provinces are stated to have launched attacks in an effort to support their comrades in Hunan.

In north Kiangsi Chinese troops are claimed to have crossed the Hsueh river and to be at present attacking the Kiuikiang-Nanchang Railway in the vicinity of Yungshui, while in north Hupei province the Chinese are attacking Shushien.

Of Utmost Importance

In a leading article today on the Hunan battle the "Soo Sun Pao," Chinese Army organ, declares: "The present Japanese offensive in Hunan is more political than military and is aiming to remove the atmosphere of pessimism among Japanese toward the war in China, as well as for the purpose of creating a favourable impression abroad."

"The seizure of foodstuffs must also be one of the reasons motivating the campaign."

"For military reasons we cannot disclose the figures, but it is sufficient to state that we have large reserves for battle while the number of Japanese reinforcements must be limited."

"If the main body of the Japanese forces suffers a decisive defeat in this battle, its effects on the entire Sino-Japanese war cannot be underestimated. For this reason we place the highest importance on the outcome of the present Hunan battle."—Reuter.

Changsha in Flames

Central China, Sept. 25.

In spectacular and devastating attacks on Changsha early this morning, large formations of Japanese bombers left the Hunan capital in flames, with more than 20 fires engulfing the city.

The first of seven waves of Japanese raiders appeared over the headquarters of the Ninth War Zone at 7.40 a.m., braving a fierce anti-aircraft fire to begin mass raids of not only military headquarters, administrative offices, but munitions, fuel, and powder dumps, arms factories, and barracks.

Direct hits caused terrific damage to all objectives, and huge fires were observed at more than 20 points spreading rapidly and hiding the city in a heavy pall.

Troops Dive Bombed

All the Japanese planes participating in the attack on Changsha returned safely to their base, it was reported here.

This morning's heavy raid followed yesterday's attacks when the Japanese air force ranged all over the zone of hostilities to harry troop concentrations.

Yesterday dive-bomb attacks caused heavy losses to Chinese troops encircled by the Japanese south of the Mi River, while enemy forces attempted to escape from the iron ring forged around them were repeatedly halted by dive bombers.

Other units flew along the Siang River south of Changsha bombing and sinking more than 10 large and small supply vessels.—Domei.

Japanese Push South

Hunan Province, Sept. 25.

As the Japanese forces south of the Mi River were rolling steadily south, Japanese troops operating east of Lake Tungting this afternoon drove into Changsha, strategic Chungking base 28 kilometres north of Changsha, capital of Hunan Province. The Japanese troops immediately pushed on south in pursuit of enemy forces fleeing in the direction of Changsha.

The 70-kilometre battline linking Siangying on the southern shore of Lake Tungting, with Pingkiang, on the Mi River, today was steadily being shifted south as Japanese forces made further headway in their drive against General Hsueh Yueh's Ninth War Zone troops.

With the main section moving southward, Chungking forces were last reported trapped by Japanese troops in two cordons at the western and eastern extremities of the line.

The extreme Japanese left wing, reports said, had hammered a steel chain around forces belonging to the Chungking 41st, 44th, and 32nd Divisions of the 26th Army, while the right wing forces encircled the main body of the Chungking 4th Army, and other remnants on both sides of the Canton-Hankow Railway.

Tungting Lake Landing

The eastern cordon was formed when three Japanese detachments made a detour through Kinsing, vital supply base captured yesterday, to the rear of the enemy.

Simultaneously, six Japanese units closed in from the south another four detachments advancing fanwise from the north to trap the Chungking forces.

At the western extremity, Chungking remnants were trapped 20 kilometres east of the railway when several Japanese formations moved south from Shwangkiangow, 30 kilometres south of the Mi, then suddenly veered southwest at Shachishih.

At the same time another two Japanese detachments advancing along the east side of the Canton-Hankow Railway swung east, joining several units advancing from the western side of the railway.

Meanwhile, Japanese bluejackets successfully landed at Yingting on the

south shore of Lake Tungting yesterday afternoon in the face of stubborn Chungking resistance, according to the Press Section of the Japanese Central China Seas Fleet.—Domei.

Chungking Raided

A Japanese Naval Air Base, Sept. 25.

Taking advantage of favourable flying conditions, formations of Japanese naval bombers carried out a heavy raid on Chungking this morning, destroying important military objectives, the Press Section of the Japanese Central China Seas Fleet announced.

Meanwhile, it was further announced that Japanese Army planes at 12.30 p.m. yesterday bombed the Paishihyi Airfield in the Suburbs of Chungking, being met by anti-aircraft fire.

To the attack one hangar was badly damaged while one large grounded plane of the S.B. type was destroyed.—Domei.

Japanese Near Changsha

Chungking, Sept. 26.

Japanese vanguards have reached a point approximately 30 miles to the north of Changsha, capital of Hunan province, according to the latest Chinese field despatches reaching here in regard to the Japanese drive in north-eastern Hunan.

While the Chinese are claimed to be successfully holding up the advance of the Japanese column pushing southward along the Canton-Hankow Railway, it appears that the Japanese column driving south-westward along the main highway, and the Japanese centre column that is advancing southward through the low hills between the railway, and the highway, continue to make rapid progress.

A Japanese column, after crossing the Mi river at Wukuo, turned south-eastward and then swung south-westward after reaching the main highway in the vicinity of Oongkiangpu.

Japanese Break Through

After breaking through Chinese defences at Kingching it is learned that Japanese vanguards are at present approaching Kaohsiao.

Meanwhile, the Japanese centre column has reached a point in the vicinity of Fulingpu. In other words, the Japanese forces have once more reached the line where they were turned back two years ago.

It remains to be seen if General Hsueh Yo, Commander-in-Chief of Chinese forces in the Hunan area, will be able to turn the tide of battle at the gates of Changsha.

Kwangtung Offensive

The present Japanese offensive in Kwangtung province appears to be closely co-ordinated with the Japanese drive towards Changsha.

Japanese forces from Canton are moving northward in two columns, one striking from Fuhoyu to the north-west of Tsengcheng, while the other is moving northward for Shengkang, to the east of the Canton-Hankow Railway.

Meanwhile, the Japanese are most active in the lower West River valley.

The Japanese column recently landed in Kwangshai has moved northward and captured Santai, while the column from Sinihi is advancing westward. The general opinion, however, is that the progress of the Japanese offensive in Kwangtung will depend largely on the outcome of the Changsha battle.

If the Japanese are successful along the northern section of the Canton-Hankow Railway, Japanese forces at Canton will move northward in the hope of gaining control of the entire Canton-Hankow Railway.—Reuter.

Closing In

Hunan Front, Sept. 26.

Chungking reinforcements from the Sixth War Zone failed to stem waves of Japanese forces which intensified their southward push on all fronts to close in today closer to Changsha, Hunan capital which was tonight reported threatened by Japanese detachments from several directions.

Three detachments which this noon occupied Shihai, vital point 35 kilometres northeast of Changsha, drove to the west of Changsha engaging the main body of the Chinese reinforcements, and finally penetrating into Yungang, about 25 kilometres west of Changsha, at 4 p.m. today.

Guns roared in this region, where the Chungking troops were striving desperately to stem the Japanese advance, while Chinese defences in other directions were flagging under the weight of the Japanese thrusts.

"Within 22 Kilometres"

At two points the Japanese were within 22 kilometres of Changsha. One was Fenghuashan strategic centre 22 kilometres northeast of the Hunan capital on the Pingkiang-Changsha highway while the other was Chunhuashan, the same distance from the Japanese objective, also in a northeast direction.

Without allowing themselves breathing respite after the occupation of Lechia, three Japanese detachments today drove south, successfully crossing the Laotao River, a tributary of the Siang, at 4.30 p.m.

Vanguard units of this formation were reported advancing swiftly in a southwesterly direction.

Other Japanese forces having completed encirclement tactics north of Kineching, veered southward to join in the general drive, it was further reported.—Domei.



Railway Station Wrecked in Nanking Bombing

On September 17, the eve of 10th anniversary of the Mukden Incident, terrorists went on the rampage in Nanking and Canton. When a time bomb exploded in the Hsiakwan Station in Nanking eight were killed and 35 injured. The top picture shows part of the damage caused by the bomb blast and (lower picture) some of the fragments of the bomb picked up after the explosion are seen.

Japanese Enter Changsha After Fierce Battle

Changsha, Sept. 27. Changsha, capital of Hunan and nerve centre of Chungking's Ninth War Zone strategically situated on the Canton-Hankow Railway, was entered at 6.25 p.m. today by Japanese forces after a spectacular series of victories during the nine-day drive in which 300,000 Chungking troops, representing the cream of General Chiang Kai-shek's Central Army, were met, defeated, and thrown into ragged retreat.

Capture of the city came as a climax to the first major drive in China since the Shansi campaign last April and May, and represented the first principal city to fall into Japanese hands since Ichang was taken in the Yangtze drive on June 12, 1940.

In their swift drive south from Yochow, the Japanese advanced 135 kilometres to Changsha in nine days, or an average of 15 kilometres a day in the face of natural obstacles and the bitter resistance of Chungking forces.

Final Assault

After virtually isolating the city, Japanese forces early this morning approached to within four kilometres. The final offensive order was given at 11 a.m. accompanied by an intense artillery and aircraft barrage, directed principally at approximately 1,000 Chungking troops holding out at the eastern and southern stations, and also at the airfield at the outskirts of the city.

The fall of Changsha is also important for two other reasons: 1.—Changsha with a population of 300,000 is one of the principal stations along the supply route running from Kiangsu, and Kiangsi to Hengyang, further up the Siang River, and Kweilin in Kwangsi Province. Its fall therefore, cuts in half the value of these centres of Chungking military operations. 2.—Changsha controls the Siang River and valley which is known as "the granary of Hunan."

Straight Ahead

Japanese forces made straight for their objective this time instead of swerving aside to clean up Chinese remnants in the mountain ranges along the Kiangsi border as in the previous Hunan campaign in September 1939, when General Chen Cheng fell back to marshal his forces for the defence of Changsha following the fall of Hankow and Nanchang.

Perhaps by a coincidence of war the same Japanese detachments which first drove into Ichang last year—the Hayabuchi and Murai units—were at the head of the Japanese troops which entered the Hunan capital.

Entry into Changsha was preceded by a violent battle in the hills to the northeast of the city where the final stand was made by the defenders. After forcing an entry into the city, Japanese troops engaged the defenders in bitter hand-to-hand street fighting.

Heavy Bombing

Japanese warplanes, meanwhile, blasted the city, bombing and strafing troops retreating to the south. Along the waterfront military junks loaded with materials for Chungking armies burned as aircraft unloaded tons of bombs. Within the city several large fires were started.

The Japanese detachments which gained a foothold in Changsha advanced rapidly on the city from the north-east down the Changsha-Changlo Highway. En route these forces took Tsing-shanshi, and crossed the Laotao River at a point approximately 20 kilometres from its mouth.

At 8 a.m. the Japanese columns swept through Shihsepu, 18 kilometres north-east of Changsha. Other towns were captured including Fenlinkang, crossing point on the Laotao River.—Domei.

Chinese Offensives

Chungking, Sept. 27. Chinese forces along the eastern seaboard have launched a simultaneous offensive in Chekiang, Kiangsu, Anhwei and Kiangsi provinces in an effort to support the Chinese resistance in Hunan province, where the situation remains critical, as little Chinese information is now available.

Chinese communiques merely mention fighting in the vicinity of Pingkiang and along the north bank of the Mi river, where the Chinese are exerting pressure on the Japanese flank. No mention, however, is made in regard to fighting in the vicinity of Changsha, the Hunan capital. Meanwhile, Japanese forces in the Canton area are pushing northward

along the North River. Fighting is said to be progressing in the vicinity of Kuotaiyu.

In their offensive in Chekiang the Chinese are stated to be attacking Hsikuou, native village of General Chiang Kai-shek, Shaohsing, famous yellow wine producing centre, and Wushien.

In southern Anhwei, the Chinese are tearing up railway tracks north of Wanchi, while in Kiangsi the Chinese are attacking in the vicinity of Fongtseih, Fukou and Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi province.—Reuter.

Japanese Rear Menaced

Chungking, Sept. 28. Heavy fighting is continuing on the Hunan front, where the Chinese claim that while they are stubbornly

Japanese Offensive In Kiangsi

With Japanese Forces in Kiangsi Province, Sept. 28. Three Japanese columns, at midnight Saturday, suddenly launched an offensive against Chungking troops belonging to the Kiangsi Peace Preservation Corps, and other Chungking divisions massed in northern Kiangsi, field reports reaching here this morning revealed. Latest despatches indicated that the Japanese are now advancing along the Chin River.—Domei.

resisting the southward advance of the Japanese, the main body of the Chinese columns is exerting strong pressure on the Japanese flank and rear.

Chinese forces have captured several strategic communication centres in the Japanese rear, including several important Mi Lo and Sinsiang river crossing, as well as Ting Sze Chiao, an important station on the Canton-Hankow railway, to the north of Yochow.

It appears that the Chinese are placing much importance on operations in the Japanese rear and flank, hoping to be able to stop the Japanese advance southwards by these attacks. Chinese strategists point out that Changsha has few natural defences. With inferior air forces, artillery and mechanized equipment there is no way for the Chinese to halt the frontal attack by the Japanese except through pressure on the flank and rear, in the hope of dis-

rupting Japanese supplies and reinforcements.

The Chinese are not, at present, attaching much importance to the Japanese drive from Canton, which only aims at a diversion of Chinese attention.—Reuter.

Occupation Completed

With Japanese Forces on the Hunan Front, Sept. 28. Japanese forces in Hunan province which entered Changsha yesterday evening, this afternoon completed the occupation of the city.

An official announcement made at 8 o'clock tonight also said that Japanese units which were pursuing remnants of Chungking's 74th Army south of the Liuyang-Changsha highway have crossed the Liuyang River in the neighbourhood of Kintan, and at 4 o'clock this afternoon reached a point eight kilometres to the south where mountain warfare is developing.

Meanwhile, the Navy air force attached to the Japanese Fleet in Central Waters, bombed Hengyang, on the upper reaches of the Siang River, and also Chihkiang, where local aerodromes were hit.—Domei.

Mopping Up in City

Changsha, Sept. 28. With the cream of General Chiang Kai-shek's Central Army in the Chungking Ninth War Zone in flight to the east after losing the key-city of Changsha, Japanese forces were today engaged in mopping up within and in the immediate vicinity of the city, consolidating their newly-won positions.

Complete occupation of the city, it was expected, will be officially announced in a special army communique sometime during the day. It was estimated that there are approximately 1,000 enemy troops still resisting in the city, but it was believed that these would be brought under control shortly. Japanese forces have been continuing to pour into the city.

Part of the Japanese forces which entered the city were today advancing southward along the Canton-Hankow railway line in pursuit of fleeing enemy forces, while a separate unit was branching out eastward enveloping a strong Chungking unit consisting of troops of the 99th Army under General Chang I-hao.—Domei.

Tokyo Press Jubilant

Tokyo, Sept. 27. While early morning newspapers voiced jubilation over the capture of Changsha, the "Japan Times and Advertiser" said that the Hunan campaign was driving home to Chungking "by too painful a process the fact that Japan is not leaving settlement of the China Affair to any diplomacy of attrition."

The "Japan Times" mentioned the large scale encirclement of Hunan forces estimated at 500,000, and pointed out the loss of Hunan's food supplies will deprive Chungking of important resources.

The Changsha campaign comes at a time when the military mission from America is either on the way by plane, or has reached Chungking. The desperate position of General Chiang's General Staff will have to be shown to General Magruder. "Whether the American officer can help is a matter of little doubt—he cannot. Chungking notoriously does not take advice from its advisers," the journal declared.—Domei.

Other News Ignored

Tokyo, Sept. 28. The vernacular press in editorials today completely ignored the European and American situation while simultaneously discontinuing further mention of the Tripartite Pact celebrations yesterday in order to stress generally the Japanese Army's capture of Changsha.

The Asahi Shimbun, in a typical editorial, declared that "the fact Changsha, Chungking's most important defence line, was so easily captured indicates that Chungking's fighting power has greatly decreased. As a result, Chungking-in-Chinese as well as Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and his assisting powers should realize the futility of Chungking's resistance and reconsider their attitude."—United Press.

Advance in South

Canton, Sept. 28. Japanese forces in Kiangsi and new operations along the North River on September 24 are now advancing rapidly northward into the rich agricultural areas in north Kwangtung province meeting little Chungking resistance, the press section of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces to South China announced at noon today.

It is understood that the new operations along the North River are aimed at destroying Chungking forces which have been utilizing the river to send war materials to General Chiang Kai-shek's troops in northern Kwangtung and southern Hunan provinces.

The North River has its source in southern Hunan province and joins the West River at Sansui.—Domei.

Chinese Losses Heavy

With Japanese Forces on the Hunan Front, Sept. 28. Chungking's once powerful forces, crack divisions of General Chiang Kai-shek's Ninth War Zone armies, have suffered irreparable losses during the current fighting in Hunan province, reports reaching headquarters revealed.

The 14th and 90th divisions of the Chungking Fourth Army, the 140th division of the Twenty-Seventh Army, and the 58th and 57th divisions of the Seventy-Fourth Army have been virtually wiped out, information reaching here revealed.—Domei.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR (continued)

Fantastic Distortion Of Facts In Peiping Press

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.H."

THE vernacular press of Peiping, never at any time remarkable for its high class of journalism, has during the last few years fallen into a state of what can only be called colourless insipidity, enlivened occasionally by fantastic distortions of facts. The Japanese control and censorship is no doubt largely responsible for this, but one would have thought that ordinary journalistic self-respect would have put some limit to the absurdities produced nowadays. One need not complain too much of the utter boredom of the leaders—two or three times a week—on the happiness and prosperity of Peiping under the New Order; and during the last month or so, on the great success of the famous "Pacification Intensification Campaign"—though it is not safe to roam more than half a dozen miles outside the city walls.

It is doubtful whether one in a hundred readers ever glances at these particular leaders. In any case, they are the result of the political conditions reigning in this part. They have to be written, or the paper would not be allowed to appear at all. It is the occasional excursions into the realm of foreign affairs that contain the chief absurdities. A favourite form of leader is a stern warning addressed to President Roosevelt or Mr. Churchill, which is doubtless intended to make these gentlemen shake in their shoes. Some of these leaders are reminiscent of the style of the famous "Eatonville Gazette." However, some times these leaders are a bit muddled in their ideas, as for instance when in a long tirade against Mr. Churchill, the worst of the paper could find to say of him was that he was an idealist. Apparently it thought this a very terrible accusation indeed.

Kind of Rubbish Published

In recent days it is the sad fate of Iran that has been causing the tender-hearted press of Peiping, and also the authorities, great concern. In one of the recent leaders on that subject the "Hsin Min Pao" had the following information: "Under the pretext of opening up a supply route to Russia, the British have invaded Iran, Syria, and Iraq." (The latter two were, of course, invaded long before the start of the Russo-German war.) One would have thought that a leading Peiping paper—after all Peiping is supposed to have over a million inhabitants—would try and get its major facts right. In the same article it also informed its readers—logic does not matter to the Peiping press—that Russia was invading Iran, in order to get the oil from Britain. That is typical of the kind of rubbish that the Peiping papers are purveying to their readers these days.

But it is not only the papers that are moved to tears over the fate of Iran. The chairman of the Chinese Muslim Association and the director of the Information Bureau of the North China Political Affairs Commission, Mr. Lin Wen-jung have both made touching public ventures on the same subject. Mr. Lin, who commenced his speech with a poetical allusion to the "lovely lilac plant" which comes from Persia, said in the course of his address from Britain afraid that Britain will tyrannize over the people of Iran. "Dear! Dear! How touching! What altruistic sympathy for the sad fate of others. For, of course, the happy people of North China are not tyrannized over, not the very slightest by anyone, even though they have the police and gendarmes walking into their homes for inspection almost every week, and although they cannot venture out of the streets for a short walk, unless they have their 'residential permit' with them. The same concern for the people of far distant Iran is shown by the Chinese Moslems who recently held a memorial service for the Iranians who had sacrificed their lives as a result of the invasion of Iran by the British and Russians." Personally, I was not moved, and the Iranians had lost their lives in the recent proceedings, but supposing even that some did, they cannot have been more than a hundred at the very outside. I do not seem to remember the Chinese Moslems weeping any tears or holding any memorial service for the million and a half Chinese soldiers who have lost their lives, as a result of the Japanese invasion of China, nor for some women and children, who have been slaughtered in the Japanese air raids on Chinese cities. Quite a number of Moslems, I was told, and a good many more than 100—were killed in the Japanese raids on Lanchow and Sian. But there were no Moslem memorial services for them.

Attitude Towards German-Russo War

The attitude of the local vernacular press towards the Russo-German war is both typical and amusing. It almost seems as if this war has taken the place of the Sino-Japanese war. I beg pardon, I mean that it is the realm of newspaper prophecy. I do not remember to have seen, for quite a number of months, the old, old assurance that the collapse of General Chiang Kai-shek was just around the corner, a piece of "news" that the Peiping papers used to dish out to their readers at least once a week. Presumably the editors and editors have begun to feel that the Peiping public, glib as it is, would scarcely go on swallowing this monotonous tit-bit. So the war in Russia

came quite as a godsend to them. In the first weeks of July, following Nazi and Japanese information, the papers were assuring their readers that the war would be over in a week or two and that the Soviet regime would collapse like a pack of cards—that is to say those papers that had not said that it had already collapsed. Now in September, still, the papers have lengthened out a good deal, into months and even next spring; and the papers have dropped the banner headlines of daily Nazi victories.

Authentic News

Despite all these efforts of the local press, somehow or other true news does trickle through to the general public in Peiping. They are perfectly aware of such interesting happenings as the Japanese evacuation of Fochow, the tremendous Russian resistance and the holding up of the Nazi invasion of Russia, and the firm attitude of the United States. The fact that, despite the outcry in the local and Japanese press, the American oil shipments have been allowed to reach Vladivostok has not escaped the notice of the man in the street here. And the general feeling among the Chinese is that the Axis Powers are no longer having things all their own way. Among local officials there is even said to be a feeling of pessimism, only slightly relieved by the fact that the great fear of two months ago—that the Japanese were going to attack Russia—has so far not been realized. For a Red in the local press, the Japanese even more alarming to these circles, than would be the return of Chiang Kai-shek. There is a curious undercurrent of talk nowadays that Peiping may after all not be so unscathed—as it has hitherto—and that it may still see hectic times.

Eclipse Well Observed In Kansu

Shanghai, Sept. 24.

Good results are said in reports from Kansu to have been obtained by Chinese scientists on September 21 in observing the eclipse of the sun which began as expected in that part of the country at 9.30 a.m. The eclipse was observed, the reports say, and the shadow of the moon began to "invade" the sun and at 10.5 a.m. one third of the sun was eaten up and the temperature began to drop until 10.50 and 37 seconds when the total eclipse occurred. Chinese scientists even said that they had seen two of the eight planets, including Jupiter, in the east and west during the total eclipse. The eclipse began to give up light at 10.53 and 30 seconds and it kept doing so for three minutes also as expected. The phenomenon disappeared at 12.19 p.m. Carrying necessary instruments, more than 500 Chinese scientists and educated people observed the phenomenon on top of the Tungshan (mountain) in Lingtiao, Lanchow.

The eclipse has been filmed and pictures of it were taken by observers in an aeroplane. News of the eclipse was broadcast. Scientists have so far refused to disclose details of their findings to newspapermen, preferring to make a report later.

Gasoline Hoarders Caught in Peiping

Peiping, Sept. 24.

Peiping gasoline hoarders were meditating ruefully today upon the fate of one of their partners in crime. Chinese scientists and the authorities had seized some eighteen barrels and 1,004 tons of gasoline stored away by a Chinese resident at Tahuohochan village, near Peiping, says the "Shih Pao".

Mr. Su Ta Hsin, Director of the Special Investigation Section of the Peiping Southern Suburb Police Administration made the announcement yesterday.

The hoarder confessed and said that the managers of two sugar stores purchased the gasoline with a view to selling it later at an exorbitant profit. The two managers have been arrested and are to be tried shortly.—Havas Telemondal.

Peiping Press Attache's Wife Kidnapped

Peiping, Sept. 23.

The British Embassy has made the strongest representations to the Japanese authorities over the disappearance of Mrs. Denzil H. Clarke, the Japanese wife of the Press Attache at the British Embassy. She left home on a bicycle at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, and has not returned or been heard from since.

According to an unconfirmed report she was kidnapped by unknown persons when leaving a friend's house. Her disappearance following a recent scurrilous article in a local Japanese paper, is considered most disquieting.—Reuter.

Investigation Asked

London, Sept. 24.

The Government yesterday instructed Sir Robert Craigie, British Ambassador to Tokyo, to investigate the reported kidnapping of Mrs. Denzil H. Clarke, Japanese born wife of the British press attache at the Peiping Embassy.—United Press.

Mrs. Denzil Clarke's Case to Be Taken Up

London, Sept. 28.

The British Ambassador to Japan, Sir Robert Leslie Craigie, is to take up with the Japanese Government the matter of the disappearance of Mrs. Denzil Clarke, wife of the British Assistant Press Attache in Peiping, who is believed to have been kidnapped. Representations have already been made to the local Japanese authorities in Peiping.

It is highly probable, states Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent, that the Germans are at the back of this outrage as they were behind the wholesale arrests of British subjects last year, for it is extremely curious that whenever relations between Great Britain and Japan appear to be showing signs of improvement some incident of this kind occurs to set them back. The British Government holds the Japanese responsible for the disappearance of Mrs. Clarke as they are responsible for the maintenance of law and order in Peiping.—Reuter.

Japanese Extremists Held Mrs. Clarke

Peiping, Sept. 23.

Mrs. Denzil Clarke, Japanese wife of the British Press Attache here, was handed over to her husband at the Japanese Embassy this afternoon. She was quite well but is suffering from slight nervous shock. She stated that she had been held during her captivity, and had suffered no hardships.

The Japanese Embassy announced last night that Japanese authorities had informed Mr. Clarke that Japanese gendarmes had located his Japanese born wife, who had been missing for several days.

"She is believed to be in the hands of Japanese extremists who became incensed after reading a scurrilous article which appeared recently in the 'Toa Shimpo' and kidnapped her," the Japanese Embassy announcement stated. "She is believed to be well and arrangements are now being made for her release by the Japanese gendarmes."—Reuter.

Many Chinese Killed In Canton Bombings

Canton, Sept. 18 (delayed).

Scores of Chinese were killed and two Japanese slightly injured in bombings on the eve of the tenth anniversary of the Mukden Incident. The Japanese bombers attacked today. The incidents were ascribed to Chungking elements who intended to create disorder.

As a result, precautions have been taken as with consequent inconvenience to the populations. It is pointed out that this is sheer necessity, and the authorities request co-operation to eradicate terrorists in Canton.—Reuter.

American Express at Tientsin to Close

Tientsin, Sept. 25.

The American Express Company, Inc., will close its branch office here from tomorrow on. The American Express will be the first foreign banking firm to close since the freezing order went into effect at the end of August.—Domei.

Adventures In Lamaland Told

By THETAN

Tachienlu, Aug. 26.

YESTERDAY Miss Julia Brown, one of the most interesting parties ever to visit the frontier, left for her home in Chengtu. Educated in Canada, she is the daughter of Mr. Homer Brown, a member of the United Church of Canada Mission in West China. A few nights ago she was stranded on the Tibetan mountains while visiting a lake with another companion.

The party left the city five or six hours too late to see the lake and return the same day. Darkness overtook them when it seemed impossible to make the city that night, so there was nothing for it but to spend the night among the rocks, shrubs and wild animals. Fortunately nothing happened, but the adventure caused some anxiety in the city.

The party of which Miss Brown was a member was made up of Dr. Richardson a New Zealander, with his wife a Londoner, Mr. Crook, a Yorkshireman who is teaching English in Chengtu, and Miss Isabel Brown, a young Canadian woman who is doing social research work in Szechuan. Although made up of different members of the British Commonwealth the party members had one thing in common: every member was interested in research.

Dr. Richardson is a soil expert of the Central Government and an advisor to the government on the improvement of soils. He is also a well-known alpine climber and one of his objects in visiting the border was to climb, if possible, some part of the great Gong Ga snow mountain. The party under the care and direction of a Tibetan named Tsozang spent some ten days in the vicinity of the Gong Ga and was fortunate in getting some magnificent views of the snow complex.

The Wonder of the Gong Ga

Climbing one morning up on a high pass overlooking the Yu-long-shi valley the party beheld one of the most wonderful views in the world stretching before them. There lay the Gong Ga in all its wonder and beauty. The snow-capped mountains, the valley with its nomadic tents; and before them lay a long range of snow-capped mountains. This surely was the land of the Lamas, the land of the Nomads, the land of religion and land of snows.

Mrs. Richardson is a botanist and is keenly interested in butterflies. She was fortunate in getting a good specimen of the high altitude Parnassus, a butterfly seldom seen below 12,000 feet. She was very proud of her catch and looked after it with great care.

Mr. Crook who flew home for service on August 23, like Miss Isabel Brown, is interested in the social life of the Tibetan. No matter which side you looked at him the big mark of investigation showed its smiling face. Have the Tibetans shown any assimilation of outside culture? Has any other culture shown any penetration into Lamaland? Are the Tibetans open to outside influences? Would you describe the Land of the Lamas as a progressive or stationary country? When you are asked these and other questions you begin at once to see a budding author. However, Mr. Crook, like his wife, a botanist, is aggressively observant and no doubt carries away with him a nice fat note book filled with notes; which one day he will tell the world.

Like the scientists of the party, par excellence is undoubtedly Miss Isabel Brown. She is what might be termed a social worker, or a social observer, or a social scientist; probably all three in one. She has been down the Jien Chang valley among the Lolois, has lived in Dza-ga-lao among the Chiangs. She has quite recently been in social service in a Chinese village outside of the present Chinese capital. Cultural anthropology seems to be the basis of her study. The idea is something like this: an approach is made to a certain Chinese village or small township; perforce carefully, gingerly, and unostentatiously. One hundred persons or more are scientifically laid out for systematic observation.

Enormous Collection of Data

When observed, facts are carefully tabulated and it is simply amazing what deductions can be made. A striking similarity is observed between homes Nos. one, five fifteen and 25; and a close resemblance is remarked between Lao Wu, Lao Luh, and Lao Chiu: How far back can this be traced?

Miss Julia Brown went to see her sister in field work and was amazed at the amount of observed facts and scientific data collected from a small Jien Chang valley among the Lolois. Miss Isabel Brown is working for her Ph.D., and if that is so she surely deserves it. Again it is reported that she is in connection with the N.C.C. and doing social service while she observes her facts.

We are told that she intends to pass this enormous collection of facts on to Dr. Sparling who is the head of a bible school in Chengtu, who in turn will pass the scientific data on to his students, who will use the data of Chengtu to bring about the Kingdom of God here in West China.

Miss Brown has carefully enquired whether Lao San has ever been in prison how long he remained there, and what crime brought him there, and what date. From this it seems an easy step to discover if his father was ever in

White Russians Oppose Military Training

Shanghai, Sept. 29.

White Russians in north China are refusing to be recruited by the Japanese there for fighting their own countrymen, already engaged in a gigantic struggle with Hitler. This is revealed by a Peiping correspondent of the "Chinese American Daily News" which quotes a White Russian of some standing as saying so. It is said that a few weeks ago the Japanese issued an order mobilizing all White Russians in north China.

Quoting the "White Russian" the Chinese correspondent says that the White Russians in Peiping and Tientsin are refusing to carry out the order. The purpose of training White Russians in north China, it is asserted, is to force them to fight Soviet Russia. Although the White Russians are not friendly toward Stalin, it is said, they are not friendly toward the Japanese either. Furthermore, the Russian is quoted as saying, they do not like to fight their mother country when it is being invaded by Hitler.

Guerrillas Close at Hand

He admits that the old Chinese capital is taking on an appearance of a Japanese city but explains that the Japanese jazz music within the city walls is echoed by gun fire only three or four miles away, where guerrillas are active. If one stays in the Western Hills for say two weeks, he will hear artillery fire every day. The Japanese cannot consolidate their gains in the outskirts of the city and on the average one guerrilla is interested in Peiping daily. The only weak point of the guerrillas, many of whom must be hiding inside the city, is that they do not possess artillery, he says; therefore, they must acquire a Japanese garrison three times as big as it is now to guard the city.

Since 1937, 1,000 new buildings have sprung up in the ancient Chinese capital but it is said that 60 of them are occupied by brothels while other new structures are used by bars and cabarets. Japanese goods are flooding the market since the commencement of the freezing order, girl friends of American marines there are said to have been threatened so that they may not continue their relations with the Americans. Anti-British cartoons are still being screened and posters of a similar nature still appear on walls.

"Strangers" Hated

Natives of Peiping are as generous and kind as before, but they all hate "strangers" who are the greater number of shops in the city. The poor sections of the city are crowded with these "strangers." The Japanese are said to have tried to build a Japanese colony about five miles away from the city but their plan has been dropped. They planned to build a highway network and ports and they even named the streets before they were built. The correspondent doubts that the failure is because of financial difficulties for, he says, that the Japanese may use as many "federal notes" as they like. Prices are not as high as compared with those quoted in Shanghai. Only the rich can buy flour and farmers are forbidden to slaughter their pigs. The Japanese are said to be in the evening, Japanese soldiers do not go to villages to forbid pig-slaughtering.

The Japanese are said to be building another "Great Wall" against guerrilla invasion. From Tientsin southward and along the Tientsin-Kowloon Railway, thousands of Chinese have been ordered to build the wall at a daily wage of 80 cents. The wall measures 14 feet in height and eight feet in width. There are concrete holes in the wall and in addition to forts there are numerous barbed wire entanglements guarded by Japanese and members of the "Farmers Self-defence Corps."

prison and if by any chance the crime was the same crime, Z presents no difficulty if you have carefully got a firm hold of X and Y.

A man who has been in prison or who is addicted to an old crime, or who habitually lives with another man's wife is very suspicious when one question follows another. He smells a rat and rats hide. Miss Brown has carefully adapted a moon-like face when asking an old country farmer how often he has been married, not because the old man is suspicious of any ulterior motive on the part of Miss Brown, but when he sets his reply going down on paper, he begins to think that things are not what they seem.

Miss Isabel Brown has a young clever Chinese assistant or co-worker and between them the information is collected; something along the curtain idea. When one is asking questions the other is taking notes about the old country. Miss Brown and her co-worker are tabulating the results of 1,000 cases in this Chinese village near Chungking. Similar work was done in Jien Chang when Dza-ga-lao and when Miss Brown returns to China next year she plans to take all this information with her.

FAR EASTERN CRISIS

Lull in Far East Should Be Utilized

Rangoon, Sept. 25. The present temporary lull in activities in this part of the world is not one for sleep, declared Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Commander-in-Chief of British forces in the Far East, in an interview here. He emphasized that the lull, which was fortunate, should be utilized to obtain "full value from the time that is yet ours."

Sir Robert is at present in Rangoon following an extensive tour, by air and road, of the defenses of Burma. He "patted the back" of those responsible for the new aerodromes. Those he visited were well-constructed and well-planned while the roads were better than he had anticipated, but he emphasized that considerable improvements were still needed in defence works and training as such were necessary to have a detrimental effect on anyone thinking of attacking the country, and would thereby ensure the peace and security of Burma.

Sir Robert emphasized that whatever happened outside Burma's borders in this way had a direct effect on Burma. "What happens in China, for example, may directly affect happenings in this country. It is therefore up to Burma to do all possible to assist China, and for doing that we must extend outside Burma the sense and acts of cooperation that we have achieved within Burma. He concluded that the more complete preparations in Burma were, the less likely was it that there would be any attack on Burma. He would not encourage anyone in the belief that they were in for a period of profound peace.—Reuter.

Anti-Japanese Feeling Reported in Thailand

Tokyo, Sept. 24. Mr. Koh Ishii, Deputy Spokesman of the Cabinet Information Board, at today's foreign press conference declined to elaborate on reports of instances of anti-Japanese sentiment among a section of government officials in Thailand.

This subject was brought up at the press conference as a sequel to a Bangkok report to the "Nichi-Nichi" this morning alleging that an anti-Japanese faction in Thai officialdom recently started to exert pressure on Japanese officials, as well as on the Japanese community in Bangkok. Mr. Ishii merely said, "This is an observation of the 'Nichi-Nichi' and I believe that it is correct to some extent."

Replying to another question, Mr. Ishii disclosed that the recent Thai credit to Japan was already exhausted, and said he understood that efforts were being made to arrange a larger and new credit. He revealed that the original credit was spent chiefly for rice.—Domei.

Cooperation with Japan Urged by Decoux

Saigon, Sept. 23. After stressing the importance of economic co-operation with Japan in a radio speech on Sunday night over the Saigon broadcasting station, Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, left for Hanoi yesterday afternoon.

During the three weeks that he has been here, Vice-Admiral Decoux took active part in the execution of the Franco-Japanese agreement calling for the joint defence of French Indo-China and the stationing of Japanese forces in the southern part of the country.

In his radio broadcast on Sunday night, Vice-Admiral Decoux pointed out that French Indo-China, since June, 1940, has suffered virtual stoppage of trade with France. He added that strenuous efforts must be made to overcome the difficulties which have arisen as a sequel to this stoppage of trade.

The Governor-General pointed out that French Indo-China has much to expect from Japan in her fight to overcome the economic crisis now facing the country.—Domei.

Pres. Quezon Approves Congressional Measures

Manila, Sept. 25. After a series of lengthy conferences with Lieutenant-General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of United States Far Eastern Forces, Sr. Manuel Quezon today was reliably reported to have approved proposed Congressional measures regarding defence of the Philippines.

The proposals about to be submitted to Congress call for refunding to the Philippines US\$4,000,000 in gold devaluation profits and suggest processing tax refunds with the provision the money be used for defence of the islands.

It was understood the bill specified the United States Army and Navy must agree to the projects for which the funds will be expended.—United Press.

Little Faith in Japan, U.S. Talks

Batavia, Sept. 23. Little faith in the current Japanese-American conversations in Washington was expressed by Mr. Hallett Abend, former "New York Times" correspondent at Shanghai, who is at present visiting the Netherlands East Indies, in an interview with the press here today.

Mr. Abend, who is on a tour of the Philippines, Manila and Australia for the "Readers' Digest," added: "What can one expect as long as the United States is obliged to keep her fleet in the Pacific and Britain to keep an army in Malaya? And as soon as the United States moves her fleet to the Atlantic and Britain withdraws her army from Malaya, Japan will seize the opportunity and strike quickly."

U.S. Holds Key
The National Broadcasting Company representative, the well-known commentator Dr. John S. Young, who

Brooke-Popham Goes to Lashio

Rangoon, Sept. 23. The British Commander-in-Chief in the Far East, Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, who has been touring Burma inspecting the country's air and other defenses, has already covered hundreds of miles by motor-car as well as by plane. Yesterday he witnessed demonstrations by one of the most modern and fastest fighters. Thereafter, accompanied by Lieut.-Gen. D. K. Macleod, British Commander-in-Chief in Burma, he left for Lashio at the Burma end of the Burma-China Road.—Reuter.

recently visited Japan, is now also in Batavia, where he intends to stay three weeks.

He said that the Japanese-American discussions in Washington would be resumed after the Japanese Minister, Mr. Wakasugi, returned to Washington from Tokyo.

He believed that Mr. Joseph Grew, American Minister in Tokyo, and Admiral Nomura, Japanese Ambassador in Washington, were the right men in the right places.

The United States, he added, "holds the key to the whole Far Eastern situation, and only has to show and use it."—Reuter.

Thailand Causing Much Concern Says 'Kokumin'

Tokyo, Sept. 25. The "Kokumin" today said that Thailand at present was the cause of greatest concern to Japan because of Thailand's difficulty in maintaining its avowed strict neutrality and particularly owing to economic advantages Britain had given the country.

"We have already proposed a military alliance with Thailand," said the newspaper. "That fell through, however, much to the amusement of Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper (former British Minister of Information and now in Singapore on a special mission) who said that Japan's southward policy has moved too late.

"We regret that Thailand still does not understand the true state of affairs in East Asia, the position of Japan and the future of Thailand herself," said the "Kokumin."

"We hope that Thailand will exercise the greatest watchfulness against British persistent designs," the "Kokumin" said.—United Press.

Police Raid Chinese Houses in N.E.I.

Batavia, Sept. 22. The Dutch news agency Aneta reported today that the Dutch police conducted a wholesale raid on Chinese houses in the Colony, which were suspected of being pro-Nanking, confiscating documents and other papers of a "subversive" character.

The agency said that pro-Nanking residents had been suspected of staging activities which were regarded as detrimental to the peace and order of the Dutch East Indies.—Domei.

Agreement on Chinese Immigration Into Burma

Rangoon, Sept. 23. An agreement relating to Chinese immigration into Burma was reached on various important points at a conference between Chinese and Burmese delegations yesterday.

The points are not detailed in a communique which, however, states that they are subject to acceptance by the two Governments and to an agreement being reached on the remaining points.—Reuter.

Washington to Return Funds to Philippines

Washington, Sept. 23. Sr. Joaquin Elizalde, Philippines Resident Commissioner in Washington, yesterday was to confer immediately with the War Department regarding a bill setting aside US\$33,000,000 or US\$54,000,000 of Philippine funds for strengthening the islands' defenses.

Informed sources said the funds probably will be used principally for combat aircraft, motor torpedo boats, artillery and small arms. Some also may be used for fortifications and other construction work.

A draft of the proposed legislation was accompanied by a letter from Henry L. Simson, Secretary of War, urging enactment of the bill, which was submitted to the House and Senate military committees for introduction in both houses, but at the last minute it was withdrawn.

Reasons For Withdrawal
Senate military quarters said the withdrawal was requested by the War Department for the purpose of making minor changes. However, Philippine quarters said the principal reason was to give Sr. Elizalde time to confer further with Manila on provisions in the proposed bill.

Informed sources believed few if any important changes would be made. Reliable sources understood the main point of the proposed bill include modification of the Philippine Independence Act to permit use of sugar and gold funds for national defence purposes instead of purely economic purposes.

The Secretaries of War and Navy, acting in co-operation with the Philippine Government, will determine what the funds shall be used for.

The bill also contains a provision authorizing the repayment of the US\$10,000,000 loan by President Roosevelt from emergency funds in connection with incorporation of the Philippine armed forces into the United States Army.

The proposed bill simply authorizes the use of funds and would not appropriate any money, hence probably it will be necessary to introduce appropriations bills as the funds are needed.

Owed to Philippines
The US\$33,000,000 or US\$54,000,000 is owed to the Philippines from sugar taxes and gold devaluation profits. It was understood that the Administration move followed a request by President MacArthur. Quizon of the Commonwealth some months ago for such action, involving about US\$23,000,000 due the Commonwealth as a

Philippines Call Up 125,000 Men

New York, Sept. 24. The Philippine Islands have called up 125,000 men, New York newspapers report today from Manila.—Reuter.

result of the American dollar devaluation and US\$31,000,000 accruing from excise tax collections.

Informed sources understood the funds could be used for Philippine defence if the Commonwealth requested such aid and U.S. Army and Navy chiefs in the Philippines approved the requests. It was understood, however, that none of the funds can be used to pay wages but only for the purchase of materials.—United Press.

Controlled Economy Extends to Indo-China

Vichy, Sept. 24. The official French information service in a dispatch from Saigon yesterday said that Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General, in a radio speech announced the extension of controlled economy to Indo-China. Admiral Decoux said severe government control will be established over rubber production and marketing, it was reported.

The Government will control the destination and also the quantity of exports by establishing a system of export licences to be distributed by a central clearing office, the information service said.

The agency also said Admiral Decoux said there would be rigorous control exercised over all other colonial raw materials exports.—United Press.

Thailand to Participate In Tokyo Exhibition

Bangkok, Sept. 23. It was officially announced today that Thailand will participate in an exhibition due to be held in Tokyo from October 15 to 28 under the auspices of the Japan South Seas Association. The officials in charge will leave for Tokyo shortly.

It was understood that goods to be exhibited include painting materials used in Thailand, in addition to Thai works of art.—Domei.

U.S. Warships Will Be Able to Use Singapore

Singapore, Sept. 25. While there is no official pronouncement on the subject, it can be stated that if facilities (at Singapore) are asked by United States warships, they will be readily granted, declared the Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton.

He made this statement when commenting on a "New York Times" report that Great Britain had promised facilities at Singapore to United States warships.—Reuter.

P.I. Defence Bill Strongly Supported

Washington, Sept. 25. Philippine circles here yesterday understood that the US\$54,000,000 Philippine defence bill may be introduced in the House of Representatives and the Senate on Thursday.

However, final decision on its introduction depends on the outcome of consultations here with Sr. Joaquin Elizalde, Philippines Resident Commissioner in Washington, and also talks in Manila.

It was understood the full text of the bill has been sent to Manila for perusal.

Philippine quarters expected little difficulty in obtaining speedy action, once the legislation is introduced.

P.I. Export Taxes
Meanwhile, the House Insular Affairs Committee reported that

More Indian Troops Arrive in Singapore

Singapore, Sept. 26. Additional reinforcements of Indian troops have arrived in Singapore to strengthen Malaya's constantly growing army. It was officially announced today.

The new arrivals displayed the latest modern equipment similar to that brought by recent groups of Indian reinforcements.—United Press.

hearings would begin shortly on another important Philippines bill—a measure to set aside export taxes. "When Japan decided to fortify the mandated islands she did so without consulting us," he said. "The Philippines certainly are more important to our defence than the mandated islands were to defence of Japan."—United Press.

Mr. Magnusson said he would support the US\$54,000,000 fund for strengthening Commonwealth defenses and similar measures. He contended that the bills should be speeded without regard for other factors in the Pacific, specifically present efforts to seek a better understanding between the United States and Japan.

"When Japan decided to fortify the mandated islands she did so without consulting us," he said. "The Philippines certainly are more important to our defence than the mandated islands were to defence of Japan."—United Press.

Indo-China "Lost to France"

Batavia, Sept. 25. Indo-China is now practically a Japanese province, the French being wholly powerless, a Dutch arrival from Saigon told the press here today.

He expressed the opinion that the newly-appointed special Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Yoshizawa, will take over the administration of Indo-China after his arrival there, with Vice-Admiral Decoux remaining Governor-General in name only.

The Dutchman added that Indo-China was completely unable to resist Japanese occupation by force of arms, with the result that Indo-China must be considered lost to France.—Reuter.

Kato Sees Darlan

Vichy, Sept. 24. The Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Sotomatsu Kato, conferred with the Vice Premier, Admiral Jean Darlan, this morning, discussing subjects relating to Franco-Japanese relations. Mr. Kato deferred his departure for Berlin until September 28.—Domei.

Incident Reported on Thai-French Border

Bangkok, Sept. 24. Bangkok's vernacular press yesterday reported that 20 Indo-China soldiers fired on five Thai soldiers, wounding one, while the latter were canoeing along the Mekong river near Vientiane. A similar incident occurred Sept. 14 but no Thais were wounded, said the reports.—United Press.

Japanese Violate Indo- China Sovereignty

Hanoi, Sept. 26. A violation of French sovereignty in Indo-China was committed by the Japanese during the night of September 25, it was officially announced here today in a communique.

"On the night of September 25," the communique added, "Japanese military forces in Hanoi and Halphong, without previous notice, engaged in police operations consisting of erecting barricades, carrying out searches and effecting arrests. About a hundred Chinese and Annamite persons were arrested."

"The French authorities have lodged a vigorous protest against these operations, which constitute an incontestable violation of French sovereignty, solemnly guaranteed by the Japanese Government in all agreements reached until now between itself and the French Government. The communique concluded.—Havas Telemondial.

French Protest to Japan

Hanoi, Sept. 26. Japanese authorities yesterday released some of the more than 200 Chinese and Annamites arrested during a Japanese search on Thursday night and early Friday. Many were still detained, however, it was understood.

The Indo-China government protested vigorously to local Japanese officials, and informed the Vichy government to protest diplomatically, against the violation of French sovereignty, guaranteed in all Franco-Japanese agreements, which was alleged to have been violated when the Japanese carried out the arrests without warning French officials.

Some of those arrested were released on French demands. The Japanese said those arrested had engaged in anti-Japanese activities.—United Press.

Vichy Protests

Hanoi, Sept. 26. It is understood that the Japanese authorities have not yet replied to the French protest against the Japanese action in arresting about 100 Chinese and Annamites alleged to have been engaged in political activity on behalf of Chungking.

The Vichy Government is also protesting to Tokyo.

The number of Chinese and Annamites still held in custody by the Japanese have not been disclosed.—Reuter.

U.S. and Chinese Affairs

New York, Sept. 27. The Associated Press reported today from Manila that travellers arriving from French Indo-China declared that a movement is afoot to change the Chinese affairs in French Indo-China in the hands of the United States consular officials stationed there.—Domei.

French Consul-General Leaves Batavia

Batavia, Sept. 28. M. M. O. Gassouin, former Vichy Consul-General in Batavia, left for Manila yesterday aboard a Dutch ship, with his eventual destination said to be French Indo-China. M. Gassouin is reported to the United Press that he had until the end of this month to leave but preferred getting away as soon as possible.

The French Consulate will be altered to accommodate the Dutch Government's publicity bureau. It probably will be ready for occupancy on January 1.—United Press.

Hongkong, Burma Ready, Says P.I. Magnate

Bangkok, Sept. 28. The preparedness of Hongkong and Burma to meet any emergency and the strong national unity and stamina behind China's resistance were stressed in a statement to Reuter yesterday by Dr. Carlos Romulo, newspaper magnate of the Philippines.

He has already visited Hongkong and Chungking, where he met Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, and Rangoon. He will visit Singapore and Batavia before returning to Manila. He arranged to meet leading members of the Thailand Cabinet as well as prominent officials and business men.—Reuter.

British Far East Envoys in Singapore

Singapore, Sept. 27. As informed quarters speculated on the possibility of the convocation of a Far Eastern conference of British diplomats presided over by Mr. Alfred Duff-Cooper, the full complement of British envoys in the Far East with the exception of Sir Robert Craigie, British Ambassador to Tokyo, was completed with the arrival yesterday morning of Sir Josiah Crosby, British Minister to Thailand.

Here at present are Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, Ambassador to Chungking, and Mr. H.F.C. Walsh, Minister to Batavia.—Domei.

NEWS FROM JAPAN

"Japan Times" Warns Russia to Be Cautious in Moscow Talk

Tokyo, Sept. 25.

COMMENTING on the "Moscow Conference," the "Japan Times" and "Advertiser" in an editorial today declared that the Soviet Union's attitude toward expected Anglo-United States attempts to persuade that country to act in the Far East "may be estimated by the absence of a Chungking delegation."

The "Times" said surely Britain and the United States would not conspire to have the Japanese-Soviet treaty of non-aggression and neutrality impaired after their flood of oratory supporting the inviolability of treaties.

The Soviets "are not expected to intimidate this country by direct or indirect means," the "Times" said, adding that there should not be any help to Chungking or the Chinese Communists along previous lines or on new standards to suit the two democratic Powers.

A Word of Warning

The paper warned, "In other ways of concern with Britain and the United States, the U.S.S.R. would be well advised to refrain if there is any suggestion of opposition to Japan."

Britain and the United States' chief purpose at the Conference, the "Times" claimed, was to prevent any Soviet compromise with Germany. Opinion in Britain and the United States, however, was divided over the sending of war materials to the Soviet Union, and the problem would be to impress upon the Soviets that its Allies were going all-out in giving the necessary aid.

"The British and American delegations certainly will attach conditions to their aid programme," the editorial predicted, declaring, "The prime condition will be an undertaking not to make a separate peace, nor to reach a compromise, or to show any let down in strength and resistance."

A Good Cause

Other conditions such as one insisting that the Soviet Union should make common cause with the Allies in the Far East would be a "good cause" to make Stalin pause," the "Times" said.

The paper re-emphasized, "He is not committed to play their game in the Far East... no obligation exists to take on any such burdens, which might prove disastrous to Russia, as well as to the Allies' cause."

Since the basic motive of the Soviet Union, Britain and the United States rested on the principle of self-assertion and well-being, Soviet Union fighting where it had to and keeping peace where it was expedient and safe, the paper concluded.—Domei.

Japan, Old Order Cannot Be Linked

Tokyo, Sept. 22.

Mr. Soho Tokutomi, writing in the "Nichi-Nichi" this evening, declared that Japan cannot afford to tie up with the old order while attempting to establish a new order in East Asia. He admonished that Japan should steer her diplomacy on the strength of the Axis alliance during the coming nine years when the Tripartite Pact remains effective.

The writer stressed that Germany and Italy during the years following the conclusion of the pact took full advantage of it, but Japan failed to do so on many occasions.

This flexible diplomacy was conducted in accordance with the needs of circumstances, which was an indication of the absence of a fundamental policy, bringing unfavourable conditions in the long run.

Mr. Tokutomi cited the case of Napoleon III who employed flunkeyism in relations with other nations, ruining himself in the end.

Hence, the writer asserted, Japan ought to pursue an independent diplomacy based on the Tripartite Pact.—Domei.

Japanese Say Eclipse Parties Successful

Tokyo, Sept. 22.

Although bad weather threatened to hamper the observation of the solar eclipse yesterday by Japanese scientific parties stationed at various points in Central China, Formosa and Ishigaki Island, the skies cleared up just before the solar phenomenon began to permit all parties to declare it a "success."

At Hankow, where the Nanking Ambassador to Tokyo, Dr. Chu Min-shan, was present, observation groups from Peiping, Tokyo and Shanghai at work, the clouds which prevailed from early morning cleared up by noon.

At Hoshengkiao, in Hunan Province, the menace was rain, but that also gave way to clear skies. Although definite reports could not be made pending developments, all groups were optimistic, and much was expected to be gained from the natural colour moving pictures of the phenomenon which were taken of the sun's corona at Hankow.—Domei.

Japanese Press Resumes Attack on U.S.A.

Tokyo, Sept. 23.

Resuming for the first time since start of the Japanese-American talks the customary anti-American editorial tone, the "Nichi Nichi Shimbun" editorially charged that President Roosevelt's assistance to Great Britain, Chungking and Russia "was dictated by the ulterior motive of attaining America's ambition to world hegemony by taking advantage of the exhaustion of other powers."

"There is absolutely no possibility of His Holiness, Pope Pius XII ever approving such a daydream of the Roosevelt regime for world control as a just war," it stated in commenting on reports the United States was seeking the Vatican's approval of its programme.

The "Hochi Shimbun," commenting on the United States' enforcement of the convoy system, said that "while insisting more than any power that others should observe the terms of international law, the United States simply ignores its very existence and breaks all rules of diplomacy."

"Have Patience"

The "Japan News Week," however, in an editorial captioned "Have Patience" said that whatever might be the reason for silence concerning the United States-Japanese negotiations, since President Roosevelt received the message from Prince Fumimaro Konoye three weeks ago, "the lack of official information or progress being made should cause no uneasiness as to the eventual outcome."

"It is certain that leaders of both powers realize the gravity of the present situation and may be dependent upon to strive their utmost for a successful conclusion."

"Recognizing, as both powers must, the divergency in mental processes habitually applied by each to mutual problems, both must admit that the first step toward solution of those problems lies in the direction of modifying or possibly even radically changing their attitude. 'This, we presume, is the purpose of the so-called 'exploratory talks' now going on in Washington..."

"The 'Japan News Week' feels sure there will be shortly concrete evidence that Japanese-American relations are moving into the domain of a status at once peaceful and mutually profitable," the editorial concluded.—United Press.

Envoy Praises German Strength

Tokyo, Sept. 28.

The "Nichi Nichi" in a dispatch from Berlin yesterday said that the Japanese Ambassador, Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Kohama, sent a message to the Japanese people honouring the first anniversary of the tripartite pact.

The message said in part that "the actual German capacity for carrying out the war is so indubitably great it can not be rightly gauged or estimated without a personal survey on the spot."

"I was strongly impressed that with this capacity there is certainly nothing to fear. In view of these actualities the outcome of the present war must be clear."

"Needless to say, at this time Japan Germany and Italy should further strengthen their co-operation without being misled by groundless rumours circulated by third countries with the object of estranging the three countries and strive for attainment of our ideal."

British Dominance Ended?

The political commentator Mr. Yoshitaro Shimizu, writing in the "Hochi" today said that dispersion of the British industrial power has ended Britain's world dominance.

It is inevitable, he said, that the world will be divided into spheres under the influence of Germany, Japan and the United States, which have industrial power.

Asserting that history showed those who aligned themselves with the United States or Britain "selected their own destruction," Mr. Shimizu warned the Japanese minister against mistaken action in the future caused by paying attention to only immediate gains.—United Press.

Japanese Ban Tripartite Demonstrations

Tokyo, Sept. 24.

Mr. Koh Shih, Deputy Spokesman of the Cabinet Information Board, today announced that the Government had banned all private celebrations or demonstrations in connection with the anniversary on Saturday of Japan's signing of the tripartite alliance.

Mr. Shih said that the celebration of the anniversary would be confined to a single government sponsored rally in the Kanda Public Hall.

Included in the ban was an order forbidding Mr. Seigo Nakano, Axis-minded head of the Fascist Tokohai association, to make nine scheduled speeches on Saturday in various parts of Tokyo.—United Press.

Sir John Latham's Recall to Australia Causes Surprise

FROM PERCY WHITEHEAD

NCDN Special Correspondent in Japan

Tokyo, Sept. 27.

THE Australian Minister to Japan, Sir John Latham, whose sudden recall to Canberra for consultation on Japan's policy and the Pacific situation, caused some surprise here, will sail to Singapore on the Anhui, British evacuation ship. Questioned on the move, Mr. Latham said that the recall came as a great surprise as he did not know anything about it until two days ago.

Hope for an early return to Japan was expressed by Sir John, who said that he wanted to continue his endeavours in promoting closer Australian-Japanese ties, adding, "I'll surely be back by Christmas."

The Anhui left the Yokohama pier last night and moored to buoys in the outer harbour until clearance will be permitted. Today's inspection by Customs officials was the severest yet, as every evacuee was stripped to the skin and every inch of clothing, shoes and hats scrutinized, though throughout, the officials and evacuees managed to maintain courtesy and patience.

One Delinquent

One more delinquent Indian was discovered to have concealed diamonds and US\$50 in his shoes. The Customs Chief Inspector, Mr. Jiro said that the Tokyo Government ordered the most rigorous examination because of advices from

Anhui Sails From Yokohama

Yokohama, Sept. 27.

Carrying 361 British evacuees from Japan, the China Navigation Company's Anhui, sailed from Yokohama at 6 p.m. today for Hongkong and Singapore, after a two-day delay.

Entry of the Anhui into port, originally arranged for Tuesday was delayed due to rough weather, while the vessel's departure was put off owing to prolonged inspection of the evacuees' baggage.—Domei.

Hongkong, which revealed that Japanese evacuees who will soon be leaving there were being subjected to rigorous treatment which stiffened daily.

The inspection in Yokohama, therefore, daily, stiffened simultaneously. The Customs Inspector, however, expressed the opinion that the British here were being treated better compared to the treatment inflicted on the Japanese.

The departees number 361, which comprises 113 British, 237 Indians, two Americans, two Poles, two Yugoslavs, one Burmese, one Thai, one White Russian, one Norwegian, and a Japanese wife of a British, who is without British citizenship.

To See Duff Cooper

Sydney, Sept. 27.

Sir Frederick Stewart, Minister for External Affairs, confirmed yesterday that Sir John Latham, Minister to Japan, is returning to Australia on a brief visit for consultation with Government officials. He said Sir John Latham would call at Singapore to see Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, representative of the British Cabinet in the Far East.—Reuter.

Not an Official Recall

Melbourne, Sept. 27.

The Government today announced that the Australian Minister to Japan, Sir John Latham, would return shortly for consultation.

The announcement stressed that his return should not be regarded as an official recall and an indication of deterioration of international relations between Japan and Australia.

Sir John was returning to give his first hand impression of the situation in Japan after spending less than a year in Japan, the announcement said.—United Press.

Japanese Evacuation Ship

Tokyo, Sept. 27.

The Foreign Office announced that the 11,621-ton N.Y.K. liner Hiye Maru, sailed from Kobe on Monday to bring back 300 Japanese from India, the Near East, and East Africa.

The vessel is due to arrive at Bombay on October 10, Bandarapur, at the Persian Gulf, on October 12, Mombasa on October 21, returning to Kobe on November 15 after re-visiting Bombay on October 30.

The evacuees will include 180 from India, 60 from the Near East, and more than 30 from East Africa.—Domei.

Japanese Leave Philippines

Manila, Sept. 27.

Three hundred and fifty Japanese evacuees have sailed aboard the French liner, Marechal Joffre for Shanghai. Examination by the Customs authorities was expedited yesterday.—Reuter.

Japan Still Wary As Axis Partner

London, Sept. 27.

The first anniversary of Japan's adherence to the Tripartite Pact today finds Japan recoiling from putting the alliance with Italy and Germany into actual operation. It was not clear whether the recall would be for ever or merely in order that, later, Japan may leap into the fray with full force.

Tokyo now knows that Britain and the United States want to avoid a war in the Pacific, but the Anglo-Saxon bloc has fixed the limit beyond which Japan can go only at the immediate risk of war with the Democracies.

It appeared certain that a Japanese appeal to the Netherlands East Indies or British or American possessions in the Far East would result in prompt hostilities.

Hunan Campaign

But the resumption of Japan's southward advance, even into Thailand, presumably also would involve hostilities.

Leading diplomats say Japan most likely at present would press its campaign in Hunan, where its immediate objective which molybdenum mines near Changsha, but they also reckoned with a possibility of a broader offensive aimed at forcing General Chiang Kai-shek to his knees.

Diplomats also strongly were taking into account reports that Japan was awaiting further destruction of Soviet industries, crippling her war production, with a view toward launching an attack on Russia in the spring.

It was believed here that the United States negotiations with Japan at present, although widely ramified, were mainly directed at the severance of Japan's alliance with the Axis.

If Russia is able to remain a great military power, it was believed that Japan would adhere to a policy of utmost caution. Only if the Germans achieve victory which molybdenum mines prove decisive was Japan expected to challenge the Far Eastern Red Army.—United Press.

U.S., Japan Talks Over Tied-Up Goods

New York, Sept. 27.

The "New York Times" today quoted foreign traders as saying that negotiations aimed at liberating between US\$25,000,000 to US\$50,000,000 worth of general merchandise tied up in Japanese ports since America and Japan broke their commercial relations were underway both in Tokyo and Washington.

The talks were started only a few days ago, the traders said, according to the "New York Times"—United Press.

Japan to Cut 1941 Fiscal Budget

Tokyo, Sept. 24.

The Cabinet this morning formally adopted a plan designed to slash the 1941 fiscal budget by ¥1,323,300,000. Though details of the plan were undisclosed, economies are expected to affect both the ordinary and special appropriations, as well as Government purchases abroad.

The primary aim of the scheme is to tie in with the Materials Mobilization Plan, Labour Mobilization and other emergency measures by preventing waste in Government, as well as private enterprises.—Domei.

U.S. Invited to Resume Trade with Japan

Tokyo, Sept. 27.

Ignoring the Tripartite Pact's anniversary the "Japan Times and Advertiser," reputed Foreign Office mouthpiece, today in an editorial invited the United States to resume trade and shipping in the Pacific.

The Journal said that the United States apparently needs all possible trade benefits for war preparations against Germany and therefore should welcome the assistance of Japanese shipping in the Pacific which would release American ships for the Atlantic. The American ships were urgently required in the Atlantic to release British merchant marine losses, it added.—United Press.

Correspondents in Shanghai Warned

Tokyo, Sept. 25. The "Japan Times and Advertiser" today warned that Japan might retaliate against Shanghai correspondents and radio commentators for their so-called anti-Japanese writings and broadcasts.

The newspaper, which is regarded as a semi-official organ of the Foreign Office, charged that correspondents and radio commentators "speculate with neither reserve nor reason on alleged troop movements in the north and south, supposed conditions in Japan and a rich variety of other inciting subjects. Particularly they spread misinformation about Russo-Japanese relations."

Action Said Justified

The newspaper said, therefore, that "Japan will be justified in adopting measures for its own protection if advantage is taken of Shanghai hospitality and protected facilities."

The "Japan Times and Advertiser" said that "as the headquarters of tendentious news of undigested propaganda aimed with venom at this country, Shanghai should beware of activities in its midst. They can react on the Chinese port as well as on the well being of other places. Newspapers in America and Europe will have to take precautions in judging Shanghai stories."—United Press.

Japanese Hold Up Evacuation Ship

Tokyo, Sept. 25. Japanese authorities today detained throughout the day the British evacuation ship, Anhui, holding it in quarantine outside Yokohama harbour.

The British Embassy said it was now too late for the ship to make its planned departure today even if released late this afternoon. British and Indian evacuees throughout the day waited nervously at the pier after customs officials had thoroughly inspected their luggage.—United Press.

Sad Scenes

FROM PERCY WHITTING
NCND Special Correspondent in Japan

Tokyo, Sept. 25. An animated historic scene was witnessed for many by the severity of ties of long years of residence, when the Yokohama Pier today was crowded by Britons amid mountains of luggage and other property, preparing to board the evacuation ship, Anhui, when it arrived at the quarantine inspection outside the harbour. The event was remarkable, being the largest single British exodus since Anglo-Japanese intercourse began, except for the temporary flight during the 1923 earthquake.

The evacuees were encouraged to take with them all possible possessions, which will be the ship's only ballast. Evacuees numbered about 370 of which more than half were women and children. The figure included fifteen Britons from Manchuria and 250 Indians. The Anhui will sail to Hongkong to disembark a few passengers, including officials of the Canadian Pacific Company, before going to Singapore to tranship some Britons bound for Australia. The other passengers, including the Indians, will continue on the journey to Calcutta, where the voyage terminates.

Japanese Help Appreciated

British Embassy officials told me they greatly appreciated the helpfulness and co-operation of the Japanese authorities, especially members of the Foreign Office, who did their utmost to facilitate the evacuation, despite much red tape, due to the regulations regarding freezing orders and the departure of foreigners.

The most interesting evacuee was Mr. Edward Cox, 73, who has resided in Japan for 25 years and was a school-teacher, who retired years ago. He came here in 1878 with a missionary father and a brother, both dead. Another old timer was Mr. E. W. Jones, Kobe businessman. Others included the Australian Trade Attaché, Mr. A. G. Hard and Mrs. Hard, bound for Australia on the way to London where Mr. Hard will assume a new post. Mrs. Krishnamoorthy, wife of the Indian Trade Commissioner will remain in Kobe. Several hundred Britons were still in Japan, where the British Embassy, after the departure of the Anhui, will conduct investigations to ascertain their approximate number. British Embassy officials told me that the Anhui evacuees included the Kobe Britons, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Young, relatives of Mr. Robert Young proprietor of the former "Meiji Era" and owner of the "Japan Chronicle," who was detained by the police and was released recently.

Tokyo Residents Warned On Vegetable Rations

Tokyo, Sept. 28. Police yesterday warned hungry Tokyo "hikers" to discontinue purchasing vegetables in the suburbs because it constituted violation of rationing regulations. Many hikers recently who "pilfered" vegetables had been "severely reproved."—United Press.



Too Much Talking

BY SAPIJOU

British Evacuees From Japan Subjected to Rigorous Search

FROM PERCY WHITTING
NCND Special Correspondent in Japan

Tokyo, Sept. 26.

THE British evacuation ship Anhui arrived at Yokohama at dawn today and the captain of the vessel said that she was delayed by dense fog. She is due to sail tonight. This is doubtful, however, because, although evacuees' possessions were inspected on Wednesday and Thursday, officials today were thoroughly overhauling the persons one by one before embarking, examining not only their pockets, but the seams of their clothing, and every fold of the Indians' turbans.

Customs' officials said they had no experience in handling such a situation before and they thought they could not "improve on British methods of treating Japanese evacuees and were therefore acting accordingly." They were searching specifically for military information and for funds exceeding the limit of ¥200. They have, so far, found only one case of infringement of the law by an evacuee, who had hidden ¥400.

Women Examined by Amateurs

Gendarmes were confiscating picture postcards of places like Kamakura, which were formerly freely sold, because they were within military zones. Women were examined in separate enclosures by Japanese women inspectors; mostly amateurs since such an organization has hardly existed before and, therefore, considerable confusion ensued, but strangely enough British women connected with the Embassy and consulates were assisting in the examination.

The Anhui is a small ancient vessel, but the accommodation is quite good with bunks etc. fitted in holds.

Turmoil and Confusion

Although due to sail on Thursday evening, the Anhui, did not arrive yesterday and no word was received from the vessel. It was thought likely that she would arrive on Friday morning. Her non-appearance added to the anxiety of the evacuees and turmoil and utter confusion reigned on the Yokohama Pier, where throngs of British men, women and children stood by innumerable heaps of luggage and other possessions.

Police and gendarmes kept a strict watch. Customs' officials had a field day on Wednesday and Thursday with scraps of paper and other small items, while notebooks were examined page by page. Officials explained that this was a replica of the treatment meted out to Japanese evacuees from British ports and expectancy to those who left on the Fushi Maru.

Japan May Send Ship to U.S.

Tokyo, Sept. 28. Mr. Koh Ishii, Deputy Spokesman of the Cabinet Information board, today disclosed that the Government was considering sending a ship to Hawaii and the United States, primarily for the purpose of evacuating Japanese nationals.

Mr. Ishii said that a final decision had not been reached but that Japanese officials were discussing the matter with United States authorities. Asked whether he had any comment on the assertion of Mr. Seigo Nakano, leader of the Fascist Tokoku Association, that the Japanese people would overthrow any Japanese government reaching rapprochement with the United States, Mr. Ishii replied:

"Those are Mr. Nakano's views. It is very difficult for me to comment on this question. But Mr. Nakano has his followers."—United Press.

Sailing Delayed

Yokohama, Sept. 26. The British evacuation ship, Anhui, which was due to leave this afternoon for Singapore, delayed sailing until tomorrow morning.—Domei.

Sir John Latham Leaves

Yokohama, Sept. 28. Sir John Latham, Australian Minister to Japan, was among the 301 passengers aboard the British evacuation ship Anhui which left the pier at 10 p.m. after spending the night in port.

In an interview Sir John said that he was responding to instructions from his Government for a brief home leave and that he expected to return to Japan in the early future.—Domei.

Japan Importing Oil From Mexico

Tokyo, Sept. 24. Although oil shipments from the Netherlands East Indies and also from the United States were completely blocked as a result of the freezing order, Japan was continuing to import from Mexico, Mr. Koh Ishii, Deputy Spokesman of the Information Board, told foreign correspondents at today's press conference.

Normal trade relations were existing between Japan and South American nations, he said, adding that accounts were now being settled directly instead of in New York as in the past.—Domei.

Washington Sees No Japanese Change

Washington, Sept. 27.

Apparitions and others who have been predicting a Japanese change of heart and the development in Tokyo of a sincere desire for better relations with the United States appear to have got their answer yesterday—and from Tokyo.

After the statements of Mr. Nobumi Ito, President of the Cabinet Planning Board, Colonel Mabuchi, Japanese army spokesman, and Mr. Koh Ishii, Deputy Spokesman of the Information Board, all of which were given considerable prominence in yesterday's afternoon papers, there seems little to be said, according to observers here, about any change in Japan's international position.

Informed quarters in Washington did not expect Japan to do other than affirm her Axis ties, for failure to do so, they declare, would have weakened her diplomatic position and been acknowledgment of diplomatic failure. They add, however, that it certainly puts out of court that covering agreement with the United States which uniformed quarters have been predicting in recent weeks.

No Enthusiasm

However, it is not for a moment imagined here that Japan is terribly enthusiastic about her Axis partnership, which appears to have brought her little more than diplomatic isolation and, if she finally goes to war, military isolation. Her position is not regarded here as either pleasant or enviable, and as far as can be seen at present, time is scarcely likely to improve that position.

Continuance of the war in China, especially if Japan indulges in expensive offensives such as that now proceeding in Hunan, is considered here to be a certain method of rapidly depleting her stocks of raw materials, which she can no longer obtain from either the United States or the British Empire. There is, therefore, worry unduly about yesterday's violent reaffirmation of Axis ties by a variety of official Japanese spokesmen.—Reuter.

Japanese Paper Wants Duff Cooper Recalled

Tokyo, Sept. 27.

The "Japan Times and Advertiser," alleged Foreign Office organ, today demanded that Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, former British Minister of Information now in Singapore on a special survey of the Far East, be recalled from the Far East.

The statesmen who succeeded in ousting Mr. Cooper from the information Ministry should campaign for his recall from the Orient because he has "exceeded all instructions by irritating rather than composing the Far Eastern peoples," the journal said.

"It would be well advised if the British Government sharply curtails his utterances and manoeuvres as he is parading as a firebrand."—United Press.

Japan's First Year In Axis Pact

Washington, Sept. 28.

General comments on the first anniversary of Japanese membership in the Axis new order are, to borrow a Japanese phrase, of the "so sorry for you" order. Typical comment appears in the "New York Times," which says that nothing has come from Berlin's recognition of the new order in East Asia, while it gifts Mr. Matsuko brought back from Europe are no more than pretty baubles.

His "gentle of friendship with Russia, Germany and Italy, the paper asserts, 'merely prove that nobody thought it necessary to tell him what was going to happen.' Later it says: 'A year ago Japan thought she had the most powerful friends in the world. She felt secure enough to disregard American and British opinion. Those idyllic days are past.'"

The paper details the strengthening of Democratic defenses in the Pacific, and says that if Japanese militarists do force a move into Siberia or southwards their chances of success are not what they were a year ago.

War is a Long Gamble

The "Times" declares that no Japanese can review the year's development without finding that his country has lost face, and it wonders how the lost pride and dignity can be regained. The paper tells Japan that a war is a long gamble, and she will only win if both Russia and Britain are defeated and the United States forced on the defensive, while even then she only will exercise power at Hitler's will. "In any conceivable situation the military face of Japan is bound to be humbled."

The paper thinks there are Japanese whose self-respect will be heightened if China's independence is recognized and peace with the Democrats insured, and that these Japanese can find only humiliation in the wretched farce of alliance with a European medievalism more brutal and less picturesque than feudalism, from which Japan emerged two generations ago.—Reuter.

Konoye Cables to Hitler, II Duce on Anniversary

Tokyo, Sept. 27.

On the occasion of the first anniversary of the conclusion of the Tripartite Pact, Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye's cable messages of congratulation to Chancellor Adolf Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini, while the Foreign Minister, Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, sent similar cables to von Ribbentrop and Count Ciano.

Prince Konoye's message said: "I wish to express hearty congratulations on the occasion of the first anniversary of the signing of the

Good Wishes From Japan to Dictators

Tokyo, Sept. 27.

Lieutenant-General Hideki Tojo, War Minister, and General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the army General Staff, yesterday cabled Chancellor Adolf Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini congratulations in commemoration of the tripartite alliance signing anniversary.—United Press.

Tripartite Pact, and pay deep respect for progress being made in the construction of a new order."

Adm. Toyoda's said that "On this occasion, I am delighted to note the great strides made toward the construction of a new order for the establishment of lasting peace based on justice, which is the cardinal goal of the Tripartite Pact, and wish to renew the determination to strengthen Japanese-German-Italian co-operation."—Domei.

Karuzawa, Sept. 27. Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, Foreign Minister now recuperating at this mountain resort, today sent congratulatory message to von Ribbentrop and Count Galeazzo Ciano on the occasion of the first anniversary of the conclusion of the Tripartite Pact.—Domei.

Singapore, Sept. 27. No matter what happens, Japan's policy is based on the three-Power alliance sanctioned by the Emperor's edict, declared a Cabinet spokesman at a press conference, according to Tokyo Radio.

The new order alone can give each nation a place under the sun, which is Japan's ideal, he is stated to have said.

Already the alliance has contributed to world peace and stability, the spokesman added. Later, he broadcast on similar lines over Tokyo Radio and asserted that no amount of machinations, tricks and ruses will turn Japan from her policy."—Reuter.

Danish Legation Holds "Open Bar" in Tokyo

Tokyo, Sept. 27.

The Danish Legation, which previously announced it would not hold an official reception in honour of King Christian's birthday, yesterday held "open bar" at the American Club for Americans, Britons and South Americans. The Legation thereby averted inviting Axis officials.—United Press.

SHANGHAI NEWS

Chinese Oppose Any Change in Status of Settlement

Sept. 24.
COINCIDENT with the announcement made by Mr. J. H. Liddell, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, urging all people in Shanghai to restore law and order and to preserve the international status of the city, the "Shing Sheng News Agency" quotes well informed circles as saying that British and Americans as well as nationals of other countries in Shanghai should co-operate closely in keeping Shanghai aloof from international changes and asserting that no conciliation or appeasement here will help to maintain the status quo. Chinese help is promised.

The agency's report which was published by the "Shun Pao" yesterday just below Mr. Liddell's statement, expresses the concern over the recent developments in the Settlement and its status, explaining that any party seeking to upset the balance of power in the Settlement here will not be viewed with tolerance by people upholding righteousness. Based upon such view, the Chinese report says, well informed circles believe that conciliation will not be a good reaction toward the "new danger confronting the Settlement."

Although the report does not mention specially the "recent developments," observers believe that they refer to shootings of Japanese and subsequent Japanese reaction. The best way of tiding over the crisis, the report continues, is to adopt a strong attitude with all interested Powers giving support to the Council and refusing any demand for a change of the present status of the Settlement.

If this policy is not carried out then the legal status preserved during the past 100 years will disappear. Shanghai has become the bone of contention. Intervention, the report further explains, and to protect all residents here Britain and the United States should closely unite with other countries in maintaining the present status. Although the international situation may undergo changes, there should be no change of the above mentioned policy in Shanghai. Nationals of other countries here are urged to co-operate with the British and Americans in order to assure a brighter future while the Chinese will naturally do their best to crown the joint efforts with success.

An attack on the "North-China Daily News" for publishing an article on terrorism in Shanghai during the past year, was made yesterday by the "Sin Shun Pao," a Japanese owned Chinese language paper. Quoting Lieutenant-Colonel Akiyama, Chief of the Press Information Department of the Japanese Army, the paper accused the "North-China Daily News" of encouraging terrorist acts in Shanghai by regarding "Chinese" as "this group" as a body of heroes and speaking in praise of it.

Claiming that this paper is an organ of the British Government (which is not the case) and that the article has vividly exposed the hostility of official British circles toward the Japanese Army, the "Sin Shun Pao" published, in part, the article which had appeared in this journal.

That the article in question has been completely misunderstood may be seen in the following comparison of one of the paragraphs of the item. The "North-China Daily News" stated at the end of the article that "the average Shanghai-lender has become accustomed to terrorist activities and the shooting of a Japanese gendarme or sailor has ceased to excite attention. It has become, in the past year, as ordinary as an armed robbery—and this crime is almost a daily affair." This was interpreted as follows: "Terrorist cases against Japanese military men cannot create attention among Shanghai residents, in the home occurred during the past year are only cases of robbers carrying arms. They do not require close attention."

The "Sin Shun Pao" concludes by saying that "from the tone of the article, it praises the barbarism (they were called useless by this paper) acts of the terrorist elements. The 'North-China Daily News' is an organ of British circles in Shanghai; it is so bold as to do something hostile to Japan. It will be necessary for Japan to pay close attention to this matter."

Japanese Landing Party Hold Manoeuvres

Sept. 27.
Sounds of gun-fire heard by local residents between 9 and 11.30 o'clock yesterday morning were due to Japanese Naval Landing Party units in Shanghai holding military manoeuvres east of Lay Road, it was learned yesterday.

Blank cartridges were used and the sound of machine-gun and artillery fire was declared to be due to the war games held by the various Japanese units stationed north of the Soochow Creek.

"Tairiku" Attacks H.C.W. Woodhead

Sept. 27.
Concurring Mr. H. G. W. Woodhead, noted local journalist, the "Tairiku Shimpō" yesterday termed "irresponsible" and "open anti-Japanese propaganda" the opinion expressed by him, and stated that if Chungking was not behind recent terrorist outrages against Japanese then enemies of Chungking chose this means of endangering the status of the Shanghai Municipal Council, appearing in his daily column under the caption "Enemies of Order," in Wednesday's issue of the "Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury."

Terming his inference as "bold," the Japanese paper asked whether Mr. Woodhead meant Japan or the Nanjing Government by the phrase "enemies of Chungking."

Regarding Mr. Woodhead's expression of doubt that the recent terrorist attacks carried out on Japanese had been instigated by Chungking because prominent Japanese had not been attacked since the assassination of Mr. Chikayuki Akegi, Special Deputy Commissioner of the S.M.C., the "Tairiku" expressed the opinion that "anti-Japanese terrorism had been directed indiscriminately at Japanese nationals, military personnel or civilians, in an attempt to cause terror and confusion among the Japanese community."

"Unworthy Opinion"

The opinion of Mr. Woodhead that if Chungking agents were responsible for terrorist attacks that they would have been instructed to pick off inoffensive civilians or lower rank members of Japanese forces was termed by the "Tairiku" as "not worthy of a journalist of Mr. Woodhead's standing and one considered to be an expert on China affairs."

The journal questioned whether Mr. Woodhead covered the Chungking regime so reasonably as to take cognizance of the S.M.C.'s position in directing terrorist organizations.

In a city with an international character like Shanghai, "it is only a matter of course that third party nationals, as well as Chinese, will become affected" as long as terrorism was directed against Japanese subjects, the "Tairiku" declared.

In any case, the "Tairiku" said, "we cannot ignore the fact that many innocent Japanese have fallen victims to terrorists' attacks."

Chinese Paper Comment On Charges

Sept. 27.
Deploping that Shanghai was formerly a peaceful and happy city but had now become a city of unrest because of aggression, the "Cheng Yen Pao" yesterday declared that it was very regrettable that this situation were trying to saddle the responsibility upon newspaper correspondents and radio commentators in Shanghai, who are being falsely accused of fabricating reports.

The Chinese newspaper's article followed as a comment on the publication of the report from Tokyo which declared that the "Japan Times and Advertiser" warned that Japan might retaliate against Shanghai correspondents and radio commentators for their so-called anti-Japanese writings and broadcasts.

Commenting on the Japanese newspaper's charge that newspapermen in Shanghai "speculate with neither reserve nor reason on the alleged troop movements in the north and south," the "Cheng Yen Pao" declared that the news of the clash on the Soviet border was spread from the war time capital of China and was acknowledged to be true by Japanese official circles.

This, the paper went on to say, can be verified by a report from Reuters' correspondent in Tokyo dated August 8. The motive of a certain party in changing the status quo in Shanghai is clear. This party is now taking steps to bring this about. The Powers are much concerned over the situation in Shanghai, the paper added.

The lives and property of the 5,000,000 Chinese and foreign residents in this city are clearly related. It is hoped that the Municipal authorities will uphold the integrity of the rights and administration of the Settlement, the paper concluded.



New Japanese Commander Honoured

Rear-Admiral Kakusaburo Makita, Commanding Officer of the Japanese Naval Landing Party in Shanghai, accompanied by members of his staff, called on Colonel S. L. Howard at the Fourth Marine Headquarters on Sept. 26. Picture reading from left to right: Colonel S. L. Howard, and Rear-Admiral Makita, Captain Shibasaki, Captain F. P. Pyrick, Lt. Kawai, and Lt. R. F. Ruge. The Admiral is shown receiving honours.

Japanese Spokesman Assails Two Foreign Newspapers

Sept. 27.
TWO local English-language newspapers came in for a great deal of criticism yesterday at the Japanese Press Conference when Lieut-Col. K. Akiyama, the Army spokesman, deprecated the publication of several articles in the "North-China Daily News" and the "Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury" dealing with the reign of terrorism in Shanghai.

The "North-China Daily News" was taken to task for publishing a review of terrorist acts which took place during the past year, this article being viewed by the Army spokesman as "encouraging disorder." Lieut-Col. Akiyama declared that the leading article appearing in the "North-China Daily News" refuting these allegations, had done nothing to make him change his previous views.

With regard to the "Evening Post," the Army spokesman directed his remarks at a column written by Mr. H.G.W. Woodhead, C.B.E. Lieut-Col. Akiyama stated that it was an "unpleasant thing that such a prominent British as Mr. Woodhead had expressed an opinion that the local terrorist acts against Japanese had been committed by parties other than Chungking men."

Views Unaltered

The Army spokesman elaborated upon this by saying that since the

Alleged Chungking Terrorists Seized

Sept. 25.
Acting on information gathered in Hangchow during and after the Anniversary of the Mukden Incident of September 18, members of the Japanese gendarmerie raided several houses in that city on Tuesday and arrested about fifty men, alleged to be Chungking terrorists, it was learned from official Japanese sources yesterday. The detention of the fifty suspects was the result of rigid measures adopted by the Japanese authorities in Hangchow to cope with any upward incidents during the anniversary period.

The suspected terrorists, who are at present undergoing questioning as to their activities, were arrested following information obtained by the Hangchow Japanese authorities conducting searches in that city. The suspects, it was learned, had been arrested in various parts of the city, a number being taken in the house in which a Japanese quantity of explosives was found.

An official of the Japanese military authorities here could not state yesterday whether any guns had been taken in the raids, but did not think it improbable. Complete details of the arrests could not be ascertained yesterday and it could not be learned whether the arrested suspects had been identified with any terrorist acts, but it was reported by reliable sources that the men had planned to use the explosives for creating disorder in Hangchow.

Shimada's Condition Grave

Meanwhile, the condition of Mr. Inosuke Shimada, agent of Nippon Insurance Co., was still said to be serious yesterday. Mr. Shimada, it may be recalled, was badly wounded at the corner of Nanking and Shans Roads shortly after 3 p.m. on Monday. The Japanese insurance agent was walking with a friend when an unknown number of gunmen fired some shots at him, hitting him twice in the back. One of the shots emerged from Mr. Shimada's chest, while the other went through his abdomen. A Chinese pedestrian was also hit and it was believed that he had been wounded by one of the shots which had penetrated Mr. Shimada's abdomen. He was on his way to recovery yesterday.

Measures against the repetition of Monday's shooting have been taken by the Shanghai Municipal Police and search parties have been put into operation in the Central and Louza districts.

Police Searching Central Districts

Sept. 27.
The Shanghai Municipal Police are conducting careful searches in the Central District and in the vicinity of the recent terrorist attacks on Japanese civilians, in an attempt to curb any further shootings in the downtown zones, it was reported yesterday.

Dealing with the latest Shanghai Municipal Police searches were being conducted on a house-to-house basis "to clear the Central District of Chungking terrorists," the pro-Nanking papers in the city, including the "Sin Shun Pao," Chinese language daily sponsored by the Japanese military, gave prominence to the searches.

Questioned on the report, an official of the Shanghai Municipal Police declared that no house-to-house searches have been started by the police, although careful searches to prevent any further terrorist outbreaks, were being made. The Chinese papers also reported that several detentions had been made.

Meanwhile, preliminary talks in regard to Japanese proposals for certain changes in the administration of the Settlement police, were still being conducted between the Shanghai Municipal Council and the local Japanese authorities. No official statement, however, has been made, although it was indicated that the talks would take some time before any decisions could be reached in the matter.

Tokyo, Shanghai Radio Photo Service

Sept. 26.
Culminating lengthy tests on the part of the Central China Telecommunications Company during the past two weeks, a radio-photo service from Tokyo to Shanghai will be inaugurated in the latter part of October according to the "Tairiku Shimpō" last night.

Tests conducted by the Central China firm and the Tokyo Central Telegraph Office have proved satisfactory, it was reported.

Good results were obtained from transmission of radio-photos from Shanghai to Tokyo with news pictures of Japanese troops at the front. The latest results were obtained when radio-photos of Mr. Wang Ching-wei during his Tokyo visit were transmitted to Shanghai from the Japanese capital.

Plenty of Coal, Rice Reaching Shanghai

Sept. 26.
The vernacular press gives the impression that Shanghai should not worry about any lack supplies of rice and coal, as these have been continuously arriving here during the past few days. While more than 40,000 bags of foreign rice are said to have already arrived, another shipment of 60,000 bags of rice is expected to arrive on Monday from Rangoon.

On September 23, a ship flying the Thai flag came here carrying 36,000 bags of rice, while on Wednesday another ship arrived from Batavia carrying 10,000 bags of Java rice.

The largest consignment of rice is expected to arrive on Monday when a ship flying the Panamanian flag enters port with 60,000 bags of "public granary" rice. It will be recalled that the warlike granary established many months ago under official supervision has been shipping much rice to this city. Numerous bags of its rice have been distributed here but the decision to dispose of the new shipment has not yet been made known officially.

On Wednesday, a ship arrived here carrying much rice and sugar from the Netherlands East Indies. The ship which is anchored at Pootung is expected to leave here on Sunday for the Netherlands. All cabins are said to have been sold out. A French ship is expected to arrive here today from Indo-China carrying much coal and rice.

Last Quarter Rates Due on October 1

Sept. 26.
The following official communique was issued by the S.M.C. regarding the collection of Municipal Rate:

The Shanghai Municipal Council has given notice that Municipal Rate in respect of Chinese and Foreign houses for the quarter ending December 31, 1941 is due on October 1, 1941. Ratepayers are reminded that rates on foreign style buildings will not be called for by collectors, but must be remitted to the Revenue Office, 209 Klange Road, by the concerned upon receipt of demand note. Every official building should satisfy themselves that the person with whom they are dealing is a duly authorized officer of the Council.

Approximately 60 Japanese hotel owners in Central China will meet at the New Asia Hotel here on October 3, and 4, to discuss questions relating to the operation of hotels.

Horse-Carriages May Soon Be Re-Appearing in Shanghai

Sept. 30.
O WING to the fact that the present rationing of gasoline in Shanghai may eventually lead to the disappearance of all kinds of petrol-driven vehicles, some enterprising people here have placed an order for 10 horse carriages from the only horse carriage shop situated at the end of North Shans Road which more than 20 years ago was the centre of such hongs, it was disclosed in a special article published by the "China Evening News" last night.

The proprietor of the horse carriage hong is said to be optimistic about the future of his trade seeing that the rationing of petrol may eventually revive the horse carriage business. Horse carriage drivers are said to have been once very fashionable people in Shanghai about 20 years ago when there were fewer motors here. Later, when the number of motor cars increased, proprietors of horse carriage hongs were forced to stop operations until to-day only one of them is still operating.

An Expensive Business

Many horse drivers have turned out to be motor car drivers and so to-day there are about only 100 of them still here who are dexterous enough to look after horse carriages. Most of them are over 40 years old. It takes three years to train a horse carriage driver. For the upkeep of a horse carriage to-day, \$20 will be required daily but \$7,000 must be spent for making one. Unless all motor cars here disappear from streets, the writer speculates, very few persons may venture to resume the horse carriage business on account of expenses involved. No one else can provide horse carriages for Shanghai to-day except the Hsieh Kee in North Shans Road, it is said.

Japanese garages here are said to be hard hit by the rationing of petrol. Ten out of 42 Japanese garages have been forced to change their line of business while the outlook for the rest is said to be doubtful. At present, Shanghai is said to have 12,000 private motor cars, 553 buses, 800 motor-cycles and 4,000 trucks in the Settlement. There are in all 17,353 vehicles here depending entirely on petrol at the moment.

Hovans Turned Over to Japanese Authorities

Sept. 24.
An official of the French police yesterday denied the report, appearing in a contemporary, to the effect that they had released Eugene Hovans, a man with many aliases and professions, on bail until October 1, when he is to appear at the Second Special District Court on the charge of having instigated the assassination of Mr. Serge I. Mamontoff on September 14.

The official revealed that Hovans, also known as Dr. Carl E. Clige and Eugene Pick, was brought to court on Monday morning on a warrant by the French police. During the session, a party of Japanese gentlemen appeared at the court and requested the judge to permit them to take Hovans for a few days in order to investigate his activities. This request was granted and Hovans was turned over to the Japanese.

Hovans, it may be recalled, was implicated by Mr. Mamontoff as the instigator of the crime. He was then detained by the French police after questioning. Later, detectives arrested Liu Fong-lin, a bodyguard in the employ of a wealthy Chinese residing in Mandalay Road, who confessed to having shot the Russian commission agent. He also implicated another Chinese, Tsang Sing-ouh, as the go-between.

When formally charged at the Second District Court last Wednesday, Hovans denied that he had hired the Chinese bodyguard to murder Mamontoff and claimed that he had never met the victim. It was later reported, however, that the Chinese bodyguard had admitted knowing Hovans. The case will be resumed in court on October 1.

Another Flood Caused By Rainfall

Sept. 24.
The continuous rainfall yesterday resulted in a number of districts in the city and outskirts being submerged by water. Particularly affected was the area between Bubbling Well and Burkill Roads, various districts in the French Concession, especially along Avenue Joffre and districts in the western area.

Although not as copious as other rainfalls this season the continuous rain brought in its wake a mild flood compared with the other serious floods of the past two months. Competent circles stated that this has been one of the worst seasons for floods in many years. The intermittent invasion of the city by water was the despair of farmers and users of the soil. Chinese roads last night stated, however, that the worst was over and they did not anticipate any more flood for some time.

Although pedestrians were greatly inconvenienced in crossing many streets and in many places had to do the usual splashing through water, almost knee deep, motor cars and vehicular traffic continued as usual.

K.D.S. Charity Organ Suffers

Sept. 26.
A general meeting of the King's Daughters' Society was held on Wednesday, at 108 Route Ferguson. Forty members were present. After a short devotional period, the President, Miss Mabel Jansen, welcomed six new members, and gave a short address stressing the fact that spiritual help was most necessary to meet the troubles of the present day, and that the work of the King's Daughters lay in lightening the burdens of others.

Mrs. Wood, Chairman of the Charity Organization Committee, gave a resume of cases recently dealt with. Investigations are made of number of applications of every nationality for assistance, and that in spite of the great generosity of the Shanghai public to the recent Golden Jubilee Appeal, the Society will be faced with a similar financial crisis at the beginning of 1941.

Payments for charity, education, etc., and the cost of the Convalescent Home amounted to an average of \$7,000 a month. The C. O. C. supplies information to all the societies in Shanghai who rely on their recommendations. The office is a distributing centre. Investigations are made for the Education Office of the S.M.C. and the King's Daughters' Society is wholly responsible for the education of eighteen pupils.

Sad Alternatives

Mrs. Wood urged members to give their full consideration to the serious financial outlook for 1941 and to make what recommendations they could. The society does not want to have to close down their C.O.C. office, Convalescent Home or Clothing Department, but it is feared that one of these alternatives may be necessary. Mrs. C. W. Porter said that she considered this too important a question to be decided at so short a notice, and suggested a meeting be called at the end of October when members present could make definite proposals. This was agreed to.

Mrs. Joseph Brown made an urgent appeal to each member to introduce a new member as a means of increasing the strength and revenue of the society. Although it is admitted that the first call for British members is to the needs of their country, the fact must not be lost that there are also victims of aggression in our midst whose needs are most urgent.

The King's Daughters' Society view with concern the increasing cost of education which imposes a serious burden on poorer foreigners.

Charity Deficit

One of the added responsibilities is that there is a deficit on overhead expenses of the Charity Organization Committee, owing to the fact that the annual grant from the Shanghai Municipal Council this year is not sufficient to meet the increased costs.

Mrs. Hind, Chairman of the Convalescent Home, gave a report on the work at the Home. The Hospital Committee under the Chairmanship of Mrs. A. Pollock have made their regular visits to patients. The General Hospital T. B. Ward have had a welcome gift of \$20 a month for wool from the Eastern Star. Gifts of wool, sweets and books are always welcome. Mrs. J. J. Evans, Chairman of the Clothing Committee, announced that there would be a Jumble Sale on October 9 and that clothes were urgently needed. There are no funds in this Department at present, but in spite of this lack it is proposed to continue with this work. Eighty women and children were given clothes last week.

Shanghaiander Awarded D.S.C.

Sept. 30.
News that yet another Shanghaiander has been decorated was received last night. A letter, dated August 23, reached Mrs. Beaumont yesterday stating that Lieutenant A.B. Palmer, R.N.R., formerly of Shanghai, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

Lieutenant Palmer is believed to be in Alexandria, from where he has been engaged in running the blockade at Tobruk. While the letter did not state the action for which the decoration had been awarded, it is known that Lieutenant Palmer has been in command of a captured Italian schooner which shot down a Heinkel. He has been recommended for promotion to Lieutenant-Commander.



Chilean Consul-General Reviews Marines

The Fourth Marines held a Regimental parade at the Race Course, on the morning of Sept. 26. Dr. Marin, Consul-General for Chile, was the guest of Colonel S. L. Howard, U.S. Marine Corps, and reviewed the parade. Picture shows from left to right: Colonel S. L. Howard and Dr. Marin.

Russian Emigrants Against Terrorism

Sept. 29.
A resolution, condemning the assassination of Messrs. Charles E. Metzler and N. A. Ivanow, Chairman of the Russian Emigrants' Committee, was passed at the meeting of the Committee on September 28, when it was decided to appeal to the local authorities to undertake all necessary steps to find the assassins and to discover the motives for the attacks. The resolution was signed by all the local Russian societies, headed by the Russian Emigrants' Committee.

The resolution follows:—
"The Russian national emigrant community of Shanghai, shocked at the brutal murder of Mr. N. A. Ivanow, Chairman of the Russian Emigrants' Committee, who died at the hands of hired assassins, raises its voices of indignation and anger against the criminal activities of the mysterious and dark powers who, for the second time, attacked the Russian community of Shanghai by the cowardly murder of its leaders.

"The population of the international Shanghai knows well that the Russian emigrant community has

Daylight Saving Time to End

Sept. 26.
Subject to the mutual agreement of the authorities of the International Settlement, French Concession and Municipality of Greater Shanghai daylight savings' time will come to an end sometime before October 12, it was learned yesterday. The date has not yet been decided.

always been loyal and at the same time distant from any intervention into the affairs of other nationals. On the other hand, the Russian community has always tried and made sacrifices for the welfare of Shanghai and for the preservation of law and order when asked to co-operate. This loyalty of the Russian community, it appears, should have freed it of any danger of becoming the target of powers who, without revealing themselves, prefer to carry out terrorist acts.

"In reality, however, all the lawful desires of the Russian emigrant community have been brushed aside and it found itself face to face with terrorism, directed at it through the chairman of the Russian Emigrants' Committee, since the murder of Messrs. Metzler and Ivanow may only be thus understood.

"Finding itself in such a situation, the Russian emigrant community, regretting at the same time that all the local authorities have been unable to effect the deadly attack against the Chairman of the Russian Emigrants' Committee, realizes that it is necessary to state that the community is in danger and that, since there is no possibility to seek protection from the Russian authorities, it hopes that the local authorities will undertake all measures in order to defer any possible future attacks by terrorists against active representatives of the Russian emigrant community. It also hopes that efforts will be exerted to find the persons guilty of the murder of Mr. Ivanow and to discover the motive for the crime."

This resolution, bearing the signatures of representatives of 24 local Russian organizations, was published in all Russian emigrant newspapers yesterday.

Customs Ban on Exports To Free China Analyzed

Sept. 27.
Chinese circles in Shanghai see the beginning of an economic war between Japan on the one hand and Chungking and Stabilization Board of China on the other, following the announcement made by the Shanghai Customs Administration on Thursday forbidding all kinds of goods to be sent to unoccupied areas in this country in keeping with the policy adopted by the Japanese and the new regime.

In general, the Chinese press belittles the importance of the new move as it is asserted that the banned goods can still arrive in free China via Hongkong, although it is admitted that the transit tax has been doubled. The new order which is said to have been issued at the request of the Japanese commissioner of customs is said to have chiefly affected merchants' sendings goods to the interior of free China through Chekiang and Fukien.

It is admitted that although in appearance shipping between Shanghai and Fukien and Chekiang has been stopped for a long time, merchants have managed to send their goods to the interior all the same. It is also predicted that heretofore Shanghai's exports to Hongkong will be greatly increased. Chungking therefore will not be greatly affected by the new counter economic measures.

Some Ports Still Open

Quoting informed quarters, the "Shun Pao" says that although the Customs here has banned exportation of Shanghai goods to unoccupied areas, goods can still be sent to Hongkong, Rangoon, and other foreign ports on the condition that all Japanese regulations are carried out.

It is also said that Shanghai is at present witnessing an economic war being fought between Japan and the ABCD front. The Japanese are said to have been seriously affected by the measures carried out by the Stabilization Board of China forbidding the flight of capital from Hongkong to Shanghai and occupied areas, while granting foreign exchange at official rate to legitimate merchants who do not deal with the Japanese.

On Wednesday prices of cotton on the Shanghai market suddenly dropped on account of the new order but later when it was learned that cotton could still be sent to Hongkong, they went up again.

Cholera Passes No Longer Required

Sept. 27.
The strict vigilance kept by the Japanese authorities against allowing foreigners and Chinese to cross month without cholera inoculation passes, was completely lifted yesterday morning, it was learned.

The move taken by the Japanese authorities is believed due to the cooler weather now prevailing and the improvement in the health conditions of the Settlement. The same restrictions which affected people seeking admittance into areas west of Shanghai, have also been lifted. For the past several weeks, lines of motor vehicles and pedestrians attempting to cross into Hongkong stretched from the Garden Bridge almost up to Nanking Road. The relaxing of the Japanese vigilance should immediately improve traffic conditions.

The requirement of cholera inoculation passes to enter Hongkong take place annually, it should be noted, and is an attempt by the Japanese authorities to stamp out any possible epidemic of cholera among Japanese residents in areas North of the Soochow Creek.

Lack of New Films May Close Cinemas

Sept. 25.
The disinclination of the Exchange Stabilization Board to grant facilities for the remittance to America of film rentals as a result of the freezing order may affect all the cinemas in Shanghai, it was learned yesterday, and it was not thought improbable that local cinemas might have to close their doors through lack of fresh supplies of films.

An official of a local theatre concern stated that the distributors, with their cash frozen and with no facilities to remit film rentals to America, would soon be forced to suspend importation of new pictures. With Shanghaianders taking their film fares in more and more frequent doses, as the one antidote, reasonably priced, to the stress and strain of these very difficult days, it remains to be seen just how the public will react to the loss of this almost indispensable social amenity.

Local motion picture theatres have been frequently hit in the past two years or so, continued the official. First it was the question of electric current, then the matter of coal supply for the winter, and now the more serious crisis of cash remittances. The closure of local theatres would not only throw many hundreds of people out of work, it would also leave the Shanghai Municipal Council facing a loss of at least a million dollars a year that they are at present receiving from the entertainment tax.

New Theatres Opening

It was learned, however, that suspension of importation of pictures to Shanghai would not hit Shanghai in the very near future. A large number of films, yet to be shown here, is in stock and will take quite some time to be shown. The possibility of closing theatres through lack of supplies will not, it is argued, affect the city's numerous second class cinemas for a few months to come as old films are plentiful.

Incidentally, despite the possibility voiced in connection with the crisis of cash remittances, the situation is not believed to be desperate as the building of two new theatres, the Majestic and Queen's, will show. The former is almost completed and will soon open, while the Queen's Theatre is expected to open its doors before Christmas.

Cooperation of Russian Colony

Sept. 29.
An appeal to Russian emigrants of Shanghai was made through local papers by the Russian Emigrants' Committee yesterday to continue the work started by the late N. A. Ivanow, Chairman of the Russian Emigrants' Committee. The Committee, under the temporary leadership of Mr. N. K. Serejnikoff, it was stated, would continue the work with the knowledge and consent of the authorities concerned.

The memory of the late Chairman, the appeal continued, obliges all the members of the community to safeguard all the results achieved and to develop and strengthen the good beginning of the united community.

The Russians now have their own hospitals, schools, public dining rooms, shelters for the poor and orphanages for children. All these enterprises, claimed the appeal, required an uninterrupted source of funds.

The only funds commanded by the Russian Emigrants' Committee are derived from the income tax of the emigrants, instituted by the late Chairman, and the Committee will continue with this plan in order to develop it and to achieve lawful and maximum results, hoping that Russian emigrants will, honestly and energetically, uphold this question.

This, concluded the appeal, will be the answer to powers who have twice "beheaded" the Russian community and who aim to disrupt its unity, co-operation and struggle for the honour and material independence of the Russian colony in this great international city.

Snatcher Arrested by His Would-Be Victim

Sept. 25.
A snatcher-rickshaw puller was caught by a Frenchman on the Bund shortly after 10.30 p.m. yesterday and was handed over to a member of Central police station. The Frenchman, it was reported, had left the Cathay Hotel Lounge by the Nanking Road entrance and had called a rickshaw, telling the puller to take him to Rue de Consular.

The puller declared that he could not go to French Concession and turned into Jinke Road. As soon as he got into a dark part of the road, the puller snatched a leather case the Frenchman had put down his feet on the floor of the rickshaw and off he went with it.

The Frenchman went in pursuit and saw the puller hand the case to another Chinese. He recovered the lost property and continued to pursue the rickshaw puller, whom he finally caught on the Bund.

SHANGHAI NEWS (continued)

Trade In Heavy Chemicals Facing Difficulties

Sept. 24.

SHANGHAI'S trade in heavy chemicals which, although it does not loom largely in the public eye, is of paramount importance to the textile industry, is now facing a very difficult, if not critical, position.

Allied with this trade is that of pharmaceuticals, and while generally speaking supplies so far have met the local demand fairly well, and stocks, under normal conditions, might be regarded as ample, shortages in almost all of the imported products and raw materials are anticipated in the comparatively near future. Highly priced chemicals stand a better chance of arriving here in sufficient quantities, owing to the greater ease with which freight space can be found for them, but only comparatively insignificant amounts of the cheaper chemicals are expected.

When it is remembered that to all intents and purposes the textile mills are the principal buyers of heavy chemicals, and finally, are heavily exported in the form of finished cotton goods, the danger to the general economic situation of an acute shortage will be readily appreciated.

Export Licences and Shipping

The chief trouble does not arise from the recently promulgated "freezing orders." Local importers and the chemical industries could probably cope with equanimity both the reduction in shipping facilities and the limitation of foreign exchange appropriations, were it not for the apparently unyielding attitude of the United States trade control authorities in the matter of export permits.

America is now the dominating source of practically all chemical and pharmaceutical raw materials and products, but it would appear that the chances of obtaining additional stocks from this direction have been reduced to a minimum. The British authorities in London are more lenient and several permit for the export to Shanghai of various classes of chemical goods have been issued during the past five or six weeks. Exporters in England have the stocks and the licenses in hand but, in their case, the handicap is the lack of ships.

Every boat from Great Britain arriving here via the Cape brings some small cargo of heavy and other chemicals, but these are entirely inadequate for Shanghai's needs, and the British Admiralty are certainly not inclined to place additional vessels on the long Far Eastern run to make up the deficit. To sum up, therefore, it may be said that in America, where there is more shipping available and definitely more goods, there are no licenses to ship in Great Britain, where there may be more licenses there are insufficient ships.

General Outlook

It is obvious in such a situation as this that the authorities in Washington hold the key to the solution of the chemical supply problem in Shanghai. While they continue to regard the city as part of Japanese occupied territory very few imports of chemicals and pharmaceuticals can be anticipated.

And even if their attitude in this respect underwent some modification, no great hopes of any substantial change in the chemical supply situation in Shanghai, while they continue to regard the city as part of Japanese occupied territory very few imports of chemicals and pharmaceuticals can be anticipated.

With the closing of the general traffic on the Trans-Siberian railway, German importers are no longer in a position to supply the China market, and can now only sell out their stocks held locally and in Dairen.

Chemicals for industrial purposes comprise very bulky shipments, weighing several thousand tons. Shanghai's consumption of imported heavy chemicals for industrial purposes, other than those of Japanese origin, is over 3,000 tons a month, of which about 2,000 tons are used by the British and Chinese textile mills. An average of 400 tons a month is used by the glass industry.

Stocks Said Ample

It has been stated that stocks in Shanghai are ample, or would be in normal circumstances, but a good proportion of the imported chemicals have been hoarded by speculators who are reluctant to part with what they regard as an investment, at even extortionate prices.

The nefarious transactions of these hoarders and speculators, apart from artificially driving up prices, have created shortages in various products, although the market was adequately supplied. Their activities can only be regarded as a ramp of very considerable extent, and they continue to buy wherever any opportunity is given them.

If it had not been for the recent sales policy of the foreign importers, they would already have thrown the market into utter confusion, and a social problem of the first magnitude would have been created. Fortunately, importers have been restricting sales to a few of the old and proved customers, primarily those actually engaged in industry. Moreover they do not dispose of all their imports at one time. They maintain a controlling distribution as evenly as possible.

Certain local factories have laid in stocks of chemical raw materials which they intend to use in their manufacturing processes at a later date, but this kind of more or less legitimate hoarding has not assumed very large proportions. It is the speculators and profiteers who, in this case, as in many others, represent a public danger, and, failing any Municipal action, the community has to be thankful for the service rendered by the cautious sales policy of foreign importers which, it is scarcely an exaggeration to say, has prevented a serious position from deteriorating rapidly into one of disorder.

Presumably there is no limit to the price ramp in Shanghai, and practically any price asked by a Chinese dealer will be readily accepted by a host of buyers. There would appear to be almost as many dealers as there are prices on the local market, which since the beginning of August, has undergone new waves of totally unjustified increases for chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

Compared with the beginning of this year, price increases amounted at the start of the current month to between 30 per cent. and 500 per cent. more supplies ranking highest in local demand are "hiked" actually every other day, while certain products neglected by local consumers are relatively cheaper today than they were a few days last.

The "small fry" have also embarked upon a hoarding policy of their own, preferring the cheap priced foreign brands but giving special attention to German imported products which, it is argued, are likely to touch the highest levels after the local German firms have run short in their stocks.

Narcotics in North China

Meanwhile, demand from North China for Shanghai chemical raw materials for the manufacture of all kinds of narcotics in the factories of Peiping and Tientsin continues unabated. Either other chemicals (Novaine, Coffaine, etc.), enjoy preferential treatment in the North, the authorities there providing more permits than Shanghai ever would supply.

The danger from unscrupulous profiteers, who can lay their hands on chemical imports, re-exporting them to North China's narcotic trade is very obvious. That there are such malpractices is a fact known to everyone in the chemical and pharmaceutical trade. Conscienceless Chinese managers, who to some extent have succeeded in purchasing locally these urgently needed goods, are selling them, at exorbitant prices, to North China.

Import Quantities Given

A comparison of imports into Shanghai comprising chemicals, pharmaceuticals and dyes, for the first seven months of the current year and the corresponding period of 1940, reveals only a small decrease in total value, viz. U.S.\$31,000. The decline in quantities, however, has been very substantial.

The value of the above mentioned imports has amounted this year to U.S.\$8.36 millions, against U.S.\$8.07 millions last year. The price increase during the current year compared with the previous period has amounted to at least 25 per cent. The Shanghai Customs do not completely register quantities, but it is safe to assume that imports in 1941 have decreased by 30 per cent. compared with the corresponding period last year.

Dyes and Paints

Dyes, paints and varnishes account for the largest amount among the three import groups. They aggregated U.S.\$3,000,000, against U.S.\$2,980,000. Germany imported 10 per cent. of dyes were over two thirds of the total, with the United States importing only 14 per cent. Switzerland, France and England less than 6 per cent.

Chemicals

Chemicals and chemical compounds, other than those contained in the appended detailed statement, were imported during the current year to the amount of U.S.\$1,250,000, which was a decrease of U.S.\$40,000 compared with 1940. The share of German imports was 45 per cent., followed by America with 39 per cent. Great Britain was responsible for less than 10 per cent., while Japan only shipped here about 8 per cent. of the total.

Medicines and Drugs

Imports of medicines and drugs increased by U.S.\$820,000, from U.S.



Mr. Jean George Lipsman
General Manager, Cathay Hotels Ltd.

\$1,660,000 in 1940, to U.S.\$2,280,000 this year. Whether there was an increase in quantity is very uncertain although the imports may have been slightly larger than in 1940. The United States led among importing countries with 30 per cent. of the total, followed by Germany with about 27 per cent., Netherlands Indies with 15 per cent., and Hongkong with 13 per cent. Switzerland and Japan exported more than Great Britain, the imports from which latter country were valued, at only U.S.\$120,000.

The following chemicals were recorded by the Customs which stated that the quantitative comparison between the first seven months of 1940 and 1941 shows a tremendous decline which, in several cases, amounts to a practical disappearance of the commodities from the import list.

Item	Imports in 1941	Imports in 1940
Acetic Acid	127,014	495,570
Other Acids	35,514	718,763

From U.S.A. 41,846 kgs. Britain 57,007, Germany 27,123, Japan 753. In 1940 Japan supplied 213,151 kgs. This year 10,600 kgs. were re-exported. Last year there were no re-exports.

Item	Imports in 1941	Imports in 1940
Glycerine	763	3,985
Phosphorus	10,433	43,220
Spirit of Wine	1,309,000	649,000

The N.E.I. supplied 1,257,000 litres. Hydrochloric Acid 9 21,832. Imports came in 1940 from U.S. and Japan.

Item	Imports in 1941	Imports in 1940
Nitric Acid	18	609
All imports from Japan	quintals	quintals
Sulphuric Acid	21	18,300

Practically all supplies from Japan. Sulphate of Ammonia 17,560 102,025. U.S. supplied 10,939 quintals, Germany 3,084 and Britain 1,544. Last year Belgium and Holland imported over 50 per cent.

Item	Imports in 1941	Imports in 1940
Bleaching Powder (Chlorate of Lime)	5,409	47,910
Carbide of Calcium	372	13,663

This year re-exports amounted to 1,239 quintals. Fertilisers 1,565 5,270. U.S. supplied almost all, Japan importing 516 quintals.

Item	Imports in 1941	Imports in 1940
Chlorate of Potash	1,056	4,965
Sulphur	6,774	10,525

This year U.S. has been the sole importer. Last year Japan supplied 7,771 quintals.

Item	Imports in 1941	Imports in 1940
Soda Ash	16,106	122,293
British East Africa and the U.K. are chief suppliers.		
Caustic Soda	65,843	152,728

America supplied about 55,000 and Britain 12,000 quintals. Chile Saltpetre 0 5,888. Silicate of Soda 310 27,413.

Last year imports from Japan were 21,569 quintals. Sulphate of Soda 102 26,531.

This year 1,008 quintals were re-exported. Last year Japan supplied all imports.

Item	Imports in 1941	Imports in 1940
Bicarbonate of Soda	7,755	8,308
All supplies from Great Britain.		

The import value of the above specified chemicals amounted this year to U.S.\$1,150,000, or a decrease of U.S.\$1,090,000 or almost 50 per cent. when compared with the corresponding period in 1940. In that year imports were valued at U.S.\$2,240,000.

As regards quantities, the imports last year were about 85,000 tons. This year they total 10,600 tons only, but there was a fairly large carry over at the end of 1940, owing to the off-take of the previous half-year.

M. Jean Paul-Boncour Undergoes Operation

Sept. 25.

M. Jean Paul-Boncour, First Counselor to the French Embassy, underwent an operation for appendicitis while resting in Kunming. He was suffering from the first of appendicitis in Chungking in July and was then treated by Dr. Allen and his colleagues of the Canadian Mission. The operation in Kunming was performed by Dr. Lantz, chief physician of the Calmette Hospital.

Voluntary War Contribution Fund Statement Released

Sept. 30.

SUBSCRIPTIONS received in the sterling account of the Voluntary War Contribution Fund since the last list total £328-19-9, it was stated yesterday. A balance of £986-15-8 has been brought forward. In the dollar account, \$52,266.43 has been received since the last list. The balance carried forward, totals \$176,381.22.

All contributions should be sent to the Hongkong Shanghai Banking Corporation or to the Chartered Bank for account of the Voluntary War Contribution Fund.

The detailed statement follows:—
Payment made direct to H. M. Treasury, Mrs. Agnes G. Brady £2-6-1.

DOLLAR ACCOUNT	
Subscriptions brought forward	\$124,114.79
Subscriptions received since last list	\$52,266.43
Balance carried forward	\$176,381.22

STERLING ACCOUNT	
Balance brought forward	£597.15.11
Subscriptions received since last list	£328.19.9
Balance carried forward	£925.15.8

STERLING	
W. E. and L. S. S.	£5
Mr. Mrs. Wm. Alston Turnbull	5
H. Robertson	2
Veritas Co. (Far East) Ltd.	2
Hongkong Remittance from British Residents in the Kunming Consular District	11

CHINESE DOLLARS	
In memory of "Fuzzy," from Mr/ Mrs. E. Brook	\$100
Proceeds of Sale of H. S. Fowkes, by Sir Victor Sassoon	1,467
Sale of Bon Appetit from Lady	60
Mr/Mrs. W. Baker	23
Sale of R.A.F.A. "V" Badges from Royal Air Force Association	220
Woodcraft Works Ltd.	3,000
Mr/Mrs. E. F. Toog	1,000
Mrs. M. G. Saker	1,000

MEMBERS OF THE SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
Chungking	1,418
War Effort—9th Coy Girl Guides	60
War Effort—1st Pack Brownies	60
Mr/Mrs. H. M. Cunliffe	2,000

MEMBERS OF STAFF OF THE SHANGHAI AND KUNMING	
Mr/Mrs. H. M. Cunliffe	2,000
Mr/Mrs. R. H. Purcell	1,500
Radio Station X.G.D.N.	140
Kess E. S. S. N. Culliffe	25
B. R. A. War Efforts Sub-Committee Market Gardens	190
Mr/Mrs. R. H. Purcell	1,000

MEMBERS OF STAFF OF THE SHANGHAI IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES	
Mr/Mrs. R. H. Purcell	1,500
Radio Station X.G.D.N.	140
Kess E. S. S. N. Culliffe	25
B. R. A. War Efforts Sub-Committee Market Gardens	190
Mr/Mrs. R. H. Purcell	1,000

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S.M.C. Library to Change Address

Sept. 28.
The removal of the Municipal Library by December 1, to the top floor of the Foochow Road Market building, 587 Foochow Road, was notified yesterday in an official communique issued by the S.M.C. The Municipal Library must vacate its present premises in the Glen Line Building, 2 Peking Road, following the recent sale of the building. The communique follows:

Since the Public Library must vacate its present premises in the Glen Line Building every effort has been made to secure other suitable accommodation.

No Other Choice

After very careful consideration during which members of the Library Committee were satisfied that all efforts had been exhausted to find better premises for the Library, the Committee unanimously recommended to the Council that the Public Library be removed to the top floor of the Foochow Road Market building, 587 Foochow Road. In arriving at this decision, members of the Library Committee placed on record that they did so only because they had no other choice and that they did not regard the proposed site as altogether suitable and it is their wish that the Library be housed in or near the Administration Building as soon as possible.

It is not however possible at the moment to house the Library in the Administration Building and since a move must now be made and there is no other suitable alternative accommodation available at the present time, the Council has approved the recommendation of its Library Committee that the Library be removed to the top floor of the Foochow Road Market building. The entrance to the new premises will be from Foochow Road and the Library will be served by a lift. The new quarters are spacious and appear to be adaptable.

Closing for Refitting

As it will be necessary to re-build and re-fit some of the existing Library furniture, fixtures, etc., the Public Library will be closed from Sunday, November 2 to Sunday, November 30, inclusive.

The Library will be re-opened to Subscribers in its new premises on Monday, December 1.

During the period of closure stock-taking will be done and other matters in connection with the Library attended to.

In order that Subscribers may not be inconvenienced, the period for which books may be kept will be extended from 14 to 30 days and Subscribers will be allowed, prior to the closure of the Library, to borrow from 4 to 6 books instead of two as at present permitted under the regulations of the Library.

Police Medals Awarded For Gallantry

Sept. 26.
Several members of the Shanghai Municipal Police, including Probationary Sergeant L. P. Jackson, have been awarded Police Distinguished Conduct Medals, it was learned yesterday.

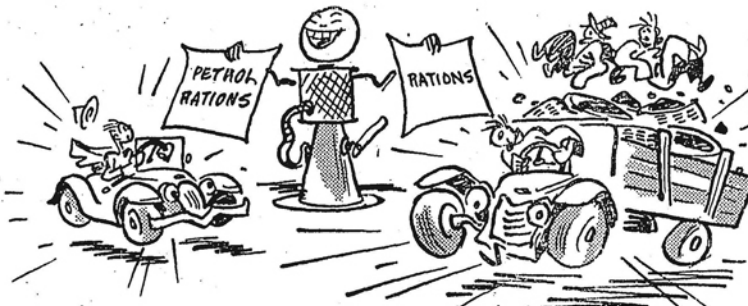
Mr. Jackson, it may be recalled, arrested a gunman after being shot at by the criminal. The shooting occurred about two months ago when Chinese Detective Sergeant 10, attached to Louza Station, was shot by gunmen while proceeding to the station in a rickshaw. One of the gunmen took to flight in a northerly direction along Chekiang Road. Coming to Amoy Road, the gunman was Mr. Jackson and a party of police. Without giving the policemen any chance, the gunman fired, with the result that Mr. Jackson's cap and leg were shot through. The policeman himself, however, escaped unscathed. The criminal was arrested soon after. Sikh Police Constable 141, and Chinese Police Constables 530 and 2195 were also decorated for taking part in the arrest.

Posthumous Award

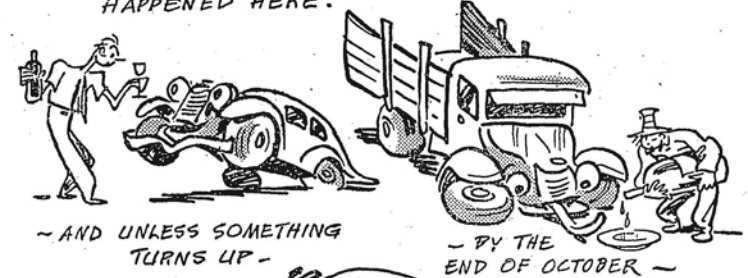
C.P.C. 632 was posthumously decorated with Police Distinguished Conduct Medal Class I, for outstanding courage and initiative. The late policeman was on duty at the Robinson Road barricade at about 12.30 p.m. on June 4, when a motor car, bearing Shanghai Defence Force licence 359 (later proved false), approached the barrier. At the same time one of the passengers, shouted for help.

When the driver refused to stop, C.P.C. 632 and two other Chinese policemen, opened fire. The men inside the car retaliated and wounded the three policemen. The man who had shouted for help escaped in the shooting affray. He was later identified as Mr. Ching Hwa-ting, manager of Shanghai Brass Manufacturing Co., at 1200 Hart Road, Mr. Ching, it was then reported, had been kidnapped by three men from outside his office.

The wounded policemen were referred to the Police Hospital, where C.P.C. 632 died the same day despite an operation. Chinese Sergeant 1062 and Chinese Constable 901, recipients of Medals Class II, were released from the hospital a few days later.



SO, IT FINALLY
HAPPENED HERE!



AND UNLESS SOMETHING
TURNS UP - BY THE
END OF OCTOBER -



PAKU, MOSUL AND IRAN MAY WELL EXPECT
ANOTHER AGGRESSION.

Going Dry

BY SAPAJOU

Petrol Rationing to Commence In Shanghai on September 29

Sept. 28.

RATIONING of petrol for local consumers will come into force as from tomorrow. Leading foreign oil firms announced that as from September 29 to November 1, purchases of petrol will be restricted on the basis of an allotment card issued by the companies.

Sales of Mobilgas from the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company service stations will only be made upon presentation of an allotment card which has been mailed to all the company's regular customers. Yesterday, sale of petrol at the company's stations was limited to three gallons to all customers on their registered list.

The stations of the oil companies will be closed today to all petrol customers and will re-open tomorrow morning for sales against allotment cards only. The stations, however, will be open for lubrication service.

Price Remains Unchanged

After the supply of petrol to their customers, the allotment cards will be punched by the company's employees. It was reported that the price of petrol will remain unchanged, this being due to the favourable rate of exchange granted for petrol imports by the Currency Exchange Stabilization Fund in Hongkong.

Rationing of petrol, first reported in the "North-China Daily News" last month as a strong possibility, was declared yesterday by an official of an oil-firm. The official said that this step was being taken in view of the shortage of tankers arriving here at present.

No fear of any immediate shortage of petrol in Shanghai was expressed by the same official and it was held likely that supplies would continue to arrive here unless the situation in the Far East became worse.

Aimed at Hoarding

The issuance of the allotment cards, it was pointed out, was chiefly aimed at preventing any possible hoarding of petrol by local speculators. About 10,000 local motorists have received the cards. Each owner of an automobile will be allowed a certain amount of petrol each day.

Every holder of an allotment card has the number of gallons allowed to him specified on the card. In no case will the owner of a car be allowed to exceed the allotted amount.

by the oil-firm from which he purchases his petrol. It was learned that the allotment will cover 80 per cent. of the average monthly supply used by car-owners during the past three months. Persons who have a long distance to travel in order to reach their offices, it was pointed out, would receive larger supply of petrol.

New Business Tax Draws Comment

Sept. 25.

The Advisory Committee of the Council yesterday was reported to have held its first meeting and to have passed in principle the proposal to impose from January 1, 1942, a business tax similar to the one in force in the French Concession.

Chinese quarters yesterday commented unfavourably on the new proposed tax, stressing the anxiety it was creating among Chinese here and arguing that fundamentally there was no need for an advisory committee. It will be recalled that at the last meeting of Ratepayers a resolution was passed empowering the Council to levy any new tax it thought fit after consultation with the advisory committee which was not formed until recently.

Commenting editorially on the new tax the "Chinese American Daily News" yesterday deplored that the persons elected to serve on the advisory committee were not, in its opinion, representative of all sections of the population of the International Settlement. An unsatisfactory decision of the committee, the paper continued, was therefore not unexpected.

The article then went on to characterize the collection of the special tax as a violation of China's tax system, tending to increase the hardships of the people. The committee, it was suggested, had passed a tax unfavourable to the Chinese nation and people.

Report of British Firms Leaving Scouted

Sept. 27.

Responsible quarters here yesterday labelled as fantastic a Japanese report concerning the impending withdrawal of certain British merchant firms from here.

An official of the Sassoon interests, which were referred to in the report, declared it was entirely untrue that the firm was contemplating any move elsewhere. He asserted that there was no foundation at all for the story.

Interviewed on August 30 in Bombay Sir Victor Sassoon, the Shanghai

Cathedral Property Sale Is Shelved

Sept. 24.

The proposed sale of a strip of land on the west side of the Cathedral compound including the area known as the Honan Road lease and the servants' quarters and garage of the Deanery was shelved at a well-attended meeting of the subscribers to Holy Trinity Cathedral in the Church House, 243 Kiangse Road yesterday afternoon.

A motion regarding the sale was lost by a couple of votes, to make the required two-thirds, it was learned from an informed source last night.

financier, made a statement indicating that there was no reason for British commercial interests to be uneasy about the situation here. He said he had been assured by the Japanese authorities in Shanghai that in the event of hostilities Shanghai would not be annexed but would continue to be regarded as an international city.

Questioned regarding a Japanese report that an attempt to move the Shanghai Dockyards Ltd. elsewhere was under way, an official of the company said the story was too ridiculous to warrant a reply.

Enquiries made recently from informed quarters in the realty business here gave the lie to the persistent reports of British interests being anxious to sell their holdings. A responsible source pointed out that many purchases by British parties have been made without the

Shanghai's Public Enemy No. 1

Sept. 28.

Official health statistics showing that the scourge of tuberculosis took a bigger toll of human lives than the six other major contagious diseases put together in 1940, in Shanghai, were emphasized by the Shanghai Anti-Tuberculosis Association in the following report of its tuberculosis hospital:

The period from September, 1940, to August, 1941, proved an extremely busy twelve-month for the Shanghai Anti-Tuberculosis Association's tuberculosis hospital at 37B Brennan Road, with a capacity of 230 beds devoted entirely to free patients. A general increase was registered compared with the same period a year ago. Of the possible bed days only an average of 2.5 per cent. was not in use throughout the whole period. The patients treated have been predominantly pulmonary cases with joint and bone cases coming second.

Statistics from Sept. 1940, to Aug. 1941:

	Sept. 1940- Aug. 1941	Compared with previous 1941 period increase
Patients admitted	679	11.7%
Patients treated	3361	5.8%
Patients discharged	688	13.5%
Hospital days	8194	10.1%
Operations	501	77.8%
Artificial pneumothorax	2085	7.9%
X-ray Examinations	7105	20.8%
Light treatments	2518	85.4%
Laboratory examinations	5720	10.7%
Prescriptions filled	2211	No record
Deaths	385	17.4%
Out-patient visits	5123	7.9%

The costs for maintaining this free hospitalization service amounted to CN\$110,433.63 compared with CN\$99,667.02 for the previous period, an increase of 27.66 per cent. due entirely to the ever soaring prices.

This free hospital, devoted to the treatment of tubercular patients without means, is entirely dependent upon voluntary public subscriptions for support. Thanks to the generosity of the Shanghai public, the hospital has been in operation more than three years. It is hoped that such munificence will be continued to enable the hospital to go on with its work for the good of the local community. According to the official public health statistics, the scourge of tuberculosis took more tolls of human lives than the six other major contagious diseases of smallpox, cholera, typhoid, diphtheria, scarlet fever and influenza put together in the year 1940 in Shanghai.

To combat the ravages by Shanghai's Public Enemy No. 1, the contagious pulmonary disease, tuberculosis hospital is essential, from a public health point of view.

Once a Fireman—Always a Fireman

Sept. 20.

Once a fireman—always a fireman. This may well be applied to a retired Chinese member of the Shanghai Fire Brigade, who on Friday caught out a blaze single-handed and averted the spreading of the flames, which might have enveloped several neighbouring houses.

At 10.39 a.m., Ichang Road fire station was informed that a fire had broken out at a Chinese dwelling at Lane 1371, House 248 Ferry Road. One machine, under Assistant Station Officer R. S. Somers, was sent to the scene.

As the firemen arrived at the scene, they saw that the fire had been extinguished. An examination showed that someone had broken the roof open and had thus ventilated the premises and put the blaze out.

The mystery was cleared when it was learned that one of the ex-members of the Brigade, now an old man, was keeping a shop in the vicinity. It was he, who, learning of the fire, ran to the house and remembering all that was taught him, broke the roof open and extinguished the flames.

Child Injured

The fire, it was learned, had been caused by three Chinese children, who were playing with matches in a suspended loft of the house. One of the matches set a bed on fire and two of the youngsters managed to escape injury. The third, about one year old, sustained burns to his face and was taken to a hospital for treatment.

Through the quick work of the ex-fireman, only the loft and the roof of the house were damaged and all danger to neighbouring houses, which might have gone up in flames, was removed. It was estimated that at least four or five houses would have been involved had this not been done. Particularly in view of the age of the houses, the walls of which were made of wood and plastered with paper.

knowledge of the general public, which was not unusual in the realty business and which he asserted showed that the outlook was far from pessimistic in the point of view of the British investor in property here.

SHANGHAI NEWS (continued)

Narcotic Trade in Settlement On Decline in Past Months

Sept. 25.

A NOTICEABLE decline in narcotic trafficking south of the Soochow Creek during the past several months has been reported, it was learned yesterday. Increasing difficulties confronting smugglers of the drugs were held to be the chief reason by quarters close to the activities of the traffickers.

Where almost daily trials of dope-smugglers in the Chinese Government courts were seen last year, only the usual prosecutions of opium smokers and den-keepers are now being handled. Isolated cases of heroin and other common drug trafficking are the only signs of this once heavy activity in the Settlement.

Stricter vigilance by local authorities of several Powers have caused the dope runners to be more wary in their attempts to bring their cargo into the Settlement. A heavier demand of "tax" money from those engaged in the nefarious trade was also held as another reason for the decline.

Ship Scarcity

Although there are still enough ships for smugglers to continue their trade, the curtailment in the number of vessels touching at northern ports has struck a hard blow against the dope rings. Formerly times it was a common custom for ship's crewmen to hide packages of opium or heroin among the coal and drop them overboard for sampans to pick up when they arrived in Shanghai.

Today, although this practice still continues in some instances, increasing difficulties in the shape of the authorities' heavier "tax" and the unwillingness of sailors to aid the smugglers, have caused those pursuing the business to sit back and await easier opportunities. The decline, however, is believed to have only been noticed in the Settlement and in areas under the full jurisdiction of the Shanghai Municipal Police, who for the past six years have done sterling work in keeping down the dope trafficking to a nominal level.

With no established headquarters, those of the people engaged in the trafficking of heroin, opium and red pills find it convenient to do their business through third parties. The distributors, mostly Koreans, hand their consignments over to Chinese immediately connected with dens or individual users of the drugs.

In many instances, it has been noticed through court cases, that drugs arriving in Shanghai are immediately purchased by Koreans who mostly run dens north of the Creek in the Hongkew and Chapel areas. Chinese are their main customers, although cases of outcast foreigners have been found in the reeking dens during raids.

Outside Area Trafficking

Although all efforts are made by the authorities concerned to combat the narcotic trafficking in the outside road areas, it is believed that there has been a very slight reduction in the traffic. The chief reason for this is said to be the numerous petty politicians who receive a handsome bonus for official permission allowing the drugs to trickle into the areas under their jurisdiction.

It was also learned that following the arrest of traffickers who are in possession of Japanese citizenship, the Shanghai Municipal Police turn them over to the Japanese authorities for criminal prosecution. There have been cases, records show, that the same people have after a short while been back in their old trade.

It was learned that a system of fines for the peddling is the cause of those proceeding to be back in their trade a few days later. Heavier form of punishment, however, is meted out to those who are more actively engaged in the trade. The Japanese authorities engaged in the pursuit of the smugglers, do not make any sentences as heavy as those laid down in the laws of the Chinese Criminal Code, it was declared.

Chinese Law Strict

The Chinese Criminal Law makes provisions for heavy forms of punishment to be given to traffickers, users and others engaged in any way with the business. Deprivation of citizenship, sentences ranging between five to fifteen years in gaol and at times even heavier punishment have been ordered in the local Chinese Government courts.

An opium monopoly in Shanghai is believed to be in existence, although no proof of this can be obtained, it was learned yesterday. Those leading this monopoly fix their over prices in the sale of the drug. The headquarters of this organization is believed to be somewhere outside the jurisdiction of the Shanghai Municipal Police. Most of the drug trafficking was said to be done in Nantao, Chapel and Hongkew, although this was not always the case.

When a distributor receives several ounces or pounds of a drug to be sold in Shanghai he usually makes an appointment with his customer in some out of way alleyway. These small lanes are nearly always used for some obscure reason by traffickers. Here an exchange of cash for the drug is made and further orders received. At times

the drugs are sold in small quantities by the traffickers to their customers who are informed in advance that a meeting will be held on a specified day.

Increase in Past Years

Despite the fact that a record decline in narcotic trafficking in the Settlement has been noticed, the peddling of drugs in Shanghai has reached an all time record since the cessation of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in the city. With the removal of the Chinese Government administration under General Chiang Kai-shek, narcotics have increased due to the demand of increasing numbers of addicts.

The drug mostly comes into Shanghai from north China ports such as Tientsin, Peiping and Hankow now under control of Japanese and Wang Ching-wei administrators. Apparently very lax control over the export of these drugs from the ports is the chief reason, it was noted. Some three years ago, local Custom officials seized a contraband cargo of opium valued at nearly \$4,000,000 and believed to be the largest seizure in history.

It was also pointed out that last year several members of a narcotic ring were brought into the First Special District Court where they confessed to have been affiliated to an organization with Headquarters in Tientsin, whence they received their supply of opium and other drugs. The ring was later smashed through the co-operation of the Tientsin authorities and the members arrested. This, however, it was declared, was not enough to deter the smugglers from banding once again, if they have not done so already.

American University Women's Garden Party

Sept. 26.

The American Association of University Women held a garden party yesterday afternoon at the American Women's Club, 9. Route Francis Garnier, to mark the opening of their autumn activities. The ideal surroundings of the club gardens, the sunshine and, most of all, the unexpectedly large number of ladies, both members and guests, who attended, made this party one of the most enjoyable of the season.

Miss C. Oliver, Chairman of the Hospitality Committee, poured the tea and Dr. Lawney, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Frederick Smith, Mrs. Roper and Mrs. Barr, acted as hostesses.

During the afternoon, Miss Grace Yang, President of the Association, thanked the Hospitality Committee for the excellent tea which they had arranged and also those ladies who had kindly acted as hostesses. She announced the award of the \$300 scholarship to Miss Kwok, a Graduate of St. Mary's Hall, who has commenced studying at St. John's University.

Miss Yang also told members that Mrs. N. F. Allman, who is at present Vice-President of the American Association of University Women and Chairman of the Membership Committee, would perhaps again become Chairman of the Program Committee. One suggestion that Miss Yang made was that, owing to the decreased membership, the Association, might consider collaborating with the American Women's Club and the Daughters of the American Revolution for some of their future programmes.

There was no meeting or official discussion, the whole keynote was that of informality and everyone just had a happy afternoon. The A.A.U.W. will now hold its regular monthly meetings, the next one to be announced at a later date.

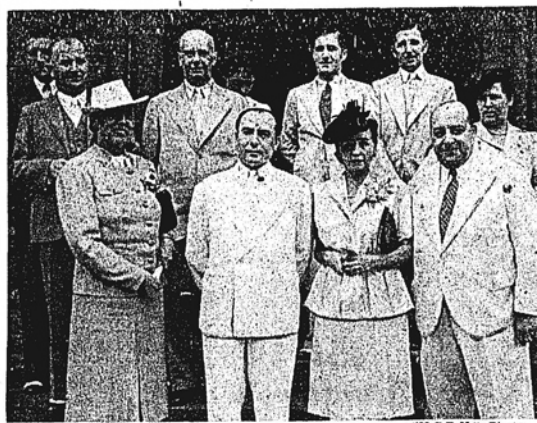
M. Egal Returning To Shanghai

Singapore, Sept. 27.

The Free French leader, M. Roderick Egal, formerly of Shanghai, who was arrested there several months ago on charge of assisting French sailors to join the forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, and subsequently released after detention in Saigon, is leaving for Shanghai next week.

He states that he does not intend to remain in Shanghai but is returning only in order to make certain arrangements regarding his well-known firm.

M. Egal & Co. wine dealers in Shanghai, for many years.—Reuter.



Cathay Hotel Catering Manager Married

The marriage took place at the Union Church last week of Mr. Paul Baward, catering manager of the Cathay Hotel, and Miss Alexander Berzin. Photograph shows the married couple and their friends after the wedding. A reception was held at the Metropole Hotel on Sept. 27.

Democracies Urged To Attack

Sept. 25.

The German occupation of Kiev, the suspension of negotiations between the Japanese and American officials in Washington, the reported missing of 1,000,000 Japanese troops in China's north-east and fierce fighting in Hunan in which the Japanese are launching an offensive, have combined to cause the Chinese again to show great concern over the situation in the Far East. Their anxiety is reflected in an editorial column in the pro-Chungking press published in Shanghai. In addition to the recent suggestion made by the "Shun Pao" that the British should launch an

Attempt to Kidnap Ex Hardoon Man

Sept. 27.

A daring attempt to kidnap Mr. Chen Chiao-mei, elderly realty man and formerly comrade of the S. A. Hardoon interests here was foiled last night when the intended victim, despite his age, grappled with his would-be-abductors and escaped while they were trying to bundle him into a waiting car outside house 119, 26 Seymour Road. The attempted kidnapping was believed to have been for ransom and seven kidnappers participated. They escaped when the alarm was raised.

offensive on the Continent, joint military action by the Powers forming the anti-aggression bloc is now demanded.

Recent gains by the Germans in the Ukraine area were said to be only a "tactical victory" which was bearing upon the whole situation in Russia, but the "Chinese American Daily News" urges that the democracies should not sit idly by thinking that the Russians may "give a good account of themselves during the winter. Hitler is said to have concentrated his forces at the southern front in Russia, having not made much progress on the northern and central fronts, just as Japan has been forced to launch an offensive in northern Hunan because she cannot move either northward or southward.

Appeasement Must End

If the allied forces remain inactive allowing the situation in Russia to take its natural course then they will make the same mistake as the British and American governments in trying to win Japan over while the latter was rushing troops to Manchoukou as Reuter reports, the paper says. Hitler is an "expert aggressor" and he may attack in Africa and Asia Minor before the winter comes. Although he has used much strength in Russia no one is sure whether he will show his last card as his recent designs on Bulgaria and Turkey would indicate.

Concluding, the paper hints that talks going in Moscow between the representatives of three Powers are too passive to be of any real help. Direct joint military action against the Nazis is the most effective way of defeating the latter. To wait for full preparations to follow the footsteps of Norway, Denmark and Holland, whose fall should be a good lesson to Britain, the United States and even Turkey.

Slab at Russia Feared

That the suspension of negotiations at Washington should not cause any surprise is the opinion held by the "National Herald" which says that by demanding her "special position" in east Asia Japan was trying to "humiliate the United States spiritually," which Washington would never tolerate. The move, Japan is bogged down, the more ambitious she becomes and while awaiting a chance to move southward, she also wants to move northward. The tension between Russia and Japan during the past few days is by no means accidental and the election of Mr. Matsukata who signed the non-aggression pact with Moscow enables Japan

Labour Disputes

Sept. 24.

The labour situation in the city improved somewhat yesterday when about 1,000 shoemakers resumed work after their employers had promised to review their working conditions. The strike was first declared on September 17, when some 500 employees of shoe shops walked out after presenting their managements with demands for an increase in pay. The strike spread to other shops during the next two days and the number of strikers was increased to about 1,000 by Saturday.

All the other disputes, involving approximately 3,300 workers, continued without change yesterday. The strikers are the employees of Peter's Brocade Co., Ya Mao Coal Storage Co., foreign style furniture establishments and paper box factories.

Labour Front Improves

Sept. 27.

The local labour situation saw a slight improvement yesterday as 1,000 paper box makers returned to work following their employer's move to meet their demands for better working conditions. Only 2,200 labourers are still on strike in various occupations.

The paper box makers, it was learned, were granted 60 to 80 per cent increase on their salaries and at the same time received \$15 to \$18 high cost of living allowance. The workers went on strike on September 16 following presentation of demands to their employers. The strike at Peter's Brocade Factory, Ya Mao Coal Storage Company and foreign style furniture establishments continued yesterday without any signs of improvement by the workers of the brocade factory, numbering 210, have been on a "sit down" strike for some time now.

Cinema Strike Possible

Sept. 28.

Backed by the Shanghai Theatre Workers Union, employees of local cinema-houses may go on strike within the next few days, if their demands for better working conditions are not met by heads of the various theatres in Shanghai, it was learned yesterday.

A meeting to discuss the demands presented by the employees of the cinemas concerned was held two days ago by representatives of theatres, it was learned. No decision was reached, however. Another meeting of theatre heads is expected to take place within the next two or three days.

Meanwhile, an official of a local cinema-house declared that an almost 100 per cent increase had been granted to various employees following their demands for more pay some three months ago.

Nature Unknown

At the same time it was reported that representatives of the workers and the secretary of the labour union had met yesterday to discuss the series of demands, said to be seventeen in number. No statement on the reported meeting was made yesterday, however.

Asked about the wording of the demands, an official of one of Shanghai's theatres declared that the exact nature was unknown as yet, but he thought that they probably include provisions for another increase in pay, rice allowance and one day's holiday every week.

The entire situation, however, is still in the preliminary state as no concrete demands or proposals have been made by the parties involved. Following the meeting of local cinema representatives, the entire problem will probably be speedily cleared up, it was said.

Editor Still Detained

Sept. 28.

Mr. Chang Za-koh, editor of the literary page of the "Chinese American Daily News" and one of the blacklisted Chinese journalists, was still under detention by Japanese authorities yesterday. The well known newspaperman was arrested by the French Municipal Police at about 1 p.m. on Wednesday as he was alighting from a bus at the corner of Rue Lafayette and Avenue Dubail. The arrest, it was reported, had been carried out at the request of Japanese authorities here.

Mr. Chang, after he had been arrested, was taken to the French police headquarters for preliminary questioning and was later removed by the Japanese to Hongkew. It was later reported that he is suspected of taking part in terrorist activities. In an article published in connection with Mr. Chang's arrest by the French police and Japanese authorities, the "Chinese American Daily News" denied all allegations that the noted critic of fine arts had ever been connected with terrorism.

Rickshaw Pullers Union Being Formed Here

Sept. 27.

After securing permission from the Shanghai Branch of the Social Movement Direction Committee, the Shanghai Special Municipality Rickshaw Pullers Union is preparing for inauguration. The registration of the union was done by the French police and Japanese authorities in the Shanghai First and Second Special Districts, as well as those in Nantao, Chapel and other places, commenced on September 11.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Russian Appeal:

Presents for Soldiers

To the Editor of the
"NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir—Recently, we organized a subscription among local Russians to the All-Union Red Cross Society, appealing to them for donations. The result has been very gratifying. In a short space of time, a total of \$120.00 had been collected and sent to Moscow, through the Moscow Narodny Bank here.

It has now been decided to open a new fund for obtaining New Year presents for the Red Army men at present valiantly fighting the common foe. We have issued an appeal to the Russian community, and we are now issuing an appeal to the foreign community of Shanghai to show their sympathy and appreciation of the millions of men who are now fighting and dying for their country and ridding the world of a scourge.

The donations which we ask for are two-fold: they are accepted in money, cash or cheque—crossed or not. The Russian Daily News, or else in way of material objects: cigarettes, sugar, candy, chocolates, warm clothes particularly, underwear, stockings, etc.

We have received already an enthusiastic response and hundreds of persons have brought their donations to our offices. But we hope to reach a total number of 20,000 presents from Shanghai; a total achievable only with the cooperation of the Foreign community of Shanghai.

V. A. CHILKIN,

Publisher, "Russian Daily News"

Shanghai, Sept. 25.

The Fallen Dictator:

A Writer's Impression

To the Editor of the
"NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir—In his book "Free Lanza" E. Alexander Powell describes Riza Khan as follows:

"I have known nearly all the great dictators from Porfirio Diaz downward, but none of them so looked the part as Riza Khan. Though Commander-in-Chief of the army, his faded khaki uniform was the only insignia or decoration. Unlike the general run of Persians of the ruling class, who are usually trimly built, slender, and have a keen, almost large and powerful man, with the broad shoulders and barrel chest of a peasant, standing well out of his stockings. His dark, slightly protuberant, piercing eyes, his abrupt manner, his firm appearance, his fashion of going straight to the point without subterfuges or euphemisms, reminded me of Pancho Villa, with whom I had met for a time during one of his Chihuahua campaigns."

Like Villa, Riza is utterly ruthless in the face of opposition, and can be cruel on occasion. He is a leader of a caste of the Mexican garrison, a caste of the Mexican garrison, a caste of the Mexican garrison. He combines the brusque forcefulness of a sergeant with the shrewdness and knowledge of a character of a ward politician. But, though unpolished, ignorant of conditions in the outside world, as iron, the Persian dictator impressed me as being a genuine patriot, honest according to Oriental standards, and a man of vision. He made no attempt to conceal his ignorance of foreign affairs, which in some cases was abysmal, but was struck by his extraordinary grasp of Persian problems."

INTERESTED

Shanghai, Sept. 23.

The S.S.P.C.A.:

Route Maresca Property Sold

To the Editor of the
"NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir—Although as a member and an ardent supporter of the S.S.P.C.A. I have not been officially informed that the premises of Route Maresca have been sold. I understand that this is so and that as from October 1, their offices will be situated at the Race Course.

As a dog and animal lover, I should like to know whether this is so and whether there will be accommodation at the Race Course for the housing of strays until such time as a home can be found for them.

If there will not be such accommodation, perhaps you or some interested party would be so kind as to inform me whether I can take my stray animal I might find in the road with the certainty that they will be well looked after and endeavours made to find them a home eventually. I should be obliged if you would be so kind as to publish the letter in your correspondence column.

A DOG-LOVER.

Shanghai, Sept. 24.

Enquiries made of officials of the society have elicited the information that the society's property in Rue Maresca has been sold due to unforeseen difficulties which arose to the purpose for which the premises could be used. The stewards of the Shanghai Race Club have been placed at the disposal of the society a portion of their premises at 350 Race Course Road which are at present being altered for the accommodation for the society's office, quarters for the Inspector and garage for the society's ambulances. The question of erection of an animal shelter has been postponed indefinitely. The society will probably occupy their new headquarters at the beginning of October.—E.

Where Is it ?

The Tenants' Association

To the Editor of the
"NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir—We very often read about a Tenants' Association which should be revived or founded, and it is often pointed out by the leaders complaining of the lack of interest among the Shanghaianders as far as this matter is concerned. I have asked among my friends if anyone knows where the seat of the association is and who is accepting application for membership. No one could give me an answer, although all were interested in joining such an association. I believe that if the seat would be known quite a lot of Shanghai's inhabitants would join it, as it is really necessary at these times, and I do not doubt that also some gentlemen, acquainted with the laws and habits, will be willing to help themselves and their fellow citizens. Perhaps it would be possible through your esteemed paper to get notice where we could join the association, as I am told some real estate companies have given notice to help themselves and leave their premises just for the purpose of raising rents or making other arrangements than those running at the time.

READER.

Shanghai, Sept. 20.

Early Meeting Suggested

To the Editor of the
"NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir—Your correspondent READER has asked a simple and plain question "Where is the seat of the Association and who is accepting applications for membership?" As one of the recent supporters of this very urgent cause I would strongly recommend that immediate action be taken to hold a meeting without further delay and I am of the opinion that once we get the notice there will not be any lack of support from the public concerned.

While on the subject of the unscrupulous methods adopted by our Shanghai landlords, I omitted to include the methods adopted by second parties who come under the title of sub-landlords. It is well known that several Companies, including individuals, have appeared in the market as real estate owners and representatives for owners of property, demanding exorbitant sums for this or that service. These are the pirates that should be brought to book, as they probably are responsible for the major part of the profiteering which is being carried on nowadays.

FAIRPLAY.

Shanghai, Sept. 24.

A Suggestion:

For News Broadcasts

To the Editor of the
"NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir—Shanghai is fortunate, in having so many radio stations which make it their business to keep us well informed in the matter of local and world news. May I offer a suggestion, the adoption of which would in no way detract from the value of advertising which makes most of these broadcasts possible?

As listeners consist of local residents who have the benefit of a morning paper, and supplementary news, which is heard before noon, and up-country residents who must rely entirely upon the radio for up-to-date news, would it not be feasible to divide the broadcast into two parts: first, announce all flash items, i.e. news which has not appeared in print and second, news which, having already appeared in the press, is of no further interest to local listeners but is still news to up-country residents? Separation of the programme, I believe, would be appreciated by most local listeners. A brief statement at the end of flash news such as "and that's the flash news. We now continue with items not more than a few hours old" would serve the purpose.

I commend this suggestion to all stations and news announcers for their kind consideration.

RADIO FAN

Shanghai, Sept. 23.

Rental Racket:

A Tenant's Enquiry

To the Editor of the
"NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir—I am approaching you today to secure some information as to whether there is any law in the Settlement and Concession in connection with the rent racket.

Some days ago I have again received a letter from my landlords informing me of a rent increase of 50 per cent.

1. Is there any legal limit for rent increases (taxes and heating being paid extra)?

2. Can a party that has always paid a fixed rent be forced to pay the premises if it should not be willing to pay the increase which does not appear justified?

FLEECE.

Shanghai, Sept. 23

Canine Hysteria:

What to do About it

To the Editor of the
"NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir—In the first place I wish to explain that as you are aware I am not a veterinary surgeon. In the second place it is not my intention to discourage owners of dogs from seeking advice from the local veterinary establishments in Shanghai. I do feel, however, that in view of the unprecedented (as far as concerns Shanghai) epidemic of canine hysteria which has been sweeping not only the town but the surrounding rural districts, and the almost complete ignorance of the complaint on the part of probably 95 per cent. of dog owners, a brief explanation as to what is known of the scourge and immediate action to be taken would probably be welcomed by many.

As far as I am aware canine hysteria first assumed a fairly important proportion in Shanghai some 15 years ago, the Shanghai foot-hounds being principally affected. The epidemic appeared to disappear, although not entirely, some two or three years ago until recently, when the trouble has swept through the whole city and areas 10 or 12 miles from the central district, and curiously enough some animals have had attacks which were never allowed out of the roads, taking refuge in large gardens, and have no contact with other dogs except possibly on sniffing through a bamboo fence.

In the first place it may be said quite definitely, and any veterinary surgeon will confirm this, that the origin and cause of canine hysteria is not known. Large sums of money have been spent and some of the finest veterinary and other technical advice available in Great Britain and elsewhere has been pooled in an effort to ascertain the cause of this very disturbing complaint, but up to the present it has all proved of no avail with the exception that in the course of their investigation, and that made independently by well-known breeders, a good deal of data has been accumulated which has been made the basis for certain conjectures. It has not been established, however, whether the complaint is infectious or contagious or is inherent in the animals themselves. Some authorities claim that lack of vitamin 'B' elements is probably a partial cause, and that certain breeds of animals are more susceptible to it. Other authorities have gone so far as to express the view that climatic conditions have an important bearing on the matter. But, as the cause of canine hysteria is not known, breeders and others have come to the conclusion that irritation in the animals' intestines or bowels, as the result of the lodging of foreign matter, such as bones or sticks, is the cause of the increasing incidence of attacks. Others are of opinion that undue excitement renders the dog more susceptible, and in other cases that highly bred dogs or in-bred dogs are more susceptible to hysteria than other dogs. For the information of the uninitiated "in-breeding" is the expression used regarding dogs bred in close relation to the grand-parents.

It must be said that the complaint might better say not known, of canine hysteria. The symptoms, whilst some ignorant people are inclined to confuse them with rabies, are unmistakable. In some attacks the animal's eyes remain clear, whereas in others the eyes become glazed. Suddenly, for no apparent reason, the dog will start to bark stridently and whine as though in complete terror. It may then around aimlessly continually looking back as though it was being chased by another dog or a "Ban-shue". The dog may even go through the motions of contracting its hind quarters, though it has actually been bitten. The animal frequently loses all control of its excretory organs and is a most pitiful sight to look upon. On other occasions the dog will, for no apparent reason, attempt to escape from a pursuer and in such instances he will collide with great force with anything in his way, or even run into a creek and drown without making any effort to swim. Another dog who is equipped with a round in short circles and at the same time bites its tongue. The mouth frequently foams, but by no means invariably. The last mentioned phase is the most dangerous, as the dog as it can quickly damage its tongue to such an extent as to render its destruction essential. Unlike rabies a dog with canine hysteria practically never bites anyone, but the immediate action to be taken with the dog which is biting its tongue is to place a stout stick between its jaws and care must be taken in doing so to see that it does not inadvertently bite the hand of whoever is placing the stick in position.

As soon as a dog shows symptoms of hysteria, and these are unmistakable as stated above, it should be caught hold of as quickly as possible, and every effort should be made to the would-be captor does not display undue excitement and so aggravate the dog's attack. Do not rush or lunge at the dog to catch it. Move slowly, talk gently in a soft tone, and if it is possible to catch it within a minute it will be possible to take hold of the animal. If it is small enough to be lifted into the arms, take it up and hold it in the arms with its belly up and its mouth open. It is in some way it particularly enjoys. Talk soothingly and take it into a room with subdued light. Place it on a cushion and leave it until it has properly recovered. In the case

of a big dog the treatment is the same except that they cannot be carried and should be gently led. With proper handling the attack will seldom last longer than one minute. The dog knowing that something unusual has happened to it will look a little scared for a few minutes after which it is completely normal again. The eyes clear, the pupils are no longer dilated and not before should any attempt be made to administer any soothing medicine which the vet may prescribe. A bromide mixture is the one most popular in use, but this should be obtained from a qualified veterinary with experience of the complaint, and his instructions rigidly followed.

Most important of all. Do not take your dog to the veterinary because of an attack of canine hysteria. It will have recovered long before you get it to the veterinary's and his visit to the veterinary establishment will quite possibly and unnecessarily be postponed after recovery. Rather should you ring up your vet and ask him to send what is necessary. There is no known cure for the complaint and it is only necessary to administer some drug which will have the effect of steadying the dog's nerves and quieting it.

I hope the exhortation in the last paragraph will not offend local veterinary surgeons because I really do believe that it is undesirable to take dogs which are subject to attacks of canine hysteria to veterinary establishments for treatment of that complaint as the very surroundings are capable immediately of inducing an attack.

This is very lengthy but unavoidably so and I hope it may prove useful to a certain number of dog owners in Shanghai. At the same time it is personally very glad to hear of others who have had experiences dissimilar to my own would give us the benefit of such information as they have.

DOG LOVER.

Shanghai, Sept. 26.

Shanghai Gasoline:

A Common Policy Wanted

To the Editor of the
"NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir—Considerable anxiety is felt by many users of gasoline for motor transport, arising out of reports and rumours of impending shortage of this essential commodity.

Customers of certain big oil companies have been complaining of shortage of supplies, payment of cash only, etc. It is apparent, however, that the oil companies are not co-operating in the matter of means of control. One sells freely, even to customers. Another sets definite limits to the amount of gasoline which may be drawn within one month. Still another adopts the practice of halving whatever amount of gasoline is asked for, even by old customers.

That definite attempts are being made by certain people to buy up gasoline for hoarding purposes is quite well known and full support should be given to all attempts to stop this sort of action. It is not time therefore, for the few big oil companies to shape, publicly announce and strictly enforce a common policy of rationing available supplies? Any such short-sighted policy played into the hands of the unscrupulous hoarders and profiteers with which this unhappy city is now blighted.

MOTORIST.

Shanghai, Sept. 23.

Canine Hysteria:

Risk of Picking-up Dogs

To the Editor of the
"NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir—If DOG LOVER has been in the habit of picking-up stray dogs, does he or she know the risk they have been taking, if so I do not think they have had the misfortune of having to undergo the miserable treatment. I may point out that to S.P.C.A. in the world picks up healthy stray dogs, and neither should individuals, so take my tip and ring up your nearest police station who will send a van to collect the dog. It is a very good job. As far as I know the staff of the S.S.P.C.A. is very limited, so give them a break as they have their work cut out investigating the numerous cases of cruelty which confront them daily in this big city where the laws against cruelty are very few.

ANTI-CRUELTY.

Shanghai, Sept. 27.

S.M. Library:

Removal Regretted

To the Editor of the
"NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir—As a subscriber to the Public Library I wish to express my regret at the Council's decision to remove the Library to the admittedly unsuitable location of the Race Course Road Market. One hopes that this will only be for a temporary period. As the Library had to be moved, a location further West would have been more suitable, in view of the trend of the residential district of this city.

In this connection and falling a better suggestion, might not some arrangement be made to use a part of the Race Course building, now occupied by the Russian Detachment of the Police Force until a better place be found, as it seems a pity to spend any money on fitting up premises at Foochow Road Market—

The Beggar Camp:

And the Work That is Done

To the Editor of the
"NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir—I wish to thank Miss M. D. TILLEY for her letter in yesterday's issue of the N.C.D.N. and for the donation. The case is known to us and is receiving attention.

Already 2,831 street beggars have been taken off the streets of the International Settlement and received into the Beggar Camp.

Hundreds have been repatriated to the country and letters have been received expressing gratitude for making their return possible. Among the 600 now in the camp are some blind, cripple and imbecile, this unfortunate group present a problem. Of the 250 odd children, 200 are at school and being taught the following trades, tailoring, shoemaking, bamboo-bowling, etc.

You could allow me more space, sir, I am sure that the public would be interested in one or two cases, I yesterday picked out at random. Each began when entering the camp is given a number. Number 1874 is a little girl of ten years. She tells her own story. Saying as far as she can remember, her mother died when she was five years old. It was not long after she was born that her mother was not nice to her. After two baby boys were born her new mother treated her badly. She tried to get rid of her in several ways, and father did not care. One day when she was three years old, she was taken away to a market. There were many people, crowds everywhere. Suddenly her mother was gone. The little girl did not know her way home and she did not know anyone who was not nice to her. After two baby boys were born her new mother treated her badly. She tried to get rid of her in several ways, and father did not care. One day when she was three years old, she was taken away to a market. 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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Money and Exchange

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK	
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1941	
BANK'S SELLING RATES 10 A.M.	
£1 @ 3 1/4 d.	76.04
U.S. \$100 @ 5 1/2	1,030.40
Gulden 100	100
Ruppes 17 1/2	100
Pesos 10 1/2	100
Hongkong \$1	100

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10 A.M.	
£1 @ 3 1/4	73.84
U.S. \$100 @ 5 1/2	1,030.40
London-demand, \$1 =	34d.
4 months' sight credits	34d.
6 months' sight credits	34d.
4 months' sight credits	34d.
6 months' sight credits	34d.
New York-demand, \$100 =	U.S. \$54
4 months' sight credits	U.S. \$54
6 months' sight credits	U.S. \$54

NEW YORK/LONDON CASH RATES	
£1=U.S. \$4.03 1/2	U.S. \$1=£0.48d.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY	
Java Gulden 100	Selling 97 1/2

HUA HSING COMMERCIAL BANK	
Sterling basis @ 6d per H.H.\$100	
U.S.S. basis @ 6d per H.H.\$100	
Local \$ (Fap) buying @ 505 per H.H.\$100	

Local Exchange Report

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTER BANK CASH DELIVERY

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

SELLING	
Cash	Sept./Oct.
£ T.T.	3 1/2
U.S. \$ T.T.	5 1/2
Rs. T.T.	17 1/2

BUYING	
£ T.T.	4 m/s. l.c.
U.S. \$ T.T.	4 m/s. l.c.
Rs. T.T.	15 d/s.

SILVER QUOTATIONS	
London price per std. oz.	23 1/2
N.Y. cents per troy 34 1/2	
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	62.12 1/2
Bombay ounce 150 bars.	

U.S.S. & CROSS RATE CASH QUOTATIONS

New York closing rate for Sept. 29 4.03 1/2

Local Sellers of U.S.\$ against £

at the close 4.02

Local Buyers of U.S.\$ against £

at the close 4.02

—Nominal.

Manila Gold Shares

(Sales in Pesos)

Sept. 30.	
Sales Prices	
Acoje Mining	9.45 m.m. Closing
Amalgamated Mineral	47
Atok	7 B. 07 1/2
Antamok	57
Baguio Gold	Unq. 06 1/2
Batong Buhay	17 B. 17 1/2
Bid Wedge	0000 B. 0002 B.
Coco Grove	66
Consolidated Mines	08 07 1/2
Demonstration	034 B. 035 B.
East Mindanao	071 1/2 B. 071 1/2 B.
El L.	24 B. 24 1/2 B.
Ipo Gold	01 A. 01 A.
Irogon	24 1/2 B. 25
Mambulau Con.	01 A. 01 A.
Masabate	03 B. 03 B.
North Camarines	041 B. 041 B.
Paracale Gumaua	Unq. 25
San Francisco	20 1/2 B. 20 1/2 B.
Surigao Cons.	20 B. 20 1/2 B.
Suyoc	13 1/2 B. 14
Tandanao	23 23
Manila Hal-Alal	10.00 A10.00 A
Benguet Consolidated	4.00 B —
(over the counter)	
Turnover 800.700 Pesos.	
Shares Indexed 64.74.	
B-Bid, A-Asked.—Reuter.	

Local Commodities

Yesterday's Prices

Cotton yarn 20's, D.H. p.b. Cash	\$1,831
Tungchow cotton ... per picul	450
Shanghai cotton ... per picul	450
Raw silk. Steamail, 20/22 78%	\$7,500
Flour, local ... per bag (49lb.)	\$34.75
Flour, imported ...	\$32.20

Oil Stocks in North

China Discussed

Tientsin, Sept. 28. North China's oil position was discussed last Tuesday when representatives of leading oil importers attended a conference with Japanese authorities at Peking with the approval of their respective head offices.

Importers are reported to have maintained they were unwilling to consider importation owing to lack of assurances for the future while considerable stocks and funds are tied up at present in the interior.

The Japanese are believed to be willing to assist importers to realise assets from the interior, materialization of which might serve to induce the A.P.C. and Socoyn firms jointly to import a small amount. Meanwhile only the A.P.C. retains gasoline stocks adequate to satisfy 75 per cent. of normal requirements of regular customers for another month, while the United States concerns have sold out stocks to dealers, resulting in a card system like that in use in Shanghai.

The negotiations are attracting considerable interest among bristle exporters who believe that any untimely ending might facilitate resumption of bristle exportation which is presently at a complete standstill, with exporters caught holding considerable stocks.—Reuter.

London Stocks

Monday's Closing Quotations

London, Sept. 29.

Quietly firm. conditions prevailed on the London Stock Exchange today, with shipping issues outstanding. Cunard White Star Line was quoted at 9s 3d, again 8s 3d, on encouraging revenue figures.

Small rises were also recorded in British gilt-edged securities, home rails and oils, except Anglo-Iranian. Industrials were mixed, with small advances recorded in tobaccos, rayons and textiles being offset by setbacks in buildings and breweries.

South American rails continued to be firm, but foreign bonds ruled dull with Brazilians and Japanese issues easing slightly.—Reuter.

Sept. 29 29

U.K. LOANS

3 1/2% War Loan (Red.) £105 1/2 106

3% Defence Loan 101 1/4 101 1/4

CHINESE LOANS

4 1/2% Gold Loan, 1898 43 48

4 1/2% Anglo-French Loan 46 46

5% Crisp Loan, 1912 29 1/2 29 1/2

5% Reorg. Loan, 1913 38 38

5% Sino-Peking Ry. 1913 13 13

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Stock Prices Rise on

New Buying

By W. H. WINTER

While the cross-current of European and Far Eastern events over the week-end did not present particularly encouraging aspects, it did not contain, on the other hand, any especially unfavourable news. The resultant, therefore, in terms of stock quotations was a steady to firm market.

Of a bullish nature was the report that Leningrad had not been reduced over the week-end despite many forecasts to the contrary. The result, therefore, who had expected an unfavourable development took stock of the changed outlook and contributed toward the firm opening.

The successful drive of Japanese forces into Hsuan province, a development which should have constituted a bullish influence, was interpreted here in Chinese circles as a bullish one since it was anticipated that Japanese successes would be instrumental in sending down the exchange rate of the Chinese dollar in conjunction with a possible further expansion of the circulation of Nanking notes.

New Buying to the Fore

However that may be, it is a fact that there was a considerable amount of new buying in existence, chiefly originating in Chinese circles, according to various reports. This assumption is further supported by the fact that low-priced issues, especially those the market prices of

Metal Industries Ltd.

To Pay \$2 Dividend

Sept. 25.

The directors of Metal Industries of China Ltd., have declared an interim dividend in respect of the year ending December 31, 1941, of \$2 per share payable on October 21 to shareholders on the register on October 11, 1941.

The directors take this opportunity of denying the rumours which have circulated recently regarding the future of the company. They have not, nor have they ever had, any intention of proposing the liquidation of the company in any form whatever.

which range between five and ten dollars stood in very good demand yesterday, foremost among them being Paper, Worsteds, and Ewo Browers shares, which registered sizeable gains.

Among higher-priced industrials and shippings, Dockyards, Ewo Cotton Mills, Wheelocks, and explorations again showed strength, while in the finance group Yangtze Finance rights reached a new high.

Lumbers and Metals were likewise briskly traded while Asia Navigation and China Cotton shares appeared to lag somewhat behind the general advance.

As usual, there were various rumours attempting to lend more vigour to certain price trends, and it was said that the liquidation of Lumbers was making some headway, while in other cases impending dividends were given as the reason for current upturns.

Rubbers were comparatively neglected. On the whole, the market was after the liking of the trading community, which does not pay too much attention to backgrounds and other immaterial details, as long as the gains and making hay is the watchword of the day.

Foreign Exchange Situation

The foreign exchange situation has remained the same, with the exception that the demand for United States dollar notes has somewhat abated due perhaps to anxieties about the future policy of the United States with regard to repatriation of American notes. Quotations were said to hold around the \$22.50/\$22.60 level at which rates fairly active transactions were reported.

A delegation consisting of representatives of local cotton interests is said to have left for Hongkong in order to discuss moot points, and it is only to be hoped that a way will be found to warrant a smooth working of foreign trade not only in this group but also in other sections of local industries.

N.E.I. Expects Rubber

Exports to Decrease

Batavia, Java, Sept. 23.

Because of limited shipping space, Netherlands East Indies authorities do not expect rubber exports for the fourth quarter of 1941 to equal the quota allocated by the International Rubber Control Committee.

The committee fixed an export quota of 120 per cent. of the standard tonnage for the final quarter of the current year. The permitted increase in tonnage was understood to have resulted from requests from the United States for larger rubber supplies.

According to official figures, N.E.I. rubber production in the first quarter of this year reached 150,999 tons, although the permitted export quota was set at 160,000 tons.—United Press.

Move to Limit

Corporation Profits

Washington, Sept. 26.

Treasury experts are already drafting a proposed bill limiting corporation profits during the present emergency to six per cent., the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., announced yesterday.

Mr. Morgenthau's proposal faces a hard uphill fight. Members of the Congressional tax committee forecast that it would be rejected.

While full details of the proposal are not known, it manifestly goes much further than the Treasury's previous recommendations for an excess profits tax based exclusively on the rate of capital gain, which was rejected as part of the Revenue Act of 1941.

Stock Market Reacts Sharply

Representative Wesley E. Disney (Democrat, Oklahoma), a member of the Ways and Means Committee, called the proposal "preposterous," and said the British, actually in the Congress, had no such drastic tax. Congressmen anticipated that the Administration will launch a campaign to popularize the tax in the country, thus bringing pressure to bear on Congress.

Mr. Morgenthau's recommendation caused yesterday one of the sharpest stock market breaks since April. Steels, motors, aircraft and other heavy stocks were among the first to tumble, declines ranging from one to five points. But extreme losses were in many cases reduced before the market closed when news from Washington suggested that Mr. Morgenthau's suggestion was likely to encounter strong opposition in both Houses of Congress. Some 1,700,000 shares changed hands during the day, which was the largest total for two months.—Reuter.

Too Much Complacency

Washington, Sept. 26.

Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, yesterday at a press conference asserted that the profit motive must be eliminated from the defence programme. He said Mr. Morgenthau said he announced his six per cent. maximum profit idea on Wednesday because, the "complicity of this country called for some drastic action."

He said the proposal would curb the inflationary trend and moreover mean that all business would contribute to defence.

Big Business Patriotic

Mr. Morgenthau said he believed "big business is as patriotic as any other, and I think they will co-operate." He said there was no reason why some individuals and corporations were allowed to make large profits when 100,000 men were serving in the armed forces for US\$1 a day and other sections of the population were making sacrifices.

Mr. Morgenthau recalled that during the World War "many people played home and made money." He said he would endeavour to draft an equitable law, "however, somebody has got to be hurt. We cannot live on profits, even if we cannot not continue to live the way we have and still be the arsenal of Democracy. Business as usual should be out of the window but it is not out yet."

Defeat Predicted for Bill

Tax experts of the Senate and House of Representatives, yesterday predicted privately that Congress would reject the proposal of Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, to limit corporation profits to six per cent.

Members of the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means committee said there was no reason why Congress should reverse the position it adopted in the recently-enacted revenue programme when it rejected the Treasury's recommendation that the present method of computing taxes be abandoned and all corporations be required to pay taxes on profits.

The bill would require corporations exceeding eight per cent. of their capitalization.—United Press.

Coal Control In N. China

Peking, Sept. 24.

A North China coal controlling society will be formally established in the latter part of this month, states the local Chinese press. The chairman will be a Japanese.

The purpose of this society is to control the transportation and distribution of coal and to ensure the supply of coal to Japan from North China.—Reuter.

U.S. War Risk Rates for

Iceland Route Withdrawn

New York, Sept. 26.

Marine underwriters yesterday withdrew advisory rates on war risk insurance for cargoes between the United States and Iceland, thus recognizing the route as the most dangerous on which United States vessels can travel.—United Press.

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Reserve Funds { Sterling £5,500,000

{ Hongkong Currency HK\$10,000,000

Reserve, Liability of Proprietors HK\$20,000,000

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Railway Rates in Japan

To Be Raised

Tokyo, Sept. 27.

Well-informed sources here revealed today that the railways ministry is planning a general raise of passenger fares, as well as freight rates, effective next year, as a means of meeting increasing expenses. The proposed advance, averaging ten per cent., is expected to increase the ministry's revenue by ¥70,000,000 annually.

A concrete plan will be drafted following conferences with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Ministry of Finance and the cabinet planning board.

The last raise by the government railways, ranging from 20 per cent. to 60 per cent., was made after the World War in 1920.—Domei.

Japanese Papers Oppose Increase

Tokyo, Sept. 28.

While all morning papers gave prominence to the fall of Changsha and its demoralizing effect on Chungking, the Chugai Shogyo Shimpo, a large commercial daily, and the influential Tokyo "Nichi-Nichi," taking

Java Rubber Estates

Escape Damage

Sept. 25.

Messrs. J. A. Wattie report that, according to a cable from their Sourabaya Office relating to the eruption of the Smeroe Volcano in East Java, estates situated there have only been affected by light ash rains. Latest reports indicate that the eruption is not disquieting.

up the question of the Railways

REPORT No. 38/1941 for week ending September 26 (Friday), compiled by the Shanghai Stock Exchange

~~Gula Palumpong Dubi Pata Ltd~~

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

Major League Baseball Comes To End; Senators Win

Shanghai, Sept. 30.

THE major league baseball season came to a close today with the feature play being supplied by the Washington Senators who blanked the Yankees, 5 to 0 as they made it two straight over the World Series betting favourites.

After a two-day rest, the all-New York World Series will be started by the Yankees and Brooklyn Dodgers at the Yankee Stadium Wednesday. The Dodgers, playing before a capacity crowd at their own park today, beat out the Philadelphia Phillies, 5 to 1.

Yanks Are Blanked

The Yanks were blanked and set down with four hits by Sid Hudson, leading Washington hurler, who recorded 13 victories this season. The Senators picked three Yankee hurlers for nine safeties and scored all of their runs in the fifth and sixth innings.

New York tied Cincinnati's major league record for double plays by making 194 for the season. Boston's Red Sox divided a doubleheader with the Philadelphia Athletics, taking the free-hitting opener, 12 to 11 but dropping the night-cap, 7 to 1.

In the first game, Ted Williams recorded for hits out of five trips to the plate, three singles and his 37th homer of the year. In the second, he connected with a double and single over three times at bat.

Williams ended the season with an average of .4057 per cent, to become

LEAGUE STANDINGS

American League			
	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	101	54	.656
Boston	78	70	.524
Chicago	77	77	.500
Detroit	75	79	.487
Cleveland	70	84	.455
St. Louis	70	84	.455
Washington	70	84	.455
Philadelphia	64	90	.416

—United Press.

the first American League batter to hit over 400 per cent, throughout the season since Harry Heilmann had an average of 403 per cent, in 1923.

For the season, Williams batted in 120 runs, scored 135, drew 151 walks and fanned only 26 times. Williams is the fifth American League player to bat over 400 per cent. The others are Ty Cobb, George Sisler, Heilmann and Larry Lajoie.

Thornton Lee recorded his 22nd mound victory as a Chicago White Sox blanked the Detroit Tigers, 3 to 0. Taft Wright supplied two of the runs with his homer in the eighth; with one mate aboard.

Chisox Are Third

The Chisox finished the season in third place, higher than most baseball experts had predicted. Cleveland's Indians, the early season League leaders, finished the year in a tie for fourth place with Detroit when they dropped a 5 to 4 decision to the St. Louis Browns.

St. Louis won the game with a four-run rally in the sixth frame. One of the Indian runs was from a circuit drive off the bat of Geoffrey Herch.

Dodgers End Season With Win

The combined pitching efforts of an aging veteran and a young rookie made it possible for the Brooklyn Dodgers to end their season today with a 5 to 1 victory over the Philadelphia Phillies.

The Dodgers, after a two-day rest, will take on the New York Yankees Wednesday at the Yankee Stadium in the first game of the World Series. The mound assignment for Brooklyn was handled by Larry French, former Cub, and Bob Chipman, a recent graduate from the minors. Chipman received credit for the victory. The two hurlers held the Phillies to a half dozen hits.

Cards Triumph

The second-place St. Louis Cardinals though outlasted, came through with a 3 to 1 win over the Chicago Cubs. It was the 12th victory for the Cards out of their 22 games this season with the Cubs.

Two Cincinnati hurlers held the Cards to a half dozen hits but they received erratic support from their mates. The Cubs finished the season in sixth place.

Giants Beat Braves

Bill Clements handled the hurling assignment for Pittsburgh and held the Reds to five hits. He bested Bucky Walters who ended the season with 19 wins and 15 losses.

American League

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	12	16	3
Philadelphia	11	15	3

(first game)

Batteries: Newsome, Wagner and

Pytlak; Fowler, Vaughn, Shirley and

Haves.

Boston 1 | 6 | 1 |Philadelphia 7 | 11 | 0 |

(second game)

Batteries: Grovo, Johnson and Pea-

cock; Gallagher and Wagner.

Chicago 3 | 9 | 0 |

Detroit 0 | 0 | 3 |

Batteries: Lee, amney, Tresh; Bridges.

Newsome and Tebbetts.

Washington 5 | 9 | 0 |

New York 0 | 1 | 0 |

Batteries: Hudson and Evans; Breuer.

Stancu, Branch and Dickey.

Cleveland 4 | 6 | 1 |

St. Louis 5 | 9 | 2 |

Batteries: Haddock and Desautels;

Muncie and Ferrell.

National League

Philadelphia 1 | 6 | 0 |

Brooklyn 5 | 7 | 3 |

Batteries: Hughes, Melton and Livingston;

French, Chapman and Owen.

Cincinnati 2 | 5 | 1 |

Pittsburgh 3 | 7 | 2 |

Batteries: Walters and West; Clemenson

and Smith.

St. Louis 3 | 6 | 0 |

Chicago 1 | 10 | 3 |

Batteries: Beazley and Cooper; Meeres,

Rickson and Scheffing.

New York 2 | 10 | 1 |

Boston 1 | 1 | 0 |

Batteries: Gault and Danning; John-

son and Masl.

Cathedral School Hold

Annual Swimming Sports

Sept. 27.

The Cathedral Boys' School held its annual swimming sports at the Country Club yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large crowd of spectators and participants. Only nineteen events were put on which took three quarters of an hour. The times on the whole were not spectacular, but swimming among the junior class definitely showed that the school will not be lacking in good swimmers in years to come. Mrs. J. Hall presented the prizes. The results follow:

1-Junior, 50 yards free style—1st McMahon; 2nd Jackson. L. Time: 55.5 secs.

2-Senior 50 yards free style—1st Farmer; 2nd Crow. Time: 50.3 sec.

3-Intermediate 50 yards free style—1st Hall; 2nd Greenhalgh. Time: 56 secs.

4-Junior, 25 yards free style—1st Tate; 2nd McMahon. Time: 40.3 secs.

5-Senior 100 yards free style—1st Farmer; 2nd Kempton. Time: 1 min. 34 secs.

6-Intermediate 50 yards breast stroke—1st Palmer; 2nd Martin. Time: 56 secs.

7-Junior Diving—1st Tate; 2nd Crow. Time: 52 secs.

8-Junior 25 yards breast stroke—1st Gault; 2nd Tate. Time: 52.5 secs.

9-Intermediate 50 yards breast stroke—1st Hall; 2nd Griffin. Time: 55.1 secs.

10-Senior 50 yards backstroke—1st Farmer; 2nd Kempton. Time: 52.5 secs.

11-Junior 25 yards backstroke—1st Tate; 2nd McMahon. Time: 52.5 secs.

12-Junior Relay—1st Tate's Team. Prep Championship—1st Tate; 2nd McMahon. 36 secs.

Intermediate Diving—1st, P. J. Hall; 2nd, B. Greenhalgh.

Senior Diving—1st, F. A. Kempton; 2nd, R. H. Folgate.

One Breadth Under 10 years—1st, McMahon; 2nd, J. A. Mirams.

One Breadth Under 9 years—1st, J. N. Mass; 2nd, P. M. Jewell.

Shanghai Baseball

Amateurs Troupe Crickets

Sept. 28.

The Shanghai Amateurs chalked up another victory when they defeated the Shanghai Cricket Club in a friendly baseball game of seven innings played yesterday afternoon on the Baseball Diamond of the Race Course by the score of 11-5, but it was only after the Civilians put out a strong fight that they won as the Club played an excellent game.

The box score:

S.C.C.

A.B.R.H.PO.A.E.

Fate, H. ss. 3 1 0 2 0 0

Godkin, lf. 1 2 1 0 0 0

Maxwell, 2b. 3 0 0 0 2 1

Pitts, cf. 2b. 4 0 2 1 0 0

Honeycutt, p. 4 0 2 0 4 1

Sincilar, lb. 3 0 1 10 1 2

Carr, 3b. 3 0 0 0 0 1

Allen, F. c. 3 0 0 4 1 0

Stokes, rf. 3 0 0 0 1 0

Pote-Hunt, ss. 2b. cf. 3 2 3 0 5 1

30 5 9 18 14 6

AMATEURS

DeBecker, 2b. 4 3 2 3 1 0

Krause, lf. 1 1 1 2 0 0

Fielden, lb. 3 2 2 6 0 1

W. Ward, cf. 2 1 2 1 1 0

Kabbert, ss. 3 0 0 0 3 0

Carr, 3b. 3 0 0 0 0 1

Ponsenette, rf. 1 0 0 0 1 0

J. Ward, rf. 2 1 0 0 0 0

Gallup, c. 3 0 0 0 1 1

Huebner, p. 3 1 1 0 3 0

28 11 8 21 9 5

Score by innings:

S.C.C. 001 020 2-5

Amateurs 200 432 11-5

William Funk

William Funk, holder of three local badminton titles recently announced that he was turning professional. He has written a book on the game entitled "Good Badminton" which will be published by about the middle of October.

W. Funk Turns Professional

Sept. 25.

IT was just two years ago, badminton enthusiasts will remember, that a new player appeared in Shanghai and made a name for himself almost overnight. Since then, that player—none other than William Funk of St. John's University—has walked off with practically every badminton honour that this city has to offer. But almost as suddenly as he appeared on the local badminton scene, this same player will be withdrawing into the background—that is, as far as the amateur aspects of the game is concerned—for news has just been received that Funk will be turning professional.

He will now be devoting more of his time to the coaching side of the game. With the start of the new season only a matter of weeks away, it is expected that he will be soon taking a hand in shaping some of the local players before the league gets under way.

Holder of Three Titles

It appears that Funk could not have chosen a better time for his entry into the professional ranks as his past season was an unequalled success. He came within an ace of achieving the unique honour of wearing Shanghai's quadruple crown—for winning the Men's Singles, Men's Doubles, Mixed Doubles and International Doubles—but just failed when the Mixed Doubles title eluded his grasp; nevertheless, he and his none-too-strong partner managed to fight their way into the final.

What proved a disappointment in the various finals last season was the inability of A. G. Meise to participate. Meise has undoubtedly been the outstanding Shanghai player for the last decade and a meeting between him and Funk would almost certainly have provided a battle royal. From Funk's point of view the encounter would have been doubly interesting as it would have given him an opportunity of avenging his defeat at the hands of Meise in 1940. But this match never came off last year and Funk captured the Men's Singles Championship with a comfortable triumph at the expense of K. L. Young.

Flying Shuttles' Mainstay

But he partnered Yong to win the Men's Doubles title, and together with S. C. Hou, he earned the International Doubles for China. Much of the credit of the success of the Flying Shuttles must also be attributed to Funk as it was his presence in the No. 1 position that permitted this team to score sweeping victories in league play.

The Flying Shuttles—the name under which students of the St. John's University play—first made their debut in 1940, in which year they captured the Men's "A" Division. Last season, the team had need to no difficulty in retaining their title; in addition, their newly-entered Mixed Doubles team ran off with the premier honours in the Mixed Division. In all their successes, Funk played a big part—no small achievement for the short space of two years.

Junior Champion of Singapore

Prior to his arrival in Shanghai, Funk had already obtained an enviable record for himself in Singapore. He picked up the game of badminton in 1936 and for three years he was the undisputed champion of St. Joseph's College. In addition, he annexed the Junior Singles Championship of Singapore in 1937.

When questioned about the relative standard of the game in Shanghai, Funk said that he was supplied an interesting piece of information. He declared that the level of play in Singapore was definitely higher than the local standard. This he illustrated by revealing that Devlin, the British professional, was badly beaten by Leow Kim-Fat, the Malaysian Champion.

the same visitor was also defeated by three other players in Singapore.

"Good Badminton"

All the years that Funk has played badminton, he has gone into the finer points of the game and made a study of technique and style. The knowledge which he has absorbed he has summarized into a booklet of 80 pages entitled "Good Badminton."

Chateau la Rose to Run in St. Leger

London, Sept. 26.

Withdrawal of the St. Leger winner Sun Castle, Orthodox and Morogoro leaves Hippus at topweight of nine stone three pounds for the Cambridgeshire which will be run at Newmarket on Oct. 8. Firle who was among the acceptances has been the subject of adverse rumours but the trainer says they are without foundation and the filly will run.

The Newmarket St. Leger for three-year-olds which will be run on Oct. 9 instead of the Jockey Club Cup has drawn 15 entries including the Derby Owen Tudor, the Thousand Guineas winner Dancing Times and other fancied runners in Mazarin, Devonian and Chateau la Rose.—Reuter.

ton," which will be available to lovers of the shuttle game by the middle of October.

It is the hope of Funk to raise the general standard of badminton in Shanghai. He proposes to achieve this aim by coaching beginners and demonstrating to others the elements of courtcraft and the correct style of play. Giving lectures to local badminton enthusiasts is also within the scope of Funk's plans.

Dorothy Paget Finds New Trainer

London, Sept. 28.

Miss Dorothy Paget, one of the greatest supporters of the British turf has ended her search for a trainer, as W.H. Payne is taking over most of her jumpers, which were previously trained by the late Owen Anthony.

Payne has trained between 400 and 500 winners since being at Burys Heath, Epsom, and many of the best horses in the stable belonged to the late Mrs. Hollins, who on her death last year bequeathed to Payne her racing cups and £4,000.

The horses owned by Miss Paget which Payne will have in charge include the 1938, 1939, 1940 and 1941 year's Cheltenham Gold Cup; Solford, champion hurdle Challenge Cup winner; Kilstar, Womersley, John Lewis and Roman Days.

Her Ardmacra is going to Walter Nightingale's stables, also at Epsom.—Reuter.

Consulate Defeats Cathedral School

Sept. 23.

The cricket eleven from the British Consulate proved too powerful for the Cathedral Boys' School on Saturday when the two sides met in a friendly match on the school's ground at Keswick Road, resulting in the visitors scoring a decisive triumph by four wickets. Some lusty hitting was provided by the Consulate team, especially on the part of K. Bumstead—who knocked off 57 runs off his own bat, and by the time they had declared at the tea interval, they had piled up a substantial score of 122 for the loss of six wickets. In reply, the school boys could scrape together only 51 runs.

Scores follow:—

British Consulate	
Capt. Dewar Durie, c. Gauntlett, b. Marshall	18
L. Lamb, c. Coghill, b. Farooq	10
K. Bumstead, c. Felgate, b. Coghill	57
G. R. Farooq, b. Coghill	10
A. H. George, run out	1
A. J. Evans, not out	3
W. C. Scott, b. Felgate	2
W. H. Williams, not out	21
M. Benton, F. Holmes, J. A. Douglas, did not bat	0
Extras	6
Total (for 6 wickets, decl.)	122

Cathedral Boy's School	
Gander i. c. Lamb, b. Dewar Durie	1
Evans, b. Bumstead	3
Hall i. c. Dewar Durie, b. Scott	3
Gauntlett i. c. Turpin, b. Scott	14
Crow, st. Lamb, b. Benton	6
Farmer, c. Bumstead, b. Benton	0
Coghill, c. Williams, b. Benton	0
Felgate, not out	13
Allen, b. Dewar Durie	7
Marshall, c. and b. Dewar Durie	0
De C. c. and b. Holmes	4
Extras	3
Total	51

Wolf Cub Hold Annual Swimming Gala

Sept. 28.

The Annual Wolf Cub swimming competition for the Herring Memorial Shield resulted in a triumph for the 9th (Western District School) Pack yesterday when their representatives emerged victorious despite the stern opposition provided by the last Pack (Cathedral School).

The swimming meet at the Rowing Club was a most successful one. The Cubmaster of the 6th Shanghai (Catholic) Pack, who is the Senior Cubber. There was quite a large gathering this year and an enthusiastic one. The Cubs heartily cheered on their respective Packs, in each race, then loudly congratulated whoever won, in a real sportsman like manner.

Mr. W. C. Meisels, wife of the Commissioner of the Shanghai Boy Scouts' Association, presented the trophy to Senior Sixer of the 9th (Western District School) Pack, at the conclusion of evening. G. Beckerman (1st Pack), Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin (9th Pack), Mr. E. G. da Silva and Mr. G. B. Collaco (6th Pack), Mr. J. Croft (8th Pack) and Mr. H. Goetzl (13th Pack), were club members, who acted as judges, starter and scorers.

Result of each event follows:—

One length free style (under 10):—1. Blenkinsop (9th), 2. McMahon (1st), 3. Riem (9th).
One length free style (over 10):—1. Lustig (9th), 2. Tulloch (9th), 3. Hall (1st).
One length breast stroke (under 12):—1. Lush (9th), 2. Gauntlett (1st), 3. Hahn (9th).
One length breast stroke (over 12):—1. Blenkinsop (9th), 2. Tulloch (9th), 3. Nichols (1st).
Relay race free style one length each—1. (9th), Blenkinsop, Lustig, Tulloch and Johnson, 2. (1st), McMahon, Hall, Jackson and Telfer.
One length free style for Cubs not taking part in any event (not to count for trophy), 1. Reim (9th), 2. Martin (9th), 3. Law (9th).

Drosdoff and D'Eca Wins Amateur Grand Partie

Sept. 25.

Amateur Grand Partie held at the Auditorium Sunday featured the outstanding amateur hal-alsi match of the season and followers of amateur hal-alsi were well rewarded with an exceptionally good brand of the "fastest game in the world."

Drosdoff and d'Eca, playing as the blues, of course, proved to be superior, but until the half way mark Yeh-Mo-Chih and Liu Young, who made the game a close one. The reds rallied as scored once, but could not withstand the attack of the blues.

Rugby League and Union Results

London, Sept. 28.

The following are the results of Rugby League matches played yesterday:—

Batley 4, Dewsbury 5
Broughton 10, Hunslet 14
Featherstone 9, Halifax 24
Huddersfield 21, St. Helen's 13
Hull 26, Wigan 14
Leeds 26, Bramley 9
Oldham 10, Castleford 3
Wakefield 7, Bradford Northern 16
York 6, Keighley 9
Rugby Union matched results as follows:—
Guys Hospital 16, Middlesex Hospital 10
Bristol 45, Aberystwyth 6
Nuneaton 33, Rye 6
Wesps 30, Aberystwyth 3-Forcer

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Expelled London Soccer Clubs

London, Sept. 28. The "expelled" London clubs provided the chief attraction in yesterday's football matches, and continued to have the laugh over the Football League, their attendances averaged 6,000 while the League's northern matches averaged only a little more than 3,000.

Scenes reminiscent of peace-time were witnessed at Portsmouth, and a record war-time crowd of 16,000 turned up for Arsenal's first visit for two seasons and saw Portsmouth lose their unbeaten record when they lost five goals to one.

Portsmouth extended Arsenal in the first half, but Bastin scored for the visitors with the last kick before the whistle. Arsenal, for whom the amateur, Joy, was outstanding at centre-half, scored quick goals in the second half to emerge comfortable winners.

Barnsley, who have dropped only one point, head the London League with nine points, while Arsenal occupy second place with eight points.

The South African Nieuwenhuys, right wing, scored two goals to help West Ham to gain a smashing 8-0 victory over Watford, but Foreman claimed the honours with a hat-trick.

Over 14,000 Attend

The last of "100 per cent" records went when Lincoln were held to a draw of one-all by Sheffield Wednesday. Cheston and Lincoln were the Northern League, with the former holding a slightly better goal-average.

The aggregate attendance was over 14,000, and was the best of the season.

Scottish football was notable for the crash of the Glasgow Rangers, Scotland's most consistent team for many years, who received their first setback of the season and the biggest drubbing for many years. To add to their humiliation, their centre-forward, Ventners, was ordered off the field in the second half. Rangers lost to Hibernian by eight goals to one. They have seldom given a poorer exhibition. Combe, the Hibernian inside forward, was the star of the match, scoring four goals and helping with two others. Rangers still head the Southern League, however, two points ahead of Hibernian.

The following are complete results of yesterday's matches:

LONDON LEAGUE	
Aldershot 1, Charlton 0	Brighton 2, Crystal Palace 2
Clapton Orient 1, Tottenham 1	Fulham 2, Reading 2
Millwall 6, Chelsea 3	Portsmouth 1, Arsenal 5
Nottingham 3, Rangers 1	Watford 0, Westham 8
FOOTBALL LEAGUE (SOUTH)	
Bristol City 6, Swansea 3	Cardiff 5, Southampton 3
Leicester 2, Wolverhampton 0	Nottingham 3, Burnessouth 1
Northampton 3, Norwich 1	Walsall 2, Westbromwich 1
FOOTBALL LEAGUE (NORTH)	
Barnsley 2, Doncaster 4	Bolton 2, Blackburn 2
Bradford City 3, Huddersfield 1	Bury 0, Blackpool 1
Sheff. Wednesday 1, Chesterfield 0	Sheff. United 1, Halifax 4
Leeds 1, Sunderland 2	Liverpool 7, Bolton 2
Manchester United 2, Everton 3	Mansfield 1, Bradford 2
Middlesbrough 1, Gateshead 1	Nottingham 5, York 1
Preston 2, Burnely 1	Rotherham 2, Grimsby 3
Sheff. Wed. 1, Lincoln 1	Sheff. United 1, Oldham 3
Stoke 2, Chester 5	Tranmere 4, Stockport 0
Wrexham 3, Manchester City 5	
OTHER MATCHES	
Birmingham 2, Royal Air Force XI 0	Nottingham 1, Royal Air Force XI 2
SCOTTISH SOUTHERN LEAGUE	
Air Drioleans 4, Queens Park 2	Morton 2, Celtic 3
Falkirk 2, Hearts 1	Hibernian 8, Rangers 1
Motherwell 2, Dumbarton 3	Partick 7, Hamilton 0
Stirling 3, Clackmannan 1	Third Lanark 3, Albion 4
SCOTTISH NORTH-EASTERN	
East Fife 2, Dundee United 2	Glasgow Rangers 7, Leith 0
St. Bernard's 5, Dunfermline 3	

—Reuter.

Diadoque Latest Fancy to Win Cambridgeshire

London, Sept. 27. The callover for Cambridgeshire horses made Mister Diadoque, a Blandford colt out of Dulce, as favourite with the odds offered 2/1 was taken. At this price he was backed to win for £6,000, while other popular horses were Sir Eric Ohlson's Samanga, backed to win for £4,500, with 100/9 finally offered after 100/8 was freely taken, and Lord Rosebery's Hippus, which carries topweight and which closed at 100/7 after many bets were taken at 100/6.

The complete callover for the Cambridgeshire was:

15-2 Diadoque offered, 8-1 taken	100-8 Samanga offered, 100-8 taken
100-8 Reversion and Emir d'Iran offered.	
100-7 Hippus offered, 100-6 taken	100-6 Ternem Echo, Quarter Maltre, Suez, Gloaming and Polse.
20-1 Rue de la Paix, Aprille Son, Prince Tetra and Eurasian offered	22-1 Empsa-Daisy, taken and offered.
25-1 Sollum and Mercy offered	21-1 Pharis offered, 23-1 taken
33-1 Monkey, Gully, Hugh Peru and Pirat offered.—Reuter.	

SHANGHAI LAW REPORTS

H.M. Supreme Court

Eviction Case

ZUNG SING-KEE, v. MAKA SINGH AND GAUVACHU SINGH
COUNSEL: Mr. E. T. Maitland for defendant.

Before Judge Sir Allan G. Mossop (Settled amicably)

An eviction case brought by Zung Sing-kee, carpenter of 172 Woohang Road, against Maka Singh and Gauvachu Singh, his subtenants, was settled amicably before Judge Sir Allan G. Mossop in H.M. Supreme Court yesterday. The case was reached when Mr. E. T. Maitland for the defence offered to pay plaintiff an increased rental for two rooms rented by his clients from plaintiff, if the latter would not press for an eviction order.

Plaintiff told the court that he was compelled to increase the rentals of the rooms which he rented to defendants owing to the increase in taxes and light and water for the premises. Mr. Maitland in cross-examination asked plaintiff when the Municipal taxes had gone up. His Lordship pointed out, however, that this was common knowledge.

It was brought out in evidence that defendants had not paid their rent for August and September owing to their refusal to pay higher rentals asked by plaintiff and had deposited their rent for the two months on the old rate, with the First Special District Court.

Moneylending Case

KAPUR SINGH v. BASANT SINGH
COUNSEL: Mr. E. T. Maitland for defendant.

Before Judge P. Grant Jones (Adjourned)

A moneylending action brought by Kapur Singh against Basant Singh, Indian watchman, was adjourned sine die by Judge P. Grant Jones in H.M. Supreme Court yesterday for plaintiff to amend his writ after it was brought out in evidence that only \$140 plus interest was due under a promissory note instead of \$360, being the original amount claimed. Plaintiff was unrepresented while Mr. E. T. Maitland appeared for the defendant.

Plaintiff told the court that defendant borrowed \$400 from him in August, 1940, and was in arrears in his instalment payments of \$20 a month due on the note. Defendant repeated attempts to collect. Defendant, he said, told him to go to court.

Cross-examined by counsel, plaintiff denied that defendant had paid him \$100 in the presence of Havildar No. 105 of the S.M. in April last. Questioned regarding \$350 which defendant gave him on the same day, he replied that the money represented his share of a house transaction.

His Lordship pointed out to plaintiff that under the terms of the note it appeared that only \$140 was due, being instalments for seven months, and explained that plaintiff would have a right of claim on his writ if the clause had been inserted in the note that the amount would become due and payable immediately if any instalment remained unpaid.

Plaintiff then expressed willingness to accept \$140, being payments for seven months with interest, but was unable to amend his claim. His Lordship observed that he should not come into court with an unjustified claim as he had failed to stipulate the exact sum due and instead was claiming the whole amount due on the loan.

H.M. Police Court

Traffic Cases

S.M.P. v. MRS. A. N. WALKER, MR. L. M. BUCHAN AND MR. J. K. IRELAND
Before Mr. C. H. Haines, H.M. Registrar (Defendants Found Guilty)

Three traffic cases were heard by the Registrar, Mr. C. H. Haines, in H.M. Police Court yesterday. The first Mrs. A. N. Walker was fined three shillings or \$11.25 for driving her car without a licence at 12.10 p.m. on Nanjing Road near Kweichow Road. Defendant was absent but wrote in admitting the charge.

In the second case a fine of two shillings or \$7.50 was imposed on Mr. W. M. Buchan who pleaded guilty a cargo brought by the traffic department of the S.M.P. of keeping a car without a licence at 8.50 a.m. on August 30, on Kiangse near Kiukiang Road.

A caution was given to the third defendant, Mr. J. K. Ireland who was absent but wrote in admitting a charge of allowing his car to exceed the waiting period by 40 minutes between 10.40 a.m. to 12.20 p.m. on August 30, on Jinkee Road north side east of Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

Japanese Consular Court

Milk Offender Fined

On September 16, in the Japanese Consular Court, Dr. K. Taniguchi, licensee of Lateralie Delicate, was fined Yen 5 for furnishing a sample of milk on August 28, 1941, which upon analysis, was found to be deficient of 10 per cent. of the minimum amount of fat allowed.

First Special Court

Tram Conductor Given Life Sentence

Sept. 27. Wang Wan-hsiang, a conductor of the Settlement tramway company was sentenced to life imprisonment yesterday in the First Special District Court by Judge Shih for pushing out the late Mr. Hsiang Tung-chuan, a former staff revenue administration employee, from his trolley car, thus causing his death. Although Wang was only charged with assault causing death which, in ordinary circumstances would cause a judge to give a prison term of several years' duration, Judge Shih gave the heaviest possible punishment owing to the seriousness of the case.

Wang has aroused wide resentment in Chinese circles and has been severely criticized by the Chinese press for his behaviour. During the various hearings it was revealed that he pushed the unfortunate passenger out from his vehicle because the latter demanded a ticket for which he had paid 20 cents. The victim fell on his back and sustained serious injuries, causing his death later in hospital.

This happened on September 13 in Weihaiwei Road where the late Mr. Hsiang intended to alight from the trolley car. He was going to see a son living in a relative's home when the tragedy was enacted. The late Mr. Hsiang had a young child and his wife was an expectant mother when she learned of her husband's death. It is understood that the victim's family has filed a civil action.

A 17-year old student who happened to have travelled in the same car with the late Mr. Hsiang was the star witness in court. He testified against the accused conductor. Another student, who was injured since he stood behind the late Mr. Hsiang at the time of the incident, told the court that accused pushed Mr. Hsiang after a heated dispute.

A food hawkker later appeared in court to testify in favour of the accused. He told the court that what the student witness had said was untrue. He was suspected by both police and judge to have given false evidence and the student witness told the court that the hawkker was a distant in-law of the accused and that his mother once demanded his removal.

The hawkker was subsequently turned over to the procurator of the court for investigation and another tram conductor was summoned to court for questioning. On the suspicion that this conductor might have instigated the hawkker to give false evidence, he was also detained and the police are still looking for other conductors who may have been involved in the crime in a similar manner.

Bills with "Injustice! Injustice!" printed on them were issued by a so-called "Entire Body of Workers of the Shanghai Tramway Company" and signed by tramways and trolley cars, the vernacular press reported yesterday. The bills were issued as a result of the detention of a Chinese conductor involved in the death of a passenger.

According to the Chinese press, since the occurrence of the incident in which Wang Wan-zhang, a conductor of the Tramway Co., was alleged to have pushed a passenger, Hsiang Tung-chuan off a trolley car and thereby caused his death, much anxiety has been manifested by the general public.

The offender is being detained by order of the court, while an alleged purger, Niyen Teh-Fah, is also under detention. The papers go on to say that the public is in sympathy with Chiang Zing, a witness, for having given evidence in court despite several threats.

The bills which were affixed to the tramways were stated to be an endeavour to save the offending conductor and the witness from being punished. The bills, the papers declare, were issued by the union as employees of the Tramway Company questioned about the subject denied knowledge of the source. The papers add that the movement must have been started by a few persons only.

Alleged Spaniard Arrested

Sept. 25. For his failure to appear in court at the last hearing of a private criminal prosecution brought against him by Yeung Noh-sung, pharmacy owner, charging him with obtaining goods to the value of approximately \$20,000 by false pretences, an alleged Spaniard named Lizarraga has been arrested on a warrant issued by the First Special District Court.

Application for the warrant was made by Dr. S. Y. Yeh for the Chinese complainant. During the hearings of the case accused was released on his personal bond for \$20,000.

Dr. O. Fischer for the accused submitted that Lizarraga was a Spanish citizen and contested the jurisdiction of the court that the Spaniards enjoyed extrajudicial rights in China.

Dr. Yeh told the court that at one time a note was sent by the Spanish Consul here stating that accused was not a Spaniard. Even assuming that he was, counsel argued, the Chinese National Government in 1937 had decided that Spanish citizens were amenable to the jurisdiction of Chinese courts, having abandoned their extrajudicial rights. Dr. Yeh also pointed out that the Spanish Burgos Government had not been recognized by China and emphasized that there were no diplomatic relations between China and Spain at the present time.

According to the joint civil and criminal complaint filed with the court by the complainant it was alleged that accused had obtained a quantity of saccharine from his pharmacy by "subterfuge". The next hearing of the case has been set for October 2.

Alleged Profiteers Detained

Sept. 26. The increased price of imported saccharine, a crystalline product sweeter than sugar usually mixed with liquids by merchants here for drinking purposes, has attracted the attention of profiteers who are making imitations which harm both importers and the public. This has just been brought to light in the First Special District Court where four persons, all Chinese, are being detained for the offence.

Although accused have confessed to having imitated saccharine distributed by a British firm judgment has been reserved by Judge Tsen. It was revealed by the prosecution that accused were once sentenced to prison terms for a similar offence. They were released only recently.

Owing to the war, the supply of imported saccharine has been limited to such an extent that its price has jumped up considerably. Accused, mostly Cantonese, were alleged to have seen a good chance to make easy money and after buying some tins of saccharine from the British distributors they resold the contents to retailers and put their imitations into the market.

It was alleged that accused mixed borax with the imitation goods which they sold and that both buyers and the British firm had sustained damages through the fraud. Detectives of Bubbling Well Police Station made investigations resulting in the four accused being arrested at two separate places. Some 50 tins of imitation saccharine and a small quantity of borax were found in their possession.

Drug Case Heard

Sept. 26. An assistant of a Chinese medicine shop at 31 Lloyd Road was given a suspended prison term of two years in the First Special District Court yesterday in connection with the recent discovery by the police of a large quantity of morphine pills in the drug shop. The store has widely advertised in several Chinese newspapers saying that they were selling a kind of medicine which would help people to get rid of the habit of smoking opium.

On examination of the pills by the police revealed that the pills which the store has been selling contained more morphine than the law allows and therefore a raid was conducted on the premises of the shop. The prosecution told the court that each pill contained 1.5 grams of morphine while the internationally recognized quantity is 0.25 gram per unit. The police are still looking for the proprietor of the shop, alleged to be indirectly responsible for selling the morphine pills.

Extortioner Sentenced

Sept. 26. Liu Sung-nan, leader of an extortion and robber gang, was sentenced to six years' imprisonment yesterday in the First Special District Court charged with a series of crimes. Chu Hsing-hsiang, his assistant, drew five years, with a fine of received stolen articles in the case was sentenced to a suspended prison term of six months. Chang Gien-chung who was found in possession of a hand grenade when the four men were arrested was also given a suspended prison term sentence.

In addition to stealing \$600 worth of personal belongings from Sheng Po-chang of House No. 221, Lane 638 Sinza Road, the gang was charged with forcing extortion letters to at least two Chinese merchants including Li Fu-hsiang, a cotton shop proprietor. The extortioners demanded \$5,000 in each case.

Russian Snatcher's Sentence

Suspended

Sept. 27. A Russian who has eight previous convictions, was given a suspended prison term of three months yesterday in the First Special District Court for stealing a handbag belonging to Mrs. S. Alexander wife of the British Press Attache in Shanghai at Station XGDN Sasson House. The handbag, which contained some cash, a cheque book and a pearl bracelet, was lying on a table in the waiting room when it disappeared.

The case was reported to the police on September 23, several hours after the theft. Two days later the accused, Michael Litvansky, was arrested. He confessed that he had stolen the handbag which he pawned for cash.

Extortion Case

Sept. 26. Judgment was reserved by the First Special District Court yesterday in the case of a Nanking army officer, Woo Bang-hu, alias Chang Chien-wha, 32, charged with attempted extortion of U.S.\$3,000 from a Chinese collector.

Accused was stated to be a member of Nanking's Special Service Corps of the 10th Army Division and was alleged to have stolen a privately owned pistol from his former employer and used it for criminal purposes.

According to the prosecution accused sent several threatening letters to complainant and on one occasion sent him a hand grenade, wrapped up in a piece of paper.

Second Special Court

Case Against Greek Consul Falls

Sept. 25. Judgment with costs was given in the Second Special District Court yesterday in favour of Mr. Emmanuel P. Yannoulatos, Consul-General for Greece in Shanghai in a civil case involving U.S.\$12,500, which the plaintiff, Mr. M. Et-Lourie, claimed was due to him as unpaid commission for brokerage services in a sale of about 12,000 Goodyear truck tyres to a Japanese firm in 1940.

A several witnesses were heard by the court in the past and legal arguments were exchanged. It was revealed in court that the transaction over tyres was concluded between the tyre firm and the Showa Tsushu Kaisha Ltd., in Tokyo, with Mr. Yannoulatos acting as broker. The Consul-General was said to have received U.S.\$25,000 for the transaction.

The plaintiff's claim to U.S.\$12,500 was based on his contention that it was through his original private business connection alone that the buyers and sellers finally concluded the transaction. Mr. Yannoulatos was said to have contacted the Manchukuo Government Truck Monopoly, called Mr. Et-Lourie and asked him to renew negotiations for the sale of the truck tyres. Mr. Et-Lourie was said to have made three trips to Dairen.

An alleged separate question of the tyres arose and it was claimed by the plaintiff that he brought about the contact between the defendant and China Motors, a firm subsequently introduced the latter to the Goodyear Tyre Company. The transaction was not concluded, it was alleged, and a few weeks later, it was further alleged, Mr. Yannoulatos used the contact he had thus made through the plaintiff to sell about 12,000 tyres to the firm in Tokyo.

Trademark Case Judgment

Sept. 28. A fine of \$200 or imprisonment corresponding to one day for every two dollars, was delivered by the Second Special District Court in a written judgment recently delivered against Liang Hsiang-sung, found guilty of having fraudulently imitated the "Yale" trademark distributed by Jardine, Matheson and Company, Ltd. local agents. Mr. Thos. Brennan of Jardines, complainant, was represented by Mr. S. Y. Yeh.

The imitation brass locks and keys with the "Yale" trademark stamped on them and 52 imitation paper boxes were confiscated by the Court at the same time. The imitated keys and locks had the word "Yale" stamped on them, thus causing belief that they were the original "Yale" products.

The accused, proprietor of Liang Sing Kee Works, 104 Kaifeng Road, the judgment stated, was manufacturing and selling imitation brass trademark in imitation of the trademark registered by "Yale" and Towne Manufacturing Co., represented in China by Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd.

On information obtained, Mr. Brennan applied to the Second Special District Court for a search warrant which was duly granted and executed by the police. A drawful of imitation brass locks and keys and 52 imitation paper boxes were found. The complainant then filed action against the accused under "Offences against Agriculture, Industry and Commerce."

Despite the fact that the sentenced man had used the word "Yale" instead of "Yale" the outside appearance of the genuine and false locks were undoubtedly identical. Although the last two letters "le" are inverted in order, the pronunciation of the two was identical. All the keys and paper-boxes bore similar marks as on the locks. This easily caused them to be believed as the genuine articles.

The Court therefore found that it was beyond suspicion that the accused was guilty of imitating and using another's registered trademark and using it on the same goods and paper-boxes with intent to deceive the public to the detriment of the complainant's exclusive right. As it was not proved, however, that the accused had sold these forged products, Article 254 of the Criminal Code was held to be inapplicable.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

The European War, September 23.

Russians Staging Powerful Counter-Attacks

London, Sept. 23.

GERMAN forces besieging Odessa have been thrown back several miles in counter-attacks by the beleaguered troops, according to Moscow Radio, while powerful offensive action by Marshal Voroshilov's army in the Leningrad sector is admitted by the official German news agency.

In the central sector Soviet forces are still pushing the Germans back, and although Smolensk itself is still in Nazi hands, the Russians are speeding toward it from several directions, and are creating a bottleneck behind advanced German lines.

In the Ukraine the forces which withdrew from Kiev are resisting the Germans fiercely east of the city, and there are indications that Marshal Budenny is seeking to repeat the successful tactics which enabled him to withdraw his army from the Western Ukraine.

Russian counter-attacks around Leningrad are said to be particularly heavy, with the Soviets using enormous tanks and powerful artillery. Wave after wave of Nazi Stukas are trying to penetrate Leningrad defences in the hope that they will succeed where Panzer units failed. No advance in this sector is claimed in the latest German High Command communique, indicating that the drive on the city has been held up successfully.

Counter-Attack at Poltava

Moscow Radio also reported strong local Russian counter-attacks at Poltava and Glukhov, which is about 75 miles to the south-east of Smolensk.

German reports admit that Russian counter-attacks have been strong, but, as usual, claim that they have been thrown back with heavy losses. "During the night of September 22 our troops continued fighting the enemy along the whole front," the Soviet mid-day communique briefly states.

The German news agency, quoting Finnish reports, says that the Finns have now captured some islands in the northern part of Lake Ladoga. The report adds that the Finns have scored great successes in the northern sector in the last few days, surrounding and completely destroying five Soviet battalions and killing 3,000 Russians.

Success Against Finns

Four battalions of Finns have been forced out of fortified positions in the neighbourhood of Lake Syvash, and the numbers killed, according to the Soviet Army organ "Red Star," the Finns had established themselves in trenches and machine-gun nests, put down field mines, and made full use of the terrain, which consists of a sector of country with woods, marshes, and stretches of poor soil with large granite boulders.

After reconnoitering the enemy positions, Soviet troops made a sham attack in the hope that the trenches would be the main force attacked from the flank and evicted the Finns from a series of positions.

The "Red Star" also declared that two regiments of the Nazi 102nd division have been defeated, two battalions being completely smashed, in fighting near "I" on the north-western sector of the front.

Soviet troops, the paper says, advanced under cover of the sham attack and engaged the enemy with bayonets. The engagement developed into a larger battle, resulting in the two German regiments being thrown back.—Reuter.

Nazis Claim Tremendous Losses

Berlin, Sept. 23.
Fifty Soviet divisions can be regarded as completely annihilated, the High Command claimed today in a special communique regarding fighting east of Kiev.

Alleging that Russian attempts to smash through the German ring of steel east of Kiev had failed, the High Command asserted that there were increasing indications of "disintegration of the Soviet armies there." Officers and commissars in many cases fled and left Soviet troops to save themselves, but they also were captured and the number of Soviet prisoners in this battle has increased to 300,000 men, the special communique alleged.

More than 570 Red tanks and 2,100 field pieces were either seized or destroyed and the figures continued to increase steadily, the communique claimed.

C-in-C. Said Captured

The Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Fifth Army was captured, it added.

The regular noon communique of the High Command continued to list successes scored by the Luftwaffe against the Soviet navy and shipping.

A Soviet cruiser south of Odessa was set on fire yesterday by German dive-bombers which also scored hits on a torpedo boat and a patrol boat and destroyed nine Soviet freighters, totalling 15,000 tons, the communique said.

A Soviet cruiser and a destroyer were sunk and direct hits were scored on another cruiser and two destroyers and a tanker was set on fire in waters around Kronstadt, the communique reported.

Successful and effective aerial attacks were carried out against Soviet

military establishments in Leningrad and against railroad junctions in the vicinity of Briansk, Kharkov and in the Crimea, the High Command announced.

The armies of Colonel-General Baron Maximilian von Weichs and General-of-Infantry Heinrich von Stuepnagel brilliantly participated in this offensive, the communique disclosed.

Nazis Drive on Kharkov

Nazi sources yesterday expressed belief German troops were within 35 or 40 miles of Kharkov, industrial centre of the Ukraine.

Kharkov, a city of 835,000 population, not only is an industrial centre

Maisy Says German Losses 3,000,000

London, Sept. 23.

The Soviet Ambassador, M. Ivan Maisky, speaking in London today, estimated that German losses on the eastern front so far have been about 3,000,000 men, and that about one-third of the entire German army is now hors de combat.—Reuter.

but an important junction of railroad lines and roads connecting Ukrainian farmland and industries with the Donetz basin and the Russian hinterland.

Kharkov also has the most important tank and tractor factories, which have been supplying the armies of Marshal Semion Budenny. There are five aviation plants, four munitions plants, two side arms factories, two chemical plants and a gun foundry in Kharkov.

30 Soviet Divisions Destroyed

Competent German sources last night reported that German armed forces had sunk or damaged 27 Soviet ships, including 16 warships, and had "destroyed" 30 Soviet divisions totalling approximately 360,000 troops in a systematic crushing of four Red Armies trapped east of Kiev.

German informed sources said that in a pocket east of Kiev, a unit of

Medical Head To Join Mission

London, Sept. 23.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, has invited the President of the Royal College of Physicians, Sir Charles Wilson, to join the British mission to Russia, it is learned authoritatively.

Sir Charles Wilson will report to Mr. Churchill on the question of any medical aid that should be given to the Soviet Union.—Reuter.

the German Tank Corps had destroyed 20 Soviet tanks, including six giant 52-ton tanks, two 44-tonners and 10 32-tonners.

According to D.N.B., official German news agency, approximately 30 Russian divisions thus far have been destroyed in the "battle of annihilation" east of Kiev. D.N.B. said the Red Armies there were in a stage of greatest confusion.

Although the names of cities and sectors involved in the fighting were omitted from German reports, these reports gave the outline of a picture similar to those which were seen after completion of the encirclement at Bialystok, Minsk, Smolensk and Uman where the Russians were said to have suffered huge casualties.

Closing in on Leningrad

German quarters indicated that operations east of Poltava were progressing and inferred that the important military and industrial centre of Charkov (Kharkov) might be directly threatened soon.

Authorized quarters stated that the German ring was drawing steadily tighter around Leningrad, while action by German armed forces was progressing over the entire front.

D.N.B., official agency, said that Luftwaffe units on Monday made heavy attacks on Russian troop concentrations, inflicting heavy losses in men and material. In the central sector of the front, an aircraft plant was heavily bombed. Five planes



Nazi Breadline in Russia

Captured Nazis are shown receiving bread from Russian soldiers. Giving the lie to Nazis claims of only small losses in the fighting on the Russian front, tens of thousands of German prisoners are now in Soviet hands.

Desolation on Smolensk Front

By REUTER'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN RUSSIA

Yelnya (Smolensk Front) Sept. 23.

I AM writing this despatch from Yelnya, the principal town of the large salient which the Russians recaptured after smashing eight German divisions in a month-long battle which has proved one of the war's fiercest struggles. It is now nearly a week since I left Moscow on the first trip to the front according to foreign journalists. Since then I have travelled along many roads, incredible roads, along the Smolensk sector of the eastern front.

I have talked with soldiers who fought through the entire campaign which only ended with the German failure to break through to Moscow and who have since fought in operations which led to the recapture of a considerable section of Russian territory. I sat in an open air mess with officers of one division barely one mile from the front lines while an artillery duel was in full progress. One night I spent with a front-line battery. Another night I spent at a front-line hospital sleeping on a stretcher.

I talked with pilots who had just landed after bombing German aerodromes behind Smolensk. At Vlasnia I was myself bombed. In this recaptured section of Russian soil I saw all the horrors of war. I saw villages completely flattened out by gunfire and bombs. I saw graves of thousands of Germans and Russians. I saw much wretchedness. I saw many German prisoners. I saw a Spanish town (destroyed by German airmen during the Spanish civil war). I saw towns and villages which had been wantonly burned out by the Germans in their "terror raids."

No Sign of Despondency

I talked with inhabitants who had lost everything and yet returned with the Russian army to the place which once had been home. I have also seen women milking cows and children playing happily within a few miles of the front line and with the roar of artillery filling the lovely autumn days. I have seen anger and hatred. But there is one thing I have not seen—I have seen no despondency.

One recaptured village I visited remains very vividly in my memory. Unlike so many others there were a few houses still standing but the only inhabitants were one peasant, three children and one blind woman and she had been rendered insane by the experiences through which she had passed. I saw her wandering through carrying from place to place her only possessions—one pail, one sheepskin and a few pathetic rats. But three children were already busy digging up potatoes from recaptured fields.

Devastation by Nazis

Hereabouts and eastwards the countryside was devastated by the Germans before they were driven out by a Russian pincer movement farther west. The result of this pincer movement was that thousands of Germans were killed or captured while other German forces were compelled to withdraw rapidly from a bottleneck, abandoning strong positions and masses of equipment.

The Germans are now 11 miles west of Yelnya and are being driven still farther away. Smolensk is still in German hands but the Russians are not very far off. In Yelnya the only building relatively intact is one church. The remainder of this town which formerly had 5,000 inhabitants now consists mainly of a few chimney stacks and heaps of rubble and ashes. A large number of inhabitants trapped by the sudden arrival of the Germans were formed into forced

were destroyed on the ground and 10 others were damaged.

German warplanes carried out unceasing attacks on field positions, pill boxes, vehicles and troop concentrations around Leningrad on Sunday and also heavily attacked the Kronstadt fortress, said D.N.B.

German bombers also pounded recaptured Russian forces east of Kiev, and in one sector alone 200 vehicles were destroyed. Russian lines of communications were bombed, several railway stations were destroyed and tracks were torn up.—United Press.

labour gangs and sent to the German rear and nobody knows what happened to them. But some escaped into woods or managed to reach Russian lines while others are still trickling back though there is nowhere in town left to live.

Burning Inferno

When the Germans decided to evacuate the town on the night of September 4 they ordered the remaining few hundred inhabitants, mostly old people and children, to assemble inside the church which

British Activity At Tobruk

Cairo, Sept. 23.

British forces at Tobruk are steadily penetrating beyond the perimeter defences, according to the latest Middle East Communique issued here today.—Reuter.

they locked up. Before leaving the town the Germans systematically set fire to every house which had so far escaped destruction and it was into this burning inferno that Russian troops re-entered.

I travelled along a road where the Germans retreated before abandoning Yelnya. I started in the morning from Dorogobuzh which never has been in German hands but which was almost completely destroyed by error raids during July. It was unnecessary driving in darkness through an unknown town with the silhouettes of nothing but burnt out houses with the sky showing through all the windows like skulls instead of faces.

After wading through a deep mud, I at last reached an army hut where I was given supper by the local commander and put up on heaps of straw.

Life Going on Normally

I will tell about Russian officers later. This morning I drove out across the town that looked like a devastated part of Steppen. The army was generally taking care of people whose homes had been burned. But in villages around life seemed to go on strangely normally despite the fact that many thatched roofs had been blown away by blast and there were numerous craters in roadsides. There were pigs, geese and hens on the roads. But things were different on entering the country which was either no-man's-land or occupied by the Germans who had systematically destroyed or taken away all livestock which there had not been time to evacuate before they arrived.

In the no-man's-land, one of the fiercest battles had been fought in wide fields of over-ripe rye still uncut. I got to a village which had been the centre of this battle. Nothing was left of it but a few burned stumps, called Ushakov, it stands on an advantageous height overlooking a semi-circle of woods a couple of miles distant, which were held by the Russians. The Germans had made this village their stronghold.

Labyrinth of Trenches

It was the Russians who advanced step by step, digging themselves in as they advanced, during several weeks from three directions till the Germans were finally forced to withdraw. Allotments round and through Ushakov were a labyrinth of German trenches. Some 500 yards distant were lines—rapidly constructed by night—of Russian trenches and in between there were indications where advancing Russian soldiers had

Russians Report Local Victories

Moscow, Sept. 23.

Despatches from the front yesterday reported local Soviet victories at various points but the official communique only inconspicuously reported "our troops fought the enemy along the entire front."

The communique also said 100 German planes were destroyed September 20, including 28 brought down in air combats and 72 destroyed on aerodromes, while the Russians lost 21 craft.

Russians annihilated nearly two battalions of the German 123rd infantry division, two battalions of the 251st infantry division and nearly two battalions of the 102 infantry division during a five day battle in a certain sector of the front, said despatches.

Amount of Materials Captured

The Russians also captured seven guns, 13 mine throwers, eight machine guns, 24 sub-machine guns and automatics and many rifles, as well as 1,800 shells and several score bicycles, said the despatch.

Tass said 400 German officers and men were killed, while eight tanks, four armoured cars, 25 trucks, nine motorcycles and five machine-guns were destroyed in another sector of the front.

Tass also reported that a battalion commanded by Colonel Safranov, operating on the southern front, during two days of heavy fighting inflicted heavy losses on the 4th Rumanian mountain infantry brigade.

Rumanians lost 600 men and officers killed, besides 42 machine-guns, 275 automatics and a large quantity of ammunition, said Tass.

Soviet Air Force Active

Tass said bombers of the Red Air Fleet operating in the Black sea destroyed nine German tanks, 30 lorries, four anti-aircraft guns and several aeroplanes during two day activities.

Three Axis infantry companies were wiped out by Red warplanes September 20, said Tass. The news agency also reported that in another sector Russian fliers destroyed 15 German tanks, 90 lorries, 11 anti-aircraft guns and shot down one German plane.

"In a southwestern direction of the front," Tass reported, "Col. Yelshinov's air unit, in difficult weather conditions, dealt a blow at a German tank column. Despite poor visibility powerful explosions and conflagrations in the enemy's rear were seen at a distance of many kilometres."—United Press.

Nazis Claim Capture Of American Pilot

Berlin, Sept. 23.

D.N.B., official news agency, reported yesterday that Mr. William D. Giber, an American serving in the volunteer Eagle Squadron of the R.A.F. was shot down Saturday during a British attack on occupied territory and was captured. D.N.B. said 39 British planes were destroyed that day.—United Press.

ducked down when approaching the German lines.

Terrain occupied by the Germans was like a lunar landscape with shell-craters giving the accuracy of the Russian artillery. The fierceness of the battle was shown by a large mound fenced off and decorated with branches and wild flowers where hundreds of Russian soldiers were buried. German bodies allied numerous shell-holes now covered up.

The ground was littered with the remains of German equipment, newspapers, tin-hats and even private letters still legible despite the rain. A couple of miles north there was a German observation post—a quarry sliced to the side of hillcock with well-aimed machine-guns and with furniture stolen from villages.—Reuter.

Nazi Ultimatum To Bulgaria

New York, Sept. 23. Germany has confronted Bulgaria with a virtual ultimatum demanding her prompt entry into the war against the Soviet Union, according to the Ankara Correspondent of the "New York Times."

The correspondent, who attributes his information to a "trusted diplomatic source," says the Germans threaten complete occupation of Bulgaria unless their demand is complied with. The demand is stated to have been delivered to the Bulgarian Premier, Professor Bogdan Filov, last Friday and discussed with King Boris and the Cabinet the same night.

Reports that Hitler has summoned King Boris are unfounded, the American correspondent adds.

Meanwhile, the Ankara Correspondent of the Columbia Broadcasting System, reports that "beginning to-night all restaurants and theatre in Sofia will be closed at 9 p.m. sharp. Black-out is in effect at the Black Sea ports of Varna and Burgas. Everything points to actual war preparations."—Reuter.

King Boris with Hitler

Ankara, Sept. 23. Turkish political circles reported yesterday that King Boris of Bulgaria either already has arrived at Chancellor Adolf Hitler's headquarters at the front or was about to leave for there to conduct important conferences preceding the rupture of relations between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, and possibly a declaration of war by Bulgaria against Russia.

It was believed that King Boris was strongly resisting the demand for a Bulgarian declaration of war but it was considered likely his resistance would be over-ridden. It was considered noteworthy that the Bulgarian leaders in the past few days have been attempting to whip up anti-communist sentiment and Bulgaria has officially charged Russia with dropping parachute saboteurs in Bulgaria.—United Press.

Official Propaganda Begins

Sofia, Sept. 23. Amid a wave of officially-sponsored anti-Russian propaganda, M. Bogdan Filov, Premier, yesterday appealed for unity in the fight against communism during a speech to Bulgarian leaders of the Union of all Bulgarian Professions.

The press and radio simultaneously attacked Bolshevism. The anti-communist asserted that the Bulgarians must distinguish between Czarist Russia and the present regime. He concluded with a plea for the country to go against the "Reds."

(Bulgaria, one of the few German-dominated European countries not now engaged actively against Russia, has maintained peace with Russia because of the traditional pro-Russian attitude of the people).—United Press.

Bulgarian Police Activity Attacked

Moscow, Sept. 23. A Tass despatch from Istanbul was displayed prominently yesterday by the Soviet press under the caption, "New Provocation of Bulgarian Police." The despatch reported the declaration by the Sofia Bulgarian Police alleging that Communist agents had been landed by plane in Bulgaria.

"It is clear this is a wanton provocation of a Hitlerite agent executing the task of his fascist bosses," said Tass in commenting on the declaration. "This provocation is intended to lend colour to the argument for support of the policy of the present rulers of Bulgaria who, contrary to the peoples' will, have turned the country into a war base from which to attack the Soviet Union by the Black Sea."—United Press.

Reds Executed in Bulgaria

Berne, Sept. 22. Advice from Sofia said that an undated number of Communist deputies in the Bulgarian Parliament were executed, while legislators from the United Party were interned, presumably during the week-end, as a result of the internal situation in Bulgaria.

The report co-incided with warlike preparations in Bulgaria, which was interpreted by neutral observers as part of a German plan to seek concessions from Turkey, thereby aiding the Nazi cause in the Middle East.—Dome.

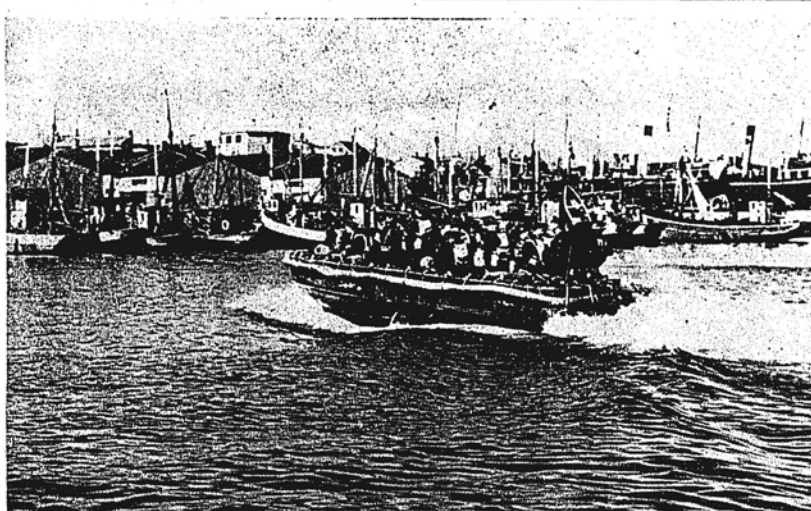
Munition Factory in Bohemia Blows Up

London, Sept. 23. An important munition works at Vlasin in southern Bohemia has been destroyed as a result of a violent explosion, according to news reaching Czechoslovak circles in London, says Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.

The works were concerned with filling shell cases with explosives. It is known that at least 90 Germans brought from the Reich to work in this factory are among the wounded and are now undergoing hospital treatment but nothing is known as to the number killed.

Following the explosion German troops immediately surrounded the wrecked buildings and an investigation was started, but thus far this has proved quite fruitless.

At almost the same time a power station at Trebenitz was wrecked by another explosion. A great part of the buildings were destroyed.—Reuter.



U.S. Marines Land in Iceland

An incident during the landing of the U.S. Marines in Iceland, where American armed forces are gradually replacing the British garrison. Special arrangements have been made to entertain the men during the coming winter, and they have been assured that they have not been forgotten by the folks back home.

Another U.S. Ship Sunk

Washington, Sept. 23.

THE State Department last night announced that the cargo ship Pink Star, owned by the United States Government, had been sunk near Iceland waters. The ship was registered under the Panamanian flag.

The sinking was the first since President Roosevelt's orders to the Navy to sink "on sight" any Axis vessels found in United States defence waters. It was not known how close the vessel was to Iceland, which is now under American protection.

The Pink Star, a 6,850-ton vessel, was sunk about 45 miles northwest of the spot at which the S.S. Sessa was sunk on August 19. It was the first American vessel lost since the sinking of the Sessa and the S. S. Steel Seafarer—the latter went down in the Red Sea.

The Pink Star, a former Danish vessel, was taken over by the Maritime Commission on July 12 under authority given President Roosevelt by Congress and was immediately chartered to the United States Lines.

Fate of the crew of 34 aboard the vessel was not given in the announcement. The crew consisted of one Dane, six Britons, eight Canadians, three Belgians, eight Dutch, one Pole, one Frenchman, one Portuguese, one Irish, three Chinese and one Ecuadorian.

The vessel sailed from New York for Iceland on September 3.—United Press.

Nazis on Sinking

Berlin, Sept. 23.

Authorized German spokesmen, commenting on the sinking of the United States-owned Pink Star, today called attention to yesterday's special communiqué regarding successful U-boat attacks on two British convoys.

They stated that the large-scale sinkings of vessels in these convoys might have included the Pink Star, but "no specific report regarding this ship has yet been received."—United Press.

Enemy Supply Ship Hit Off Norway

London, Sept. 23.

A large enemy supply ship was attacked and hit off the coast of Norway yesterday by an aircraft of the Coastal Command according to an Air Ministry communiqué. Docks at Boulogne were raided by a small number of British bombers last night, despite unfavourable weather, the announcement adds.

"Yesterday a Beaufort aircraft of the Coastal Command, on patrol off the coast of Norway, attacked and hit a large enemy supply ship," the communiqué states.

"Last night the weather was unfavourable for operations, but a small number of aircraft of the Bomber Command, without loss to themselves, bombed the docks at Boulogne."

"The crew of one of our bombers reported missing from operations last Saturday night has been rescued."—Reuter.

Explosions Occur in Two British Factories

London, Sept. 23.

Official announcements last night disclosed that one person was killed and three were injured by an explosion in a factory in north-west England. Damage was slight and production was not affected by the explosion.

Another explosion occurred in a Middlesbrough factory, causing a serious fire, but the large staff escaped without injury.—United Press.

Two Italian Ships Sunk By British Subs

London, Sept. 23.

Two Italian liners were destroyed and it was probable that a third was damaged when British submarines of the Mediterranean fleet, patrolling the central Mediterranean, "successfully attacked a fast and heavily escorted Italian convoy carrying reinforcements to Libya," according to an Admiralty announcement yesterday.

"The convoy consisted of three liners, two of which were destroyed and it was probable the third was damaged. One liner of this convoy was similar to the Vulcania, of 24,469 tons and the other two were approximately of the same tonnage," said the Admiralty.—United Press.

Attack in Region of Tripoli

Cairo, Sept. 23.

"A series of successful attacks were made on enemy shipping in the region of Tripoli recently," states an R.A.F. Middle East communiqué. "In one of

Their Majesties Greet Greek King

London, Sept. 23.

The King and Queen drove to the station to meet the King of Greece and left. The Duke and Duchess of Kent, Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Anthony Eden and other members of the Government also were present. A large crowd welcomed the Greek King with cheers.—Reuter.

These carried out by bombers of the R.A.F. one large schooner received several direct hits and the crew immediately abandoned the ship which was left a mass of flames.

"Another schooner after being hit blew up with such terrific force that one of our aircraft making the attack was destroyed by the blast. On Sept. 21 a heavily laden merchant ship off Kerkenna was bombed and set on fire and left sinking. An enemy destroyer just off Tripoli was successfully attacked."

"Benghazi was raided on the night of Sept. 20 by heavy bombers of the R.A.F., several hits being scored on

British Bomb Boulogne

London, Sept. 23.

A small number of bombers attacked docks at Boulogne last night in bad weather and all craft returned safely, the Air Ministry announced today.

Beaufort planes patrolling the Norwegian coast yesterday attacked and hit a "large enemy supply ship," the Air Ministry also said.—United Press.

Italian Claims Refuted

London, Sept. 23.

It is learned in London that an attack was made on shipping at Gibraltar last Saturday. A hulk was sunk, but the rest of an Italian High Command communiqué claiming that special Italian naval craft penetrated the roadstead and inner harbour of Gibraltar and sank a 10,000-ton tanker, another 600-ton tanker, a steamer of 6,000 tons and damaged a 12,000-ton vessel is grossly exaggerated.—Reuter.

Anglo-American Missions Arrive

London, Sept. 23.

The Tass news agency reported from Moscow yesterday that the British and American delegations to Soviet Russia had arrived on Soviet territory by air and did not make known where the group landed. The two missions, to have charge of the long-range aid-Russia programme, were headed by Mr. William A. Harrison of the United States and Lord Beaverbrook of Britain.—United Press.

Record Output of British Tanks

London, Sept. 23.

"That the 'Tanks for Russia Week' will show a record increase in production is indicated by reports received by the Ministry of Supply last night from all factories making tanks and tank components."

After the Russian Ambassador had told workers at one factory that "we will go on fighting to the end until our enemy is crushed for ever," the works manager mounted a tank and asked the workers "What is your answer?" They shouted: "More tanks."

Madam, Maisky named three Valentine tanks Molotov, Timoshenko and Budyenny.—Reuter.

U.S. Able to Meet Tank Demands

Chicago, Sept. 23.

The United States defence programme has reached the point where it is able to meet all demands for tanks, small guns and ammunition, Mr. William C. Cagney, Director-General of the Office of Production Management, declared here yesterday. Calling for still greater effort he declared that it is time for the country to "get behind the armament programme and see it through regardless of sacrifices we have made in our comfortable standard of living." He added that it behooved all to "wake up."—Reuter.

Moscow Conference "Significant"

Tokyo, Sept. 23.

The fact that Britain and the United States have finally decided to hold the Moscow Conference is highly significant, the "Kokumin Shimbun" today declared, since it indicates the seriousness of the Russian war situation.

As a matter of gesture, Britain and the United States during the early stages of the Soviet-German war promised to give every aid to the Soviet Union. The "Kokumin" said: "Now, however, with the Soviets losing Kiev and other important industrial centres, while the fall of Leningrad and Odessa is just a matter of time, as well as the whole of the Ukraine area, the problem of sending aid to the Russians becomes serious for Britain and the United States, which were to prolong the Soviet-German war as long as possible."

Citing rumours that the Soviet Union might conclude a separate peace pact with Germany, the "Kokumin" said, "There is no way of confirming this. However, this undoubtedly must have been another important factor which hastened Britain and the United States to hold the Moscow conference, at the earliest possible moment."—Dome.

Seven New Names In Iranian Cabinet

Teheran, Sept. 23.

Seven new ministers are included in the reconstituted Iranian Cabinet which the Premier, M. Foroughi, has presented to Parliament. The remaining four members were in the makeshift Cabinet formed after the cessation of Iranian military resistance.

The most important new ministers are: Foreign Affairs, Ali Sabahi, formerly Minister of the Interior and one-time Ambassador to Kabul; War, General Ahmed Nakhjavan, whom the Shah dismissed from the War Ministry and threw into prison when General Feroze was overthrown; Interior, General Amanollah Jahanbani, a Russian-educated, whom the Shah two years ago in a moment of rage dismissed from the Ministry of Industry and appointed to his generalship; Education, Dr. Issa Sadqi, educated in Cambridge, Paris and Columbia University.

The new Cabinet is regarded as politically strong. Two emissaries sent by the Government to the former Shah at Isfahan have returned bearing a letter in which the former Shah cedes all his property in Iran to the Iranian people. The Shah retains his enormous wealth deposited in foreign banks, mostly in America. It is estimated by some Iranians to total nearly £45,000,000.—Reuter.

Bases for U.S. Use In Uruguay

Montevideo, Sept. 23.

Uruguay was building three great air bases from United States lend-lease funds and in the event of an American nation going to war with an outside power to protect the western hemisphere the bases would be immediately placed at the disposal of that nation, it was learned today.

A giant air station, equipped to handle both land and sea planes, would be built at Laguna Negra. Other bases will be located at Carrasco, ten miles from Montevideo, and Durazno, central Uruguay.—United Press.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS (continued)

Serious Discontent, Unrest Said Prevailing in Italy

London, Sept. 23.

STARTLING disclosures of unrest and discontent in the Italian army and Fascist party and the presence of Gestapo agents and watchers in all Italian services and departments of State are referred to by "The Times."

Italian officers, it is reported, certainly believe Hitler asked Mussolini to send more men to Russia and to call more civilians to the Colours. Even the Italian soldiers who have gone to Russia are not properly equipped and have not yet seen the battlefield, it is further stated. How then, it is asked, are others to be equipped when Libya demands so much?

In conversation, Italian officers have said that the army, depleted for other fronts, could not defend Italy in face of a direct assault. Only the police, Italian and German, are properly fitted out.

Such views inside the army are matched by the prevailing mood of many of the Fascist party's rank and file.

Leader of Malcontents

The right wing of malcontents dreams of support for the dynasty, army, clergy and financiers and has in mind a leader who ought to remain nameless. The left wing hopes for support of the peasantry and emigrés abroad, but each group wishes to preserve a kind of Fascism.

Remarking that Mussolini had faced similarly widespread moods before

Gen. Wavell Gets Polish Decoration

London, Sept. 23.

Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, British Commander-in-Chief in India, has been awarded the Military Cross of Virtuti Militari, which is the Polish equivalent of the Victoria Cross.

He had the Polish Carpathian brigade under his command when he was Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East. Gen. Sikorski, Polish Prime Minister, addressing Polish motorized artillery in the United Kingdom on Sunday, revealed that the Carpathian Brigade was now actively engaged on one of the Middle Eastern fronts.—Reuter.

and overcome them. "The Times" says he is supported and prompted by the Gestapo who conclude that certainly any changes Mussolini makes will have to be approved by his superior officers in Berlin, even if they have not actually dictated them.

Nazi Troops in Italy

Commenting on this state of affairs in Italy, the "Daily Telegraph," after referring to an article by Farinacci, one-time party secretary, and a statement by Serrano, Public Works Minister, remarks on the apprehension of Italy's rulers about the firmness of their home front. It is stated that the Italian home front, however, cannot break because it is far too well guarded and controlled by swarms of the Gestapo and masses of German troops in Italy.

Asking where are the "8,000,000 bayonets," Mussolini spoke of long ago, the "Telegraph" comments that if the Blackshirt legion in Russia has seen any fighting the Germans have been careful not to publicise it, adding that the Italian army has done nothing for months, apart from garrisoning Greece and country districts of occupied France.

Italy has almost more to hope for from defeat than victory, the "Telegraph" adds.—Reuter.

12 British Warships Leave U.S. Ports

Washington, Sept. 23.

Twelve British warships, including three battleships, which, together with other units, had been in United States ports have now left again, stated the Navy Department yesterday.

They were:

The battleships: Resolution (29,150 tons), Malaya (22,150 tons) and Rodney (33,900 tons).
The auxiliaries: Canton (15,784 tons), Southern Prince (10,917 tons), Montalvo (6,314 tons), Bulolo (4,267 tons) and Laminia.
The corvettes: Tulip and Clarkia.
The destroyer: Richmond.
The armed merchant cruiser: Aunania (13,984 tons).—Reuter.

For Purpose of Repair

Washington, Sept. 23.

The United States Navy last night revealed that at least 24 British warships in the navy entered American ports for repairs under terms of the Lend-and-Lease programme. Twelve of these have been repaired and have already departed.—United Press.

British, U.S. Preparing Bases in W. Africa

Lisbon, Sept. 22.

Defence preparations being feverishly completed on the west coast of Africa by the British authorities, and the use by the Americans of Monrovia as a landing point for planes being sent to the Near East were the subject of an editorial published in the Diario de Lisboa and quoted by the well-known international commentator.

"While it is announced that American tourists are arriving in Monrovia, capital of Liberia, and that the coast of this country is being used as a landing base for bombers on their way to Egypt and the Near East, the British are reinforcing the garrison at Sierra Leone and Gambia, and are concentrating an appreciable naval force in their African ports," Senhor Ferrao said. "Bathurst and Freetown, especially the latter, may possibly become air and naval bases superior to Dakar, which is placed in an exceptional position owing to it being a cross-roads of Atlantic shipping lanes. The depth of the waters at Freetown (42 feet) and at Bathurst (27 feet) make it possible to fit these two ports up as naval bases."

"In Sierra Leone," the writer added, "fortifications are being speedily erected while airports and underground shelters are being built. This activity prevails both in Bathurst and Freetown. The reason for it is clear. In Africa, as in the Near East, the winter campaign is being prepared."—Havas Telemondial.

Dakar Will Be Defended

Vichy, Sept. 22.

"As I did last year, as I do today and as I shall do tomorrow, I am going to defend Dakar against anyone attacking it," Governor-General Pierre Boisson of French West Africa told the press here today in a statement on the first anniversary of the Dakar incident.

"I have been given the means to do so," he added. "We are in a position to resist much more than

Allied Entry Into Teheran Denied

Simla, Sept. 23.

Recent reports that Allied troops had occupied Teheran are incorrect, states an official communique issued here. It says:

"Owing to atmospheric disturbances, communications with Iran and Iraq have been subjected to interference in the last few days. It has now been established that recent press and radio reports to the effect that Allied troops had occupied Teheran are incorrect. Allied forces are still encamped outside the city."—Reuter.

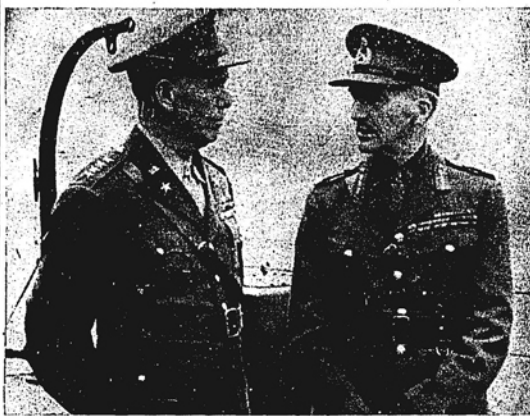
we did last year. I wish to assert again that this defence has been entrusted to Frenchmen and to Frenchmen alone."

M. Boisson said that his principal task was to maintain and preserve, and after this to "prepare the Africa of tomorrow."

General Plan Approved

"I came to Vichy to submit a general plan of my projects to Rear-Admiral Platon (Secretary of State for Colonies)," the Governor-General proceeded. "He has approved it. It is a programme of achievements for tomorrow that we are starting today. The year of 1949 has in no way altered the affection and deep attachment of the colonial populations towards the metropolis which had just been hard-hit by misfortune. That is why the attack against Dakar a year ago met with the unshakeable resistance of all. It was the greatest tribute paid to colonialism. For three days the public services continued to operate normally under the fire of naval guns."

"French West Africa is and will remain French," M. Boisson said in conclusion. "Our task is to prevent a possible repetition of aggression. We are ready."—Havas Telemondial.



First Soldiers of Britain, U.S. Meet

General George Marshall (left), Chief of Staff of the United States Army, chatting with General John Dill, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, during the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting at sea.

The European War, September 24.

Heavy Fighting Near Odessa; Nazi Attacks Beaten Back

Moscow, Sept. 24.

A FRESH German offensive was beaten off with severe losses in the Lustdorf district of the Odessa front, military despatches from the front said today.

Violent fighting continued unabated in the Lustdorf area, while fierce fighting was also progressing near Kherson, at the estuary of the Dnieper, where the Russians were holding fortified defensive positions and had killed 1,500 Germans in a single day's battle, the military despatches added.

In the approaches to Odessa, units of the 13th and 15th Rumanian Infantry Divisions were routed, the official communique said.

Two batteries, 100 machine-guns, many trench mortars and other war materials were captured, the Red High Command added.

After announcing that fighting along the entire front continued last night, the High Command revealed

that in the western direction of the front "one of our units destroyed 450 soldiers and officers, one battery and ten lorries and captured ten guns, eleven mine-throwers, nine heavy machine-guns, twelve light machine-guns, 50 automatics, several thousands of shells and rounds of ammunition and 3,900 mines."

Soviets Will Fight to Last Drop of Blood

London, Sept. 24.

During his speech in London yesterday, the Soviet Ambassador, M. Ivan Maisky, declared that Russians "will fight to the last drop of blood against 'Nazi philosophy' because this so-called philosophy is a direct challenge to all we believe in and stand for."

"The Soviet Union stands for brotherhood and friendship between all peoples and for self-determination of all nations," he added. "Within M. Stalin's constitution of 1936 all national minorities in my country and there are many, are assured complete freedom for national development. The Soviet Union further recognises the internal order in each state is its own concern."

Religion is Private Matter

"The Soviet Union considers that religion is a private matter for each citizen. Despite what is thought by many, religion in my country is not persecuted, every citizen having the right to believe or not to believe according to his or her own conscience."

"An article of the Stalin constitution reads: 'In order to ensure citizens freedom of conscience the church in Soviet Russia is separated from the state and the school from the church. Freedom of religious worship and freedom of anti-religious propaganda is recognised for all citizens.'"

"In 1940 in Soviet Russia there were over 30,000 independent religious communities of every kind, over 8,000 churches and about 60,000 priests and ministers. Believers practice their religions freely, frequent their services, marry in church, christen their children, have religious funerals, celebrate religious festivals and elect their leaders freely."

Rent Free Premises

"The Soviet Government does not support any one religion but puts at the disposal of all free of rent premises for religious observance, exempting all such premises from taxation."

"Soviet courts of law punish those who violate the rights of believers, the orthodox church has the largest number of followers and is divided at present into two chief sections, the 'new church' and the 'old church.' The latter extends its influence to foreign countries, particularly the United States. Other religious denominations are the old believers, Evangelists, Seventh Day, Adventists and many others."

"In general there is very considerable variety in the religious life of Soviet Russia and no obstacles are put in the way of their activities."—Reuter.

Outstanding Battle of War

Russian and German forces yesterday continued sanguinary fighting along the entire front as M. S. A. Lozovsky, Soviet Foreign Vice-Commissar, said that battles around Leningrad had "assumed such scope in casualties and the number of combatants is so great that it will be the outstanding battle of even this war."

The official Soviet Information Bureau Communiqué said that "our troops fought the enemy along the entire front." The Communiqué said that 53 German planes were destroyed September 21, while the Russians lost 16 planes.

The communiqué reported that Russian tanks under "Commander Vosnikov destroyed in night fighting an enemy tank column and captured 20 damaged tanks and sixteen in good working order, while 117 German officers and men surrendered."

M. Lozovsky, speaking of official figures regarding German casualties, ridiculed German statistics. He cited various orders of the German High Command and testimony of prisoners on the basis of calculations and deduced that Nazi losses must have reached a minimum of 2,300,000 men.

He also summed up Germany's naval losses on the Baltic Sea along saying ships sunk and damaged in the three months war period were "one armed coast guard vessel, 21 destroyers, 17 submarines, eight patrol ships, one trawler, 26 torpedo ships, 82 transports and 96 motor boats."

Fighting on Tremendous Scale

M. Lozovsky referred to German claims of encircling four Soviet armies in the Kiev area, saying "The Germans have claimed similar feats elsewhere and then were forced to admit their untruth."

He said that the Leningrad fighting was continuing on a tremendous scale. "The Germans themselves, despite their love of boasting, do not claim any advances (in the Leningrad sector)," M. Lozovsky said. "Hostilities there have assumed such scope in casualties and the number of combatants is so great that it will be an outstanding battle of even this war."

The "Red Star" said that on the 49th day of the Odessa siege the fiercest fighting was in progress at the southwestern approaches to the city, where Russians had repulsed simultaneous attacks by several divisions.

After an all day battle near Marienthal and Suburti, the Germans advanced some distance. Later Soviet cavalry threw the Axis forces back. Odessa's approaches were littered with thousands of German and Rumanian dead, wrecked armoured cars and guns, said the "Red Star."

Nazis Retreat in Disorder

The newspaper said that during an encounter on the northern front where the Third German divisions was broken up, Red forces enveloped

Germans Digging Along Central Front

By RUETER'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

On the Russian Central Front, Sept. 24.

Major-General Sokolovsky, representative of the Soviet Command on the central front, tells me that there is evidence that the Germans are digging in "over hundreds, one might say over thousands, of kilometres. They are taking up defensive positions, with trench warfare, mud and winter in prospect," he said.

German reserves are not "exhausted but they are approaching a point where they will be." The general thought the Germans would lose greatly in manoeuvrability in a winter campaign. "They are already beginning to substitute horses for petrol vehicles," he said. "Roads are getting difficult and the Germans are unquestionably suffering from a petrol shortage. The winter cold will create new problems for the Germans. The Russians all have sheep-skin coats and snow-boots. As the Finnish campaign showed, Russians can stand 50 degrees of frost, if necessary, staying out of doors night and day, while the Germans can't."

Nazi Losses Explain Failure

Explaining the reasons for failure of the German attempt to break through the Smolensk sector in their Moscow drive, General Sokolovsky gave impressive figures of Nazi losses. Since they started their drive against Smolensk, he said, the Germans had lost 1,950 planes, this one sector alone. Since the beginning of September, he said, Russian counter-attacks had resulted in the recapture of territory six to 30 miles in depth over a 60-mile front. Ten German divisions had been totally or partly destroyed, and the Germans recently had been obliged to throw in ten more divisions. These troops had been brought up from other parts of the front, but there was no evidence that they had come from the Leningrad sector. The Russians were now some 25 miles from Smolensk, the general revealed.

He was very emphatic concerning the great superiority, especially in quality, of the Russian artillery. This, he said, was the master of the field, whereas the diffuseness and inaccuracy of German fire was surprising. "Only the main roads, such as the Minsk-Smolensk road, are properly under German control. Off the main roads the Germans hesitate to venture, except in the forests and guerrilla warfare, continually attacking their columns and convoys."

Factor of Great Importance

A factor of great importance in the German failure on the Smolensk front was the weakness of their rear as a result of guerrilla activity and hostility of the local population, the general explained. "The weakness was increasing," he said. A large number of troops must have been sent from the front to take care of the rear. "Only the main roads, such as the Minsk-Smolensk road, are properly under German control. Off the main roads the Germans hesitate to venture, except in the forests and guerrilla warfare, continually attacking their columns and convoys."

Failure of the drive for Moscow had obliged Hitler to divert forces to Leningrad and the Ukraine, the general said.—Reuter.

Britain Doing Best To Help Russia

London, Sept. 24.

"From the moment Russia came into the war we have been doing our best to send her in every possible way," declared Mr. Clement Attlee, member of the War Cabinet, speaking yesterday at a luncheon organised by ex-officers of a royal tank regiment.

"We are fighting a common battle and obviously it is common sense and right that we should do our utmost to support our Allies in every way," he added. "We shall best the Germans with our tanks not only because of the skill and courage of our men but because of the skill, inventiveness and devotion of our engineers."—Reuter.

German flanks and the division was forced to retreat in disorder.

A belated communique said that in "other sectors of the western front, one Red unit on Sunday killed over 250 Germans and destroyed two tanks, eight guns and captured 100 prisoners, five armoured cars and eight guns, as well as 21 heavy machine-guns, six mine throwers, 25 cars and other equipment."

Three Armies on Offensive

The "Red Star" yesterday reported that three Soviet armies in the Lake Ilmen region, contrary to German claims of encirclement, were taking the offensive in certain sectors.

Germans suffered 50,000 casualties in the campaign in the Lake Ilmen region, the newspaper said. The German 56th army corps and the eight tank division was decimated. Russian losses, the "Red Star" admitted, exceeded 30,000 men.

A despatch from Odessa said that Rumanians, after making their 100th attack in the month since a half siege, were hurled back after advancing one kilometre.—United Press.

Allies Ask for Anglo-American Aid

London, Sept. 24. The Allied Council, composed of representatives of countries over-run by Germany, today appealed for Anglo-American protectorship of Europe after the war to prevent Germany for all time from starting a third Armageddon.

The delegates, including the Soviet Union's representative, pledged full co-operation with the British and United States attempt to free the world in the future from aggression and aid economic reconstruction, thus minimizing the threat of a third world war.

The speakers appealed over the heads of the German and puppet governments of occupied countries to 100,000,000 potential allies in Europe to help in the new order based on the eight point programme outlined at sea recently by President Roosevelt and Mr. Winston Churchill.

Russia's inclusion in the orbit of the Roosevelt-Churchill charter was pledged by Mr. Ivan Maisky, Russian Ambassador, who at the same time emphasized the necessity of increased United States support of the Russian cause, to crush Chancellor Adolf Hitler.

The Netherlands' delegates warmly advocated a general adoption of the international free trade policy of the United States Secretary, Mr. Cordell Hull, stressing that to accomplish such a policy all nations must make sacrifices.

The total disarmament of Germany after that war and very restricted arming for the other nations after that were urged.

Inter-allied political and material guarantees and economic assistance to the nations at present oppressed by Germany were urged to safeguard

R.A.F. Success in Russia Reported

London, Sept. 24. Royal Air Force planes, piloted by British aviators, have destroyed seven Messerschmitt 109's and themselves have lost but one plane, whose pilot was killed, the Air Ministry officially announced today. "Reports have been received of the first operation carried out by the R.A.F. now in the U.S.S.R. A number of patrols have been flown in bad weather. There have been successful encounters," the communique added.

"In the first engagement, one of our squadrons destroyed three Messerschmitt 109's and lost one of our fighters, the pilot of which was killed. "The same squadron later destroyed four Messerschmitt 109's without loss to themselves. "The R.A.F. Wing Commander is H. Ramsbottom-Fisherwood and includes officers and men of Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand."—United Press.

Europe's future so that the continent in the future would be peaceful and prosperous instead of being a continuous armed camp about to explode at any time.

Eight-point Programme Endorsed

London, Sept. 24. Representatives of nine allied nations and the Free French committee today endorsed the eight-point programme of post-war peace aims outlined by President Roosevelt and Mr. Winston Churchill.

The endorsement featured the first great inter-allied conference here. The Allied nations and the Free French committee held their second meeting as the Inter-Allied Council under the chairmanship of Mr. Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary.

Each representative of the various nations made a statement of solidarity, including Mr. Ivan Maisky, representing Russia, which entered the war since the previous meeting on June 12.

In addition to representatives of the British Government, there were representatives of all the British Dominions.

Opening the public session of the council, Mr. Eden told the delegates that considerable accomplishments had been made since the last meeting "toward a new phase in collaboration."

Hitler's Invariable Rule

"Shortly after the last meeting, Hitler, following his invariable rule, launched without warning an attack on the Soviet Union since which its government and people have defended themselves with courage, tenacity and skill which merit the admiration of the world."

"I am sure that I am expressing the general wish in extending the warmest welcome to the Soviet Ambassador representing his government here for the first time."

Mr. Eden also welcomed the Greeks. He then called on Mr. Maisky, after which he presented as the British resolution pledging allied support for the Roosevelt-Churchill eight point programme which was unanimously approved.

The delegates met in the famous picture gallery of St. James Palace where many famous conferences in the past, including the Locarno meetings, were held.—United Press.



Lord Beaverbrook Buys Munitions

Lord Beaverbrook, shown with Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador to the United States, while being interviewed by American reporters shortly after his arrival in the United States. He described his mission as that of "the greatest buyer on the cuff you've ever seen." Lord Beaverbrook is now in Moscow at the head of the British Mission which is working out with the Russian Government and a United States Mission the best way to supply the Soviets with what they need to defeat the Nazis.

Many U.S.-Owned Ships Already Armed

Washington, Sept. 24.

MANY of the 125 American-owned merchant vessels under the Panamanian flag already have been armed and the United States plans to equip the remainder with guns—which it can do without changing the neutrality act—reliable quarters revealed today.

Forty-five of these ships are owned by the United States Government.

The War Department, it was learned, plans to make anti-aircraft weapons the most critical item of defence in the production of especially fast-firing five-inch dual purpose guns.

These guns will be so constructed as to make it possible to use them against sea raiders or bombers. Armed United States merchantmen in the World War used only three-inch guns.

Pink Star Had One Gun

President Roosevelt yesterday said that America probably was heading toward arming merchant ships.

The Chief Executive disclosed that the Pink Star, United States operated merchantman of Panamanian registry sunk near Iceland recently, possessed one gun for defence.

However, President Roosevelt declined to say how many—if any—other vessels under Panamanian registry were armed.

President Roosevelt left no doubt he was preparing to ask Congress to modify or repeal the Neutrality Act to permit arming of merchant ships flying the American flag. He said a decision on that score would be reached next week.

However, the President said that it was probable the United States was headed toward arming of American merchant ships and arming vessels of other American republics.

The United States he said, is going to do everything possible to protect these ships.

President Roosevelt said the Pink Star was just another incident in the Axis campaign of ruthless warfare. The world, he said now is facing the most outrageous movement in all history, with certain groups attempting to dominate the whole world.

The Chief Executive said the Pink Star was sunk Friday at 1:25 p.m. G.M.T. The vessel was in a Canadian escorted convoy when it was attacked by a submarine 275 miles north-east of Cape Farewell, the southern tip of Greenland, said the President. President Roosevelt recalled 1917 when the Senate blockade enactment of a bill to permit arming of merchantmen and President Wilson contended he possessed the power to arm ships and proceeded to do it. President Roosevelt said, in effect, that he had reached the end of quibbling over details of attacks on American commerce on the high seas. The main objective, he said, is defence of the New World and the defeat of those attempting to dominate that world.

Pink Star Survivors Landed

The State Department yesterday said that 23 survivors of the United States operated freighter Pink Star, sunk off Greenland Friday, have reached Reykjavik. The Department said it had no information regarding 11 other crew members.—United Press.

Warfare in "Defensive Waters" Seen

Washington, Sept. 24. The sinking of the steamer Pink Star in Icelandic waters is the first such incident reported since President Roosevelt's "shoot first" speech and observers are wondering whether this is intended as an open challenge or whether it is an isolated case of mistaken identity.

Lack of details concerning the affair is causing speculation and it is much discussed here. The absence of any reported naval operations in "de-

Navy Secretary Urges Neutrality Act Repeal

Quincy, Massachusetts, Sept. 24.

After watching the huge new 35,000-ton battleship Massachusetts launched before thousands of cheering people yesterday morning, the Secretary of the Navy, Col. Frank Knox, declared that the Neutrality Act was "crippling" efforts of the country and said it should be immediately repealed.

"There should be no handicap on these trying to keep war away from these shores," he added. "We must waste no time repealing the Neutrality Act."

Declaring that if American security was to be maintained the United States must "rely for years to come on the dominance of sea power," Col. Knox added: "It is essential that aid should be sent when and where it is needed. Our task is to keep fighting away from America. Let us free the hands of our commander-in-chief (President Roosevelt)."

He said it was possible that the battleship just launched might have to "participate in another fight for human liberty."

To Keep Sea Lanes Free

He stated that the Massachusetts and other ships recently launched or building would carry the heaviest guns afloat and would participate in the job handed over to the Navy of "seeing that the sea lanes between America and Britain are kept free."

The Massachusetts was launched without a hitch and even before her bow touched water the keel for a new cruiser, the U.S.S. Flint, was laid on the spot she had just vacated.

Col. Knox asserted that the recent vents on the Russian front "made prospects of victory dim." He did not elaborate upon this statement except to say that casualties in Russia were greater than in any other conflict in history and that fighting there "has a direct bearing on our own situation."—Reuter.

Repeal Advocated by Union Chief

Atlantic City, N.J., Sept. 24. Repeal of the Neutrality Act was advocated yesterday by Mr. John Green, President of the Industrial Union of Marine Ship Building Workers of America.

Speaking at the Union's national convention here he said: "We support President Roosevelt's foreign policy. We agree with his pronouncements. We agree with the eight-point programme President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill gave the world. We agree with his actions to implement these pronouncements, and we say there is no turning back. If neutrality stands in the way let it be wiped off the statute books."—Reuter.

Axis Desperately Short of Petrol

Cairo, Sept. 24.

Showing that the Italians and Germans were desperately short of petrol, a complete squadron of Junkers 87's manned by Italians was forced to land on the Egyptian side of the frontier during Western Desert operations on September 14, Royal Air Force authorities revealed today.

The remains of ten Junkers were found and fifteen prisoners were taken by the British. Two bodies of Italians were found. It was learned that two of the Italians went mad because of thirst and fought each other to death over a water bottle.

One plane was found undamaged and was flown to an airbase.

The Italians all claimed that they were flying well within the planes' range limits and would never have been forced to land if the tanks had been fully filled by German ground crews.

German markings on the planes were painted out and Italian markings were substituted.—United Press.

Americans Demand U.S. To Declare War

New York, Sept. 24. Notable Americans, representing every profession, today demanded in a full page advertisement in the "New York Times" that the United States declare war on Germany immediately.

Meanwhile, at Cambridge, Mass., the president of Harvard University, Dr. James B. Conant, opening the chapel service in the Memorial Church, last night urged an outright declaration of war against the Axis.

"Until Congress does declare war we are as a people dwelling in an ambiguous half-way house," he said.

The bold-face type used in the full page advertisement in the "New York Times" asked for an immediate declaration of war against Germany on behalf of subscribing citizens living in 223 cities and towns in 37 states.

The national organizing group which sponsored the advertisement called itself the Associated League for Undeclared War. The league will include notables from all professions.—United Press.

U.S. Paper Demands Repeal

New York, Sept. 24. Vigorously demanding repeal of the Neutrality Act following the sinking of the United States steamer Pink Star, the "New York Times" says:

"The Nazi Government maintains that if the Pink Star was sent to the bottom by a German submarine, it was done in accordance with the laws of war. The United States could not possibly grant this point without surrendering to German effective control of the high seas. We claim that we have every right to protect our commerce on sea-lanes. No German effective blockade exists in an accepted meaning in international law. To make that policy effective, we ought to arm our merchant ships. It is a requirement of what remains of the Neutrality Act. That step is long overdue. The American people are not now and never have been neutral in this war."

The New York press is vigorously backing up the appeal by Colonel Frank Knox for repeal of the Neutrality Act. The "New York Herald Tribune" declares that the act should be repealed in toto, and at once.

A full name and address appeared in the "New York Times" today urging that America should declare war on Germany at once. The advertisement was paid for by Americans from 37 different states.—Reuter.

Opposition to Roosevelt!

Washington, Sept. 24. President Roosevelt's remarks that the United States was moving toward arming American merchant ships aroused instantaneous opposition among non-interventionist legislators here yesterday.

Senator D. Worth Clark, Democrat of Idaho, said the President will have his hands tied if Congress if he attempts to push through such legislation.

Senator Charles W. Tobey, Republican of New Hampshire, declared that arming American merchantmen would be "another step in the pattern leading toward war."

The chairman of the House of Representatives Foreign Relations Committee, said that he was prepared to offer legislation to carry out the President's program as soon as he learns details.—United Press.

British Condemn Turkey Appeasement

Ankara, Sept. 24. Some elements of the Turkish Government yesterday were reported trying to secure Britain's approval for a small token sale of chrome ore and copper to Germany, as evidence of Turkish neutrality. However, British authorities were reported to disapprove such action on the grounds it would be belated and useless appeasement.

British circles pointed out that Germany had been re-armed since last year. Of Turkey's chrome ore supplies, the United States has taken 60,121 tons, France has taken 28,168 tons, the United Kingdom, 19,095 and Scotland, 15,547 tons. Last year the United States absorbed 4,662 tons.

German imports of Turkish chrome ore were concentrated in the years 1936 to 1939, with imports rising from 64,474 tons to 104,156 tons. But it was pointed out that Turkish economy received little benefit from the sales owing to the one-sided clearing arrangements.—United Press.

Von Papen Returns from Germany

Istanbul, Sept. 24. Herr Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, returned here yesterday from a last hour visit to his wife, but German sources denied he brought any message for the Turkish government.

Neutral observers pointed out that Herr von Papen's arrival was well timed because the Turkish public is deeply impressed by German successes on the eastern front and the Black Sea.—United Press.

Sir Lancelot Oliphant To Be Released

London, Sept. 24.

Sir Lancelot Oliphant, former British Ambassador to Brussels, who is now being detained by the Germans, is to be released in exchange for Herr von Gerlach, former German Consul-General in Iceland, it is authoritatively learned here.—Reuter.

Foreign Telegrams (con.)

Teheran Aroused Over Crown Jewels

Bahdad, Sept. 24. A whispering campaign of dangerous proportions, directed at the former Shah Ahmed Reza Pahlavi, has developed in Teheran, it was disclosed here yesterday.

The campaign began after a reported discovery that numerous crown jewels, supposed to have been deposited in the National Bank of Iran, and which were backing for the national currency, were missing.

A Parliamentary committee of 12 men were said to be trying to trace the missing crown property, which under a reform law, can be sequestered by the Government.

Worth Millions of Dollars

The missing valuables were alleged to include one of the largest jewels in the Shah's crown and many jewels from the throne, reputed to be worth millions of dollars.

Reliable sources understood that anti-Shah elements in Teheran instituted a movement for the Shah's arrest and public trial on charges of misappropriation of public property in the event the jewels were not quickly located.

The former Shah was believed to be still in Iran and was said to have established temporary residence with the Sultan of Abad.

Former Police Chief Questioned

Teheran's chief of police, who was dismissed after the Shah's abdication, was understood to have been extensively cross-examined in an effort to locate the missing jewels. It also was understood that several Germans were questioned. A move also was under way to examine the baggage of German nationals who are being repatriated and who have not already reached Turkey.

These developments tended considerably to weaken the position of the new Shah who already has been deprived of considerable authority by the Iranian parliament to satisfy public clamour for drastic reform.

Some sources in Teheran, it was said, predicted the new regime in Iran would not last long if the alleged missing property is not found.—United Press.

Iranian Policy Outlined

Teheran, Sept. 24. The policy to be followed by the new Iranian Government was outlined in newspapers yesterday which stated that the Government has decided to observe entirely the interests of the country and to undertake to collaborate closely with Governments whose interests are associated with its own.

The Government has decided also to reform the laws to insure judicial security, to revise the organization of the army and police, to carry out economic and financial reforms, to pay particular attention to the development of agriculture, to develop national industries, to develop with the principle that factories and workshops shall be controlled by non-governmental companies, to complete roads and railways within the limits of the financial capacity of the state, to complete and develop national educational institutions, and to develop health organizations with particular attention to public health.—Reuter.

Felicitation to New Shah

Tokyo, Sept. 24. The Emperor on September 22 called a message of felicitation to Shahpur Mohammed Reza Pahlavi on the occasion of his enthronement as new Shah of Iran on September 17, the Imperial Household Department disclosed.—Domei.

House Committee Opens Lend-Lease Hearings

Washington, Sept. 24. The House of Representatives appropriations sub-committee yesterday opened hearings on President Roosevelt's request for US\$5,895,000,000 for new lend-lease funds.

Mr. Edward R. Stettinius Jr., lend-lease administrator, was the first witness. He urged that no restrictions be incorporated in the bill, which would bar aiding Russia. He said the Administration desired to extend aid to Russia and does not wish its hands tied on the question.—United Press.

Hull Confident in U.S. Navy

Washington, Sept. 24. Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, yesterday at a press conference during discussion of the Pink Star sinking expressed complete confidence in the United States Navy's ability to cope with Axis raiders.

Mr. Hull said he preferred that the Navy itself discuss what was being done about this particular case (sinking of the United States government owned Pink Star near Iceland recently).

Meanwhile the State Department is assembling all possible information regarding the vessel's sinking, Mr. Hull said.—United Press.



The Black Sea Season

BY SAPAJOU

De Gaulle Forms Free French Body

London, Sept. 24. General Charles de Gaulle, head of the Free French forces, announced yesterday the formation of a Free French National Committee to act as trustees for France until a constitutional representative government should be established.

General de Gaulle said it would be a matter for the United States and other nations to decide whether the new committee shall be recognized instead of the Vichy Government.

Members of the new committee will be announced today. It will consist of eight or nine representatives of competent French authorities throughout the world provided only that they are free to express the opinion of Frenchmen.

Scope of Committee

General de Gaulle will continue as head of the Free French forces and the committee will not take the place of the defence council, which will continue to function in various areas in which France is particularly interested, including Africa, the Near East and the Pacific.

Declaring that the committee would share with him the responsibility of exercise of authority, he said: "The committee will have but one policy—liberation of French territory. It will consider itself as temporarily entrusted with representing the nation which has no other means than through Free France to express its will to prepare for tomorrow the framework of an organization within which it will be possible to exercise national sovereignty."

100,000 Under Arms

An officer of the Free French army declared yesterday that Free French forces now number 100,000 fully equipped men and 1,000 pilots trained or training, while a large number of Free French ships are helping to convoy Atlantic shipping.

Day by day Frenchmen are escaping from France and prison camps of occupied zones to join the Free French, he said. "Every day by hook or crook some of them make their bid to reach Britain's shores," he added. "The spirit of France is not dead. Letters show that 95 per cent. of the French people are waiting for the opportunity to help the British victory."—Reuter.

Italian Mine-Layer Torpedoed by Sub

London, Sept. 24. An Italian mine-layer of the Crotone class has been torpedoed by a British submarine in the general Mediterranean, an Admiralty communiqué states.

The text of the communiqué is as follows: "An Italian mine-layer of the Crotone class has been torpedoed by one of our submarines in the central Mediterranean. The mine-layer was probably destroyed."

"An enemy supply ship of about 5,000 tons has also been successfully attacked, and was hit by a torpedo. A large schooner has been engaged by gunfire by one of our submarines. The schooner was certainly hit and damaged, and probably sunk. This attack was carried out under fire from enemy shore defences. No casualties or damage was suffered by our submarine."—Reuter.

Churchill Honoured By King George

London, Sept. 24. The Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, has been appointed Lord Warden of Cinque Ports by King George in recognition of his great services to Britain.

Mr. Churchill succeeds the late Marquess of Willington. The Cinque ports are Hastings, Dover, Sandwich, Romney and Hythe. In olden days they were entrusted with the defence of Britain's shores and the protection of passage to the continent.

In modern times the appointment of a Lord Warden, which is purely an honorary post and one of the King's personal prerogatives, has been reserved for distinguished statesmen, soldiers and sailors.—Reuter.

Greek King Impressed By Seas Control

London, Sept. 24. King George of the Hellenes, broadcasting to Greece last night, said anyone who had crossed the Atlantic must be impressed by the absolute control of the seas exercised by Britain and the United States.

"He who finds himself today in this mighty outpost of civilization, this impregnable fortress—his who witnesses the steadily increasing strength of Britain and her Allies and the incomparable fortitude of the British people—cannot possibly doubt the certainty of victory."

During his broadcast, the King stated that the Greek Middle East army would soon be placing one full division in the field.—Reuter.

10,000 U.S. Citizens Serving in Canada

Quebec, Sept. 24. Ten thousand United States citizens are now serving in the Canadian Army. This was revealed yesterday by the Minister for National War Services, Mr. J. T. Thorson.

He added that Americans made up eight per cent. of all air crews, pilots, observers and gunners training under the Commonwealth air-training scheme, while 600 Americans were acting as instructors at training centres. Mr. Thorson said the strength of Canada's active service army today numbered 320,000 men.—Reuter.

N.E.I. Orders Large Number of Bombers

Los Angeles, Sept. 24. The North American Aviation Corporation today announced that the Netherlands East Indies Government had ordered US\$24,000,000 worth of medium bombers of the NA-40-B model, similar to the United States Army's B-25 type of bomber.—United Press.

Naval Man Decorated Twice For Brave Deed

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, Sept. 23. The attempted assassination of Mr. Yih Kyi-van, an inspector of the Salt Revenue Bureau in Shanghai on July 25, 1938, is recalled by a recent investiture by the King in Buckingham Palace when Captain Engineer Room Artificer Frederick J. Anderson, R.N., was decorated with the George Cross.

Mr. Anderson was decorated with the Empire Gallantry Medal for his deed in March 1940. The institution of the George Cross last year absorbed the Empire Gallantry Medal and thus Mr. Anderson was twice decorated for the same incident.

The circumstances under which Mr. Anderson distinguished himself were as follows:—

Mr. Anderson, who resided here at 1182 Avenue Road, heard some shots, but paid no attention at first, thinking that someone was letting off crackers. When he saw the gunman, who fired at Mr. Yih, run with a pistol in his hand, Mr. Anderson gave chase and finally caught up with him near Seymour Road, where he brought the man down with a tackle in Rugby style.

As the gunman went down, he fired at Mr. Anderson, who then forced the terrorist to give up his pistol.

Captain M.P. Sentenced By Court-Martial

London, Sept. 24. Captain Sir Herbert Paul Latham, aged 40, former member of Parliament for Scarborough and Whitby, recently tried by court-martial, has been sentenced to be cashiered and imprisoned for two years without hard labour.

Latham, who had been attached to a search-light regiment of the Royal Artillery, had been found guilty of eleven charges under the Army Act, ten of them alleging disgraceful conduct of an improper kind while on active service and the eleventh attempted suicide.

Latham had pleaded not guilty to a total of 14 charges, on three of which he was found not guilty.—Reuter.

Indian Soldiers to Be Given Reward

Bhopal, Sept. 24. Bhopal troops who distinguish themselves in field service will find liberal awards awaiting them on their return.

The Nawab of Bhopal has announced that those obtaining the Victoria Cross, Distinguished Service Order or the Military Cross will receive jagirs (land given by the Government as a reward) of an annual value of 2,500, 1,200 and 1,000 rupees respectively.

Those obtaining other decorations for bravery will receive an annual allowance of 600 rupees, and those mentioned in despatches a monthly allowance of ten rupees for every mention.—Reuter.

Military Uprising Is Quelled

Buenos Aires, Sept. 24. The Argentine Government early today officially announced that it had successfully suppressed an "unimportant subversive military plot," although reports persisted that the movement had a Nazi background.

The official Government announcement, however, gave no indication as to the veracity of such reports nor made it clear what were the aims of the alleged plotters.

Troops took over important air bases and detained a number of high ranking army officers.

Link with Nazis

The influential "La Prensa" said that the head of the abortive movement was linked closely with Nazi activities carried on in Argentina.

The newspaper said yesterday that Buenos Aires was the centre of a revolutionary movement.

There was no announcement as to the number of military authorities detained in connection with the plot from the time important aviation centres were seized under heavy military guard yesterday.

The plot apparently was concentrated against aviation units of the Argentine Army.

Action Against Therrmann Opposed

Allegations of Nazi connections with movement said that certain military elements were strongly opposed to any action by the Government against the German Ambassador, Baron Edmund von Therrmann, as a result of the Congressional censure of his propaganda activities.

Sr. Ramon S. Castillo, acting President, said that the subversive military movement had been nipped in the bud with the occupation of several military aerodromes in the provinces.

He insisted that everything was under control and the nation was quiet.

He assured the United Press that the movement was not an important one and said that it was discovered when an official of the air base at Paraná denounced a group of his superiors for plotting.

Number of Officers Detained

A number of officers were detained, although there was no official confirmation that the arrested men included the head of the Paraná airbase and the head of the military aviation school at Cordoba.

The Paraná base, the Cordoba school, the Palomar airbase in a Buenos Aires suburb and an aerodrome at Belmarillo, near Mendoza, were occupied by loyal Government troops at various times yesterday.

Sr. Castillo said that these measures were taken to assure "tranquillity and calm."—United Press.

Order Ensured

Buenos Aires, Sept. 24. The whole country is now calm and the Government has taken the necessary measures to ensure order, according to a statement issued by the Acting President, Senor Castillo, following a conference with the Ministers of War, Navy and the Interior.—Reuter.

Atlantic Charter Endorsed

London, Sept. 24. At the second meeting of the Inter-Allied Council, held in London today under the chairmanship of Mr. Anthony Eden, the Foreign Secretary, representatives of all countries fighting for freedom unanimously adopted a resolution declaring support for the principles embodied in the "Atlantic Charter," agreed upon by President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill.

The Czechoslovakian delegate, M. Masaryk, presented a joint declaration on behalf of Czechoslovakia and Poland affirming that both Governments believe that there must be safeguards against a third German war. The declaration added that there must be complete destruction of any weapons Germany might use for further aggression.

Soviet Russia attended the council for the first time, and was represented by M. Ivan Maisky, the Russian Ambassador, in London, and M. Bogomolov.

Delegates attended from Canada, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Free France, Greece, Yugoslavia, Soviet Russia, Poland, Norway, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

Mr. Eden had on his right hand Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Minister without portfolio, Viscount Cranborne, Secretary for the Dominions, Mr. L. S. Amery, Secretary for India, and Lord Moyne, Secretary for the Colonies.—Reuter.

22 Planes Named After Bengal Districts

Calcutta, Sept. 24. Five more districts in Bengal have qualified for fighters in the East India Squadrons to be named after them as a result of contributions totalling 33,000 rupees, bringing the total number of planes bearing the names of Bengal districts to 22.—Reuter.

The European War, September 25.

Nazis Starting Offensive Against Crimea

London, Sept. 25.

GERMANY, with a force which may be anything up to four divisions, or 70,000 men, is believed to be developing an attack on the Crimea, it is authoritatively stated here. The Germans are attempting to drive across the isthmus, which has a very narrow neck, and unless the entry is captured they are hardly likely to use more than the four divisions which are now attacking.

They may develop a second attack further to the east of the isthmus, where there is an extremely narrow space which could be fairly easily bridged. The attack is based on the east side of the Dnieper River.

In the central sector of the front, the Russians are making numerous local counter-attacks, and the Germans are still silent on operations in this sector.

Momentary German Success

Savage fighting is reported around Leningrad, and Moscow Radio states that German armoured columns yesterday penetrated the south-west sector of the city's defences. The thrust was met by a Russian counter-attack, and after a few hours of furious fighting, the enemy was pushed back to his original position after suffering big losses in men and material.

The Germans report hand-to-hand fighting east of Kiev, and Berlin Radio makes big territorial claims in the Ukraine. The Nazi High Command speaks of the quelling of desperate attempts by the remaining Russian troops in the Kiev pocket to rejoin Marshal Budenny's main forces.

Heavy shelling and bombing of Odessa is reported. Enemy re-inforcements are said to be coming up to the city, resulting in increased activity.

German attacks in the Murmansk area, and elsewhere on the Finnish front have been held up.

The Soviet mid-day communiqué announced: "During the night of September 24 our troops engaged the enemy along the whole front."

On Monday, it is stated, Russian aircraft operating in the German rear succeeded in blowing up a big bridge on one of the main German supply-lines. The arches of the bridge crashed into the river below, carrying with them a number of German vehicles.

New Soviet Weapon

Reports that Soviet engineers are able to blow up munitions dumps by wireless, formerly treated by Axis experts as a bluff, have been supported by the correspondent of the "Milan Popolo d'Italia," Mussolini's newspaper.

The Russians are able to blow up big dumps of explosives by wireless," the correspondent says. "A German officer told me that the Red Army blows up these secret dumps of explosives every day at intervals. He said that one of the German army's chief worries was to find out where these traps were hidden."

The correspondent adds that the Red Army is inflicting many casualties on the enemy by this technique. —Reuter.

Nazi Said Killing Wounded

The Moscow radio in English yesterday stated that doctors in German army hospitals have had instructions to put to death badly wounded men for whom there is no hope of their returning to the ranks. The question is decided in each particular case by the head doctor of the hospital, said the radio announcer. —Reuter.

Germans Admit Difficulties

London, Sept. 25. "Now difficulties must be overcome every day," said a military commentator on the German Radio yesterday evening when referring to the fighting on the Russian front.

Lines of supply, he pointed out, had been lengthened by recent advances and, in addition to the poor quality of roads, the Russians were destroying bridges, and also the Luftwaffe was "systematically destroying lines in the rear of the enemy."

The announcer explained that munitions and provisions for the troops at the front must take precedence over other goods, and lines at the back were used for the wounded, so that parcels to troops would be delayed and letters home might not be delivered for a long time. He asked the German people not to be worried if they had no news from their menfolk. —Reuter.

Soviet, British Trade Unions to Meet

London, Sept. 25. Arrangements are now in hand for the first meeting between delegates of the British Trades Union Congress and the All-Russian Central Council of Trades Unions to take place in Moscow, it was officially announced last night.

The British representatives will be Mr. F. Wolstencroft (Chairman of the Trades Union Congress), Sir Walter Citrine (General-Secretary), Mr. P. Allison, Mr. A. Conley and Mr. H. Harrison. —Reuter.

British Tanks on Way to Russia

London, Sept. 25.

British tanks may soon be in action in Russia, it is authoritatively learned here.

The Russian military mission in London has approved the types of tanks which will be most useful to them, and these types are being sent by every system of transport open at present.

Throughout Britain tanks are rolling out for Russia. Hundreds and hundreds are being assembled and armed in a ceaseless flow. Peak figures are being reached and all previous records smashed. Women are taking a leading part in this gigantic British effort on behalf of a Tanks-for-Russia Week. —Reuter.

Germany Responsible For Feeding Europe

Washington, Sept. 25.

Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in a letter to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said that Germany has the direct responsibility for feeding the populations of conquered nations.

The letter was sent in response to the Committee's request for Mr. Hull's views on the pending Senate resolution calling on the State Department to make arrangements with Britain for sending food to small European nations.

British and American Newsmen Pay Visit to Russian Front

By REUTER'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT ON THE CENTRAL RUSSIAN FRONT

Sept. 25.

I HAVE just witnessed the complete cycle of a Nazi raider's "hit and run" attack on a Soviet town that ended disastrously for the Germans.

The raid awakened us to the morning of our departure from Viasma for the front, and later I saw the crew of the raider fall prisoners into Russian hands after their machine had been intercepted by Russian fighters. One member of the crew had bombed London.

A bomb wrecked two houses a few yards from the hotel where I was staying. Two young girls were among several people killed by the blast.

During our trip to the front we first called at a regimental headquarters, where we visited the commander and the political commissar in their respective dug-outs.

A reception for British and American guests was obviously prepared. The colonel was a young and jovial officer of the type familiar to Tolstoy readers. With a genuine hand-shake he conducted us into a large tent, where a generous Russian dinner was laid out. In the tent was a 14 year old youngster in a soldier's uniform. He had lost both parents in the bombing of a nearby town.

The great comradeship and cordiality among all officers and men of this regiment was striking. The colonel remarked that it had never retreated and always advanced. There were many toasts for "our friends and allies."

Afterwards we had an opportunity to talk privately to the officers, one of whom said: "The Germans will not win this war and the Russians are doing well on this front. But let us face facts. Our industrial potential has not been improved by the German invasion of the Ukraine. We shall need a lot of tanks and planes. We have people. If tomorrow we got new supplies of tanks, bombs and fighters, we would have enough trained people for manning them there and then. Our soldiers and workers are doing wonders in keeping things going, but for a quick victory we need masses of stuff."

"The attitude of the workers and peasants is touching. Daily we get spontaneously sent parcels from people of whom we have never heard."

In Recreational Dugout

An artillery duel, which had been progressing for sometime, grew more intense as I walked across the wood towards batteries overlooking a three-miles-wide no-man's-land.

During the afternoon I visited a recreational dugout decorated with cartoons, including one of British and Russian pilots shaking hands in Berlin.



Lovat's Scouts on the March

Many of the men in Lovat's Scouts are deer-stalkers and gamekeepers who can approach to within a very short distance of their objective without being discovered. This picture was taken "somewhere in the North" and shows the famous Scouts on a route march, crossing a bridge.

German Channel Guns Boom Again

Folkestone, Sept. 25.

Two German trans-Channel guns at Cap Gris Nez fired several salvos yesterday and the explosions rattled windows and doors of houses in south coast towns.

Fifteen minutes later British bombers headed for France while fighters patrolled the Channel. Bomb explosions on the French side of the Channel were then heard, accompanied by the roar of German anti-aircraft guns. —United Press.

British, Soviet Troops Parade Near Teheran

Teheran (Delayed) Sept. 25.

Outside an uncompleted machine-gun factory on the outskirts of Teheran where British troops are billeted, British and Soviet troops held a ceremonial parade. Drawn up facing each other at ends of a large open space, the formations saluted both generals and cheered each other. The Russians produced an impressive continuous roar like an American college shout lasting half a minute.

At the end of the ceremony, contingents marched past the generals and wheeled into the vast empty workshop where 600 bottles of beer awaited them.

A Soviet band in white tunics and dark breeches played as the men drank the beer.

The British contingent consisted of detachments of one of the world's smartest regiments, the West Country Yeomanry Regiment, Gurkhas, artillery and other regiments. The Soviet soldiers comprised tank troops, mechanized infantry, infantry and engineers.

Soldiers Visit Teheran

British troops are now settled in great comfort in the machine-gun factory. In the afternoons and evenings men off duty are allowed to enter Teheran where amiably curious

R.A.F.'s New Plane Has Four Cannons

London, Sept. 25.

Britain's new fighter plane, the Mark 2 Hurricane not only has a vastly superior fire-power to the famous earlier model but also to that of the latest German single-seater, the new Me F 1/2.

This new plane has only one large-calibre gun, a 15 mm. Mauser—the Mark 2 Hurricane has four 20 mm. cannons. —Reuter.

crowds gather round them as they wander from shop to shop buying miniatures made in the great art centre of Isfahan or delicate filigree made in Tabriz.

The Iranians also flock to the city's many beer gardens to watch the British troops at close quarters. The residents are particularly impressed by the fact that off duty British troops (except Gurkhas) carry no arms. The Gurkhas always wear kukris—long curved knives.

Soviet officers are occasionally seen in Teheran but never Soviet men. —Reuter.

asked why the Germans stopped daylight raids on England they answered by saying that day raids were too costly as no doubt the British knew from their raids against Germany. The fourth member of the crew had been badly injured and was taken to a hospital.

The next morning, after a night of intensive gunfire which shook the building, we saw the German plane. With its engines smashed, the monster lay helplessly in the middle of a field where the corn-flowers were swept by a cold north wind. The interior of the machine was almost intact except for one device, which was smashed up completely. Was this accidental? —Reuter.

Bulgaria Quiet, States Minister

Berlin, Sept. 25.

All is quiet in Bulgaria, declared the Bulgarian Minister of the Interior, M. Grabowski, addressing foreign journalists in Sofia on Wednesday, states a Sofia dispatch to the official German news agency.

The Minister stressed that as a partner in the three power pact Bulgaria stood on the side of the Axis. Powers politically and ideologically.

He denied American reports that in the near future Bulgaria would enter the war against the Soviet Union, establish a protectorate in the Crimea, control the Black Sea and participate in exploitation of Caucasian oil wells, Bulgaria, he added, had no aggressive intentions and was not being pressed from any quarter. —Reuter.

Turks Evacuate Village

Ankara, Sept. 25.

Reliable sources here yesterday said that Bulgarian authorities evacuated the Turkish population from the village of Jemol, situated in the vicinity of a large military astrodrome near the Turkish frontier.

The village then was filled with munitions, fuel and other military stores, said the reports.

Reliable sources here, meanwhile, said that a report appearing in the "New York Times" that Germany had given an ultimatum to Bulgaria was a "baseless fantasy." —United Press.

Communists to Go

Sofia, Sept. 24.

Further indications of tense Russo-Bulgarian relations was noted today when the Transport Ministry took steps to dismiss all workers having membership in the Communist Party. It was disclosed that the Transport Ministry ordered all district chiefs to prepare within three days a list of all railway workers belonging to the Communist Party. All such workers will be dismissed under the law. —Domei.

Record Budget For Australia

Canberra, Sept. 25.

An expenditure of £217,000,000 for war purposes is provided for in a record budget of £322,000,000, introduced in the Commonwealth's House of Representatives today, by Mr. Arthur Fadden, the Prime Minister. Of the expenditure for war purposes, £160,000,000 is allocated for Australia, and £57,000,000 for overseas. Increased pay for the fighting services will take £6,000,000.

The budget provides for a post-war credit plan for individuals and companies.

New direct taxation and compulsory loans will provide £32,000,000, and public and bank loans £122,000,000.

Income Tax Changes

The National Contributions scheme covers income tax and compulsory loans, yielding £29,000,000 from the loans and £3,000,000 from extra income tax. Contribution starts at £100, and rises to 18 shillings on large incomes. Company taxation is raised by six pence in the pound, bringing in £2,500,000. Postage is increased by a half penny, and telephone calls by a farthing, yielding £1,500,000.

Another £5,000,000 is obtained from companies by borrowing 20 per cent. of their depreciation reserves or undistributed profits. —Reuter.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS (continued)

Allied Council Plans Post-War Help to Europe

London, Sept. 25.
The first page in the history of a new world of freedom and peace was written yesterday in the ancient Palace of St. James in London when the Allied Council unanimously endorsed the Atlantic Charter as the key-stone of post-war policy and promised succour for starving Europe immediately the Nazis have been defeated.

Mr. Anthony Eden, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, presided over the council, at which Russia was represented for the first time. M. Ivan Maisky, the Soviet Ambassador, declared that consistent application of the principles of the Atlantic Charter would be most energetically supported by the Soviet Government and people.

The council also endorsed a proposal by Mr. Eden for setting up a bureau in London to co-ordinate schemes for feeding Europe. He promised that the granaries of the world would pour their succour into the oppressed countries as soon as the war had ended, and that all available shipping would take part in this argosy of alleviation.

The British Foreign Secretary stressed the duty of all free countries to organize in good time an initial pool of resources for use in the transition from war to peace.

Purpose of Meeting

Mr. Eden proposed a resolution dealing with practical steps which must be taken in order to provide for supply of necessities to occupied countries as soon as the German oppressors have been removed.

It was in order to organize this action that the British Government had invited Allied Governments and authorities to meet, he said. Preliminary work had already been done by a ministerial committee on export surpluses. Another committee of officials under Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, Government chief economic adviser, had already begun to enquire into European needs.

The Netherlands Government had taken measures to build a store for its country and the Polish and Belgian Governments had prepared preliminary memoranda on their countries' estimated requirements. The Norwegian and Czech Governments were putting in hand similar work of correspondence.

Estimates Wanted

Mr. Eden said the framing and co-ordination of estimates of probable requirements was the first task. Such estimates must take account of the urgent needs in the first weeks after the Nazi yoke was lifted. Such estimates must further take account of the probable demand of European countries for supplies from overseas in order to restore their economies to working order after the period of re-organization which is likely to last at least two years after the war.

Mr. Eden said the resolution he would propose provided for the establishment of a bureau which would report to the Inter-Allied Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Frederick Leith-Ross.

Stocks of certain essential foodstuffs were even now accumulating in those parts of the world not directly ravaged by the war. It was known that the United States Government was deeply interested in planning co-ordination of stocks and marketing of some of the most important commodities especially wheat and cotton.

"A statement which they have authorized me to make shows that they will not be unwilling at the right time to join in framing plans for the supply of Europe's needs on the basis of co-operation," said Mr. Eden.

Text of Resolutions

Following is the full text of Mr. Eden's resolution submitted to and adopted by the Allied Conference yesterday afternoon:

"Paragraph 1: That it is their common aim to secure that supplies of food, raw materials and articles of prime necessity should be made available for the post-war needs of countries liberated from Nazi oppression.

"Paragraph 2: That while each of the Allied Governments and authorities will be primarily responsible for making provision for the economic needs of its own country, co-ordinated plans should be co-ordinated in the spirit of inter-allied collaboration for successful achievement of the common aim.

"Paragraph 3: For this purpose they express their readiness to collaborate to the fullest extent in their power in pursuing the action required.

"Paragraph 4: That accordingly each of the Allied Governments and authorities should prepare estimates of kinds and amounts of foodstuffs, raw materials and articles of prime necessity required, and indicate the order of priority in which it is desired that supplies should be delivered."

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Malsky's Suggestion

M. Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador, emphasized that it was desirable that there should be equal representation upon the proposed bureau of all Governments concerned. He therefore suggested that all plans and proposals should first be submitted to the various Governments for their observations. While voting for the

resolution he reserved the right to put forward in due course certain proposals along these lines.

Mr. Eden replied that there was nothing sacrosanct about the bureau and he saw no reason why the composition and scope should not be modified or extended. He was anxious that it be fully representative of all Allied Governments. The great thing was to get on with the work which could be carried forward at further meetings.

M. Jan Masaryk, accepting on behalf of Czechoslovakia a resolution of adherence to the principles of the

U.S. Supports Aims Of Conference

Washington, Sept. 24.

The State Department today made public Ambassador John G. Winan's statement to the British Foreign Secretary, Maj. R. Anthony Eden, in connection with the Inter-Allied Conference in London, voicing United States support of the parley's aims and asking that the United States Government be kept informed of the discussions.—Domei.

declaration made by Mr. Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt at their Atlantic meeting, said the Czechoslovak Government was more than ever convinced that the closer co-operation becomes between Britain and America the greater will be the future safety of those who today have taken up arms against the common foe. He hoped that co-operation would be particularly quick in giving all possible assistance to Russia.

Beacon of Hope

On behalf of Greece, M. Tsouderos approved the resolution. M. Beech, for Luxembourg, said his Government gave thankful adherence to the Churchill-Roosevelt declaration.

"It has set alight a beacon of hope and guidance," he said. Today the whole world knows the great English-speaking democracies are jointly pledged to final destruction of Nazi tyranny.

The declaration had brought renewed encouragement to the resistance by oppressed people.

Mr. E. N. Van Kieffens, Netherlands Foreign Minister, said that the words "with due respect for their

Two Enemy Ships Bombed by R.A.F.

London, Sept. 25.

Despite unfavourable weather yesterday, British patrol aircraft attacked enemy shipping, an air ministry communique states. A large supply ship was bombed from a low level.

"Yesterday the weather was unfavourable for air operations, but aircraft on patrol continued to attack enemy shipping," the communique said. "Off the coast of Norway a Hudson aircraft of the Coastal Command bombed a large enemy supply ship from a low level, and off Dunkirk aircraft of the Fighter Command attacked an enemy mine-sweeper with cannon and machine-gun fire."—Reuter.

existing obligations" in point four of the Atlantic charter (dealing with equal access to trade and materials) appeared to be in the nature of a reservation.

More Flexibility Wanted

Existing obligations should not be perpetuated if they would seriously impair or diminish the effect of rule, he said. At the end of the last war the same principle found solemn expression in almost identical terms, he stated, and they all knew what became of it when the snowball of protection was set rolling until it became so large that it was a serious obstacle in the path of international trade.

The Netherlands Government expressed the earnest hope that, deplorable as it was to see trade barriers removed and discriminatory treatment abolished in international commerce, a serious common effort



Their Atlantic Charter Endorsed

The meeting of the Allies in London has endorsed the eight point Atlantic Charter signed by President Roosevelt of the U.S.A. and Mr. Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. The picture shows the two leaders just after the charter had been signed on board H.M.S. Prince of Wales. Standing behind them are Mr. Harry Hopkins, U.S. Lend and Lease Administrator, Mr. W. Averill Harriman, the President's Lend-lease representative in Britain, Admiral E. J. King, commander of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, General George C. Marshall, U.S. Army Chief of Staff, General Sir John Dill, chief of the Imperial General Staff, Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of U.S. Naval Operations, and Admiral Sir Dudley Pound, First Sea Lord.

would be made to that end for the ultimate benefit of all.

Thanks to President, Churchill

Mr. Van Kieffens added that on behalf of the Netherlands Government he was happy to express adherence to the principles of the Atlantic charter because it was the Government's conviction that these principles properly applied would so far

Transport Torpedoed By British Sub

London, Sept. 25.

A British submarine has torpedoed an enemy transport and a supply ship of about 1,500 tons in the central Mediterranean, according to an Admiralty communique. The supply ship is believed to have been sunk and the transport was later seen to be on fire.—Reuter.

to advance a better international order which would bring to all countries international and national security and prosperity.

"We are thankful to the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of his Britannic Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom for having taken this auspicious initiative," he stated.

The Polish Minister, Count Edward Raczynski, said he hoped the charter would be fully applied and activities of certain nations that had taken advantage of the present circumstances would not be forgotten. He said Poland, which was the first victim of German aggression and which had still rejected German proposals of collaboration, would see that none of the illegal acts perpetrated by the ruthless aggressor would be recognized and the Polish population which had been removed from western parts of Poland would return to their homes and the Germans driven away.

The Polish Minister was confident that Poland would not be allowed to emerge from the war with reduced territory but would see that her frontiers were assured an economic development worthy of the numbers of her population. He endorsed very strongly the fundamental principles of the Atlantic charter.

Dutch Views Explained

The point of view of the Netherlands Government with regard to the resolution was explained to Reuters yesterday by an authoritative Netherlands spokesman.

"As is well known," he said, "the Netherlands Government some time ago planned measures for re-stocking the motherland as soon as the yoke of German oppression has been cast off. Queen Wilhelmina, in a radio speech, promised her people to take this task in hand. A Government executive in extraordinary service, appointed for this purpose, is in New York and is making the necessary purchases and is supervising the storing of these goods for the duration of the war.

"Although the Government have the greatest possible interest in this joint Allied task and will be prepared to exert all their powers to

Awards to Middle East Flying Officers

London, Sept. 25.

Flying officers who direct Britain's air operations in the Middle East—the western desert, Mediterranean and Iraq—are included in the list of R.A.F. awards issued yesterday.

The 112 names include three officers and two non-commissioned officers in the women's auxiliary air force. Acting Air Marshal Roy Maxwell Drummond, Deputy Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief in the Middle East Headquarters, and Air Vice-Marshal John Henry Dobbins, Air Officer Commanding in Iraq, become Companions of the Bath.—Reuter.

Protection From Air Raids Asked

Washington, Sept. 24.

Mr. Fiorello H. La Guardia, Mayor of New York and head of the United States air raid precaution civilian defence system, yesterday asked Congress for authority to provide American cities with facilities, supplies and services adequate to cope with any bombing attacks.

Mayor La Guardia advised Mr. Sam Rayburn, Democrat of Texas and Speaker of the House of Representatives, of the necessity for such

Secret Conferences Held in London

London, Sept. 25.

Authoritative sources last night confirmed that General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of British Forces in India, has returned to India after secret conferences here with the Imperial General Staff.

Sir Archibald's swift series of secret conferences with Mr. Winston Churchill and several other Cabinet members, as well as high military authorities, coincided with growing fears that Germany may soon reach the oil fields of the Caucasus. These conferences also reflected growing belief in the danger of a Bulgarian attack on Turkey.—United Press.

steps. He said the necessity was "apparent in many cities and areas in the United States which are particularly susceptible to such bombing attacks."

However, many of those cities are unable themselves to install protective devices, Mayor La Guardia said. A bill he proposed would authorize gas masks, fire equipment, medical supplies, protective clothing and also establishment of instruction schools.—United Press.

contribute their share to this work, the fact remains that plans on behalf of the Netherlands motherland retain their particular attention."—Reuter.

Roosevelt Regrets Arms Embargo

New York, Sept. 25.

President Roosevelt in an article in the current issue of "Colliers" magazine said that the adjournment of Congress in 1939 without passage of legislation repealing the arms em-

All Quiet (Almost) Over Britain

London, Sept. 25.

"A very small number of enemy aircraft crossed the south-east coast of England; one of them dropped bombs at a point near the coast. There were no casualties and only slight damage," says an Air Ministry communique this morning.—Reuter.

bargo act "had much to do with the war coming when it did—less than two months later."

President Roosevelt said repeal "would have been a strong factor in preventing the outbreak from occurring as quickly as it did."

The Chief Executive said that although he had approved the legislation when it was originally passed in 1935, and when it was extended from time to time, "I have regretted my action.... The arms embargo played right into the hands of aggressor nations."

The article was the fourth in a series concerning events during President Roosevelt's administration.—United Press.

Florida Coast Guards Save Ship's Crew

New Smyrna, Fla. Sept. 25.

A United States coast guard rescue boat arrived here yesterday with thirteen survivors of a small freighter burning off the Florida coast.

The vessel's name and nationality were not known but it was thought to be a British boat. The boat was seen on Tuesday by a naval patrol bomber and the survivors were picked up in a life boat 35 miles at sea. They included a woman and two children.—United Press.

Nazi-Swedish Economic Negotiations Completed

Stockholm, Sept. 25.

Economic negotiations between Germany and Sweden, which were started early this month, ended successfully last night.

It is understood that Sweden will grant Germany "clearing credits". The exact sum of these credits has not been divulged as yet.—Havas Telemondial.

The European War, September 26.

Nazis Making No Progress In Leningrad Drive

THE Russians have beaten off attacks from three directions on Leningrad, and the Germans have made no progress in this sector, it is authoritatively stated in London. Fierce battles are raging in the city's south-eastern and south-western approaches, the Nazis suffering vast losses in men and material in the restricted ground. Marshal Voroshilov's forces are holding on grimly to their positions, and have launched sudden night counter-attacks, recapturing lost emplacements before the Germans could consolidate them.

Despite considerable rain along the whole front, there has been no lull in the heavy fighting. The German attack on the Crimea, is developing, but no details are available from either Moscow or Berlin.

The Russian Air Force, co-operating with Marshal Budenny's armies, has launched terrific counter-attacks east of Kiev, it is reported, causing the Germans large losses.

On the Finnish frontier, the Finns claim to have reached the Svir River, which runs from Lake Ladoga to the south of Lake Onega, thus cutting off some of Leningrad's power stations. Nothing new has developed in the Murmansk area, where the Germans have apparently made no progress.

Germans Reported Digging In
The Germans are still on the defensive in the central sector, and are said to be digging in all along this front.

The Soviet mid-day communique reports that two German planes were shot down at the approaches to Moscow, and tells of recent severe blows dealt at the Germans by the Red Air Force.

A supplement to this communique announces that 26 German planes were brought down yesterday in one sector of the front, seven being accounted for by British fighters. One British and one Russian plane was lost in these encounters.

Red Air Force Creates Havoc
The text of the communique is as follows: "During the night of September 25 our troops continued fighting along the entire front. On September 25 at the approaches to Moscow, our Air Force brought down two German reconnaissance planes."
"During September 25 our Air Force dealt blows on enemy troops. Various Air Force units destroyed 80 German tanks, 32 armoured cars, seven whippet tanks, 339 lorries containing troops and military equipment, 27 fuel lorries, seven anti-tank guns, and 15 anti-aircraft emplacements.

Nazis Lose 138 Planes
"Eleven anti-aircraft batteries were put out of commission, five enemy infantry companies destroyed and an artillery unit and three enemy battalions dispersed."
"Altogether, in air combats, and on the ground, 138 enemy planes were destroyed."

Fresh Italian units are about to be despatched to the eastern front, according to the Rome correspondent of the Swiss paper "Tribune de Geneve." It is expected that the Germans will extend the principle already applied to Greece and Croatia, namely that of allowing the Italians to garrison occupied country.

Odessa Position Improves
The position of the Odessa garrison has been greatly improved by an action in which the 13th and 15th Rumanian Infantry Divisions were routed for the second time, states a Moscow message.

These troops after an earlier mauling at the hands of the Russians were reformed and flung against the defences in an effort on which their commanders evidently pinned high hopes, says the newspaper "Red Star." After day-long fighting the Rumanians broke through the Soviet lines at the cost of several hundred dead. Undismayed, the Russians regrouped their forces, attacked the flank of the Rumanians and isolated them from the main army before the breakthrough could be exploited.

When a surprise attack was made on the other flank with the aid of Soviet naval units landed from the sea the Rumanians broke and fled.

Defence Line Pushed Forward
"As a result the defence line of Odessa was pushed forward a considerable distance," the Red Star concludes.

A Soviet communique states that a fleet of planes of the Black Sea Group destroyed 11 planes on aerodromes.

Reactive military commentators, "Annalist," says news from the eastern front is again confused and conflicting. Although both sides speak of heavy fighting at Leningrad and Odessa, at neither of these places do the Germans appear to have made any headway.

The Germans now assert that reduction of Leningrad is a matter of two or three days—but they made similar claims on previous occasions probably with as much justification. Certainly there is no sign of any weakening of confidence in the tone

Russians Control Crimea Situation

New York, Sept. 26.
The German thrust in the Crimea has been under way for over 24 hours, according to a Moscow spokesman early this morning, quoted by the Bern Correspondent of the "New York Times."
The first sketchy reports indicate that the Russians have the situation in hand. Although fighting is intense the Germans have only succeeded in engaging a small number of troops.
The message says operations began on the night of Wednesday when,

Solitary Nazi Pays Harmless Visit

London, Sept. 26.
"Early last night, a single enemy aircraft dropped bombs harmlessly on the coast of East Anglia. Apart from this incident, there is nothing to report," states this morning's Air Ministry communique.—Reuter.

following an intensive bombardment, a strong wave of German units, supported by tanks and mechanized infantry, were hurled into attack. Large-scale parachute operations were also carried out. Anticipating these moves, Soviet troops waiting behind minefields were said to have blown entire German battalions into the air. Withdrawing eight hours later, the Germans were caught by long-range artillery from the direction of Armavir (on the isthmus of Perekop) and the southern shores of the Gulf of Kerch (or Perekop), which boxed them in.

Although their losses are said to have been enormous, the Germans returned to attack shortly before noon yesterday. Whether German advance units succeeded in breaking the Soviet advanced line is not clear, but the Russians are stated to have acknowledged one infiltration although these Germans were soon surrounded and annihilated.—Reuter.

Germany Demand Million Men from Axis Adherents

London, Sept. 26.
Germany is applying pressure on Axis adherents for a million men to be sent to the Russian front to relieve the German troops needing a rest there, the "Exchange Telegraph's" Ankara correspondent said today.
Germany, according to well-informed sources, he reported, was demanding 500,000 men from Italy, 150,000 each from Hungary and Bulgaria and 100,000 each from Rumania and Slovakia.
While Rumania, Hungary and Slovakia had accepted the demand, Bulgaria was resisting and the Italians were said to be arguing that they could not spare 500,000 men because they required all possible strength to defend Italy, the "Exchange Telegraph" claimed.—United Press.

Nazis, Soviets Suffer Heavy Losses in Raging Battle

London, Sept. 26.
GERMAN troops appeared to be methodically edging closer to Leningrad despite fierce new Soviet counter-attacks, while General Gerd von Rundstedt was reported to have launched a big offensive against Crimea with four divisions, according to British military experts today.

British reports indicated that both the Russians and the Germans were suffering heavy losses in the battle raging in the Leningrad sector.

Not only the Germans but, for the first time, the Russians mention fighting in outlying districts of Leningrad, although there was no concrete evidence yet that the Nazis were fighting in the northern citadel's suburbs.

British military experts believe that the Germans were still twelve miles from the suburbs at Peterhof or the Strelna or both on the coastal area.

Nazis Driven Back Again
According to available reports, the most advanced German Forces had crossed the river Strelna at a point some miles inland at the beginning of the week but had been driven back by the Soviet army after bloody hand-to-hand fighting.

Berlin claimed that Leningrad was being shelled incessantly and mentions particularly the harbour regions as being the main targets.

In this connection it appeared that the greatest German progress has been along the coast where they were able to keep reinforcements pouring in together with needed supplies.
At the southern end of the Valda Hills, the Germans claimed to have crossed the upper Divna, but British military experts, pointing out that a week ago Berlin listed the capture of the source of the Volga, believed that the advertised progress across the Divna was dubious.

Land, Sea and Air Battles Raging
Bitter land, sea and air battles were reported to be raging off

Britain Rushing Tanks to Russia at Maximum Rate

London, Sept. 26.
AUTHORITATIVE sources here yesterday said that Britain was rushing tanks to Russia at a maximum rate and by all available shipping facilities. It was expected that the tanks would be in action against the Germans shortly.
Maximum shipments had been under way for some time and a "substantial proportion" of British tank production had been allocated for months ahead for Russia, constituting a heavy sacrifice of Britain's own needs, it was said.

Britain was said to be speeding up and improving organizations for the transportation of tanks to Russia. The plans included increasing capacity of various routes, including railways, ports and highways in the Middle East.

Authoritative sources said that available transportation would be allied with either tanks or other war materials required by Russia.

New Slogan—"More to Follow"
"Tanks for Russia Week" was a symbol of the course of the present programme. Far more than one week's production of tanks would be sent to Russia. Production for the first three days of the current week was reported to be 50 per cent. above the corresponding three days a month ago and every effort was being made to accelerate production, said reports.
After the current week the slogan "Tanks for Russia" would be re-

Another £10,000 Received From China

London, Sept. 26.
An additional £10,000 remittance from British communities in China has brought the total for aircraft to £220,000.
A further donation received from the Punjab War Fund to a total of £224,000. This Fund has given two further squadrons to the R.A.F.—Reuter.

placed by "more to follow," said authoritative sources, who estimated that it would be three or four months before tanks which actually were produced during the current week, would be in operation in Russia.

Weapons and Munitions
Britain also must send weapons and munitions with the British type of tanks constituting a further burden on transport and further inroads on Britain's own requirements.

Some adjustments in the English and American tank programme must be made whereby Britain would forward her own tanks to Russia rather than American tanks which were being sent to Britain, it was said.

The Russian military mission had approved the types of tanks which were being shipped to Russia. It also was understood that the Russians were establishing training schools for crews for British tanks. Probably Russian military experts visited Britain for tank instruction.—United Press.

Further Appropriations Requested
Washington, Sept. 26.
The Administration yesterday was expected soon to ask Congress for US\$3,000,000 for huge stocks of tanks and a new type of a multi-purpose gun for the Russian, British and American armies.

The request will almost triple the previous War Department supplemental request for ordnance and tanks.

Authoritative sources said three factors were responsible for the request: firstly, valiant resistance by the Soviet Army; secondly, possibility of a British defensive in the Middle East and thirdly decision by the United States army to increase mechanized equipment and gun power.

The new gun, of 105 mm. can be employed against subterranean bombers or as ordinary ground artillery.—United Press.

Record Output of British Tanks

London, Sept. 26.
During the first four days of the "Tanks for Russia Week," more tanks have been turned out than during the peak production month recorded before Dunkirk, states the Ministry of Supply.
In the long process of production ranging from steel sheets to radio and petrol, the tanks have not been more than a few minutes' time lag. More than 65 per cent. of women workers is estimated to be engaged upon some part of the building of tanks.—Reuter.

Britain Must Make Sacrifices

London, Sept. 26.
Britain must make sacrifices from her own production to help Russia, and must sustain at least a six to twelve months' drive for that purpose, said Mr. Ernest Bevin, minister of labour, speaking in London today.—Reuter.

Bulgarian Ministers Meet

Sofia, Sept. 25.
The Council of Ministers met yesterday. The meeting which opened at 5 p.m. lasted until 9 p.m. The ministers studied current affairs.—Havas Telemondial.

U.S. Congressmen Comment on Repeal

Washington, Sept. 25.
Congressional lobbies buzzed with comments today on the eventual repeal of the Neutrality Act.
Senator Robert A. Taft, Ohio Republican and prominent isolationist, declared that "The repeal of the Neutrality Act would be, tantamount to a declaration of war."
Representative James A. Wadsworth, New York Republican, who has always supported President Roosevelt's foreign policy, asserted that Congress should repeal the Act "through which the United States lost its right to navigate on the high seas wherever it wished."
Senator I.H. Schwartz, Wyoming Democrat who is considered neutral, that is neither an interventionist nor an isolationist, said he desired to see the United States fully armed, and this would not be possible, in his opinion, if the Neutrality Act is allowed to stand as it is.

Question of Merchantmen
President Roosevelt recently declared that the question of arming American merchantmen was being studied at present by the Government.

Well-informed quarters here believe, however, that the President's next message to Congress would ask for much more than that and that he would insist upon Congress lift restrictions preventing American ships from navigating in the so-called war zones.

In this connection, Senator Tom Connally, President of the powerful Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said today that he would favour suppression of the zones banned to American shipping.

"These zones were created in the belief that American ships navigating outside them would not be attacked by submarines and would not be sunk," he said. "Facts have proved that this theory was a mere illusion."
—Havas Telemondial.

U.S. Turning Out Warships Faster

Washington, Sept. 25.
With the launching of the U.S.S. Massachusetts this week, the Navy hits its fastest shipbuilding pace since World War days as Naval officials announced that two destroyers will be launched in Kearny, New Jersey, on Friday, making a total of ten warships in September.

Previous launchings include the cruisers Atlanta and San Juan submarine Greenling, and destroyer Hobson.

Naval quarters claimed that this record probably never has been surpassed in the total tonnage for a single month, although in July 1918 the United States Navy launched 17 destroyers, of which 14 were launched on Independence Day.

At the same time, it was recalled that during the World War, one destroyer was launched 17 days after the keel had been laid at the Mare Island Navy Yard.—Domel.

U.S. Vessel Sinks In Caribbean

Caracas, Venezuela, Sept. 26.
The ss Libby Maine, flying the United States flag and carrying navy stores, sent a message yesterday at 15:00 G.M.T. (11:06 p.m. Thursday Shanghai time) that it was sinking in the Caribbean.
The vessel's position was given as 14° 10' N. and 70° 10' W., about 90 miles due north of Oruba, Dutch island off the coast of Venezuela.

Cause of the sinking was not given in the S.O.S. message. The United States Naval attaché here notified Oruba and Caracas authorities.

The Libby Maine sent a second message, interested here to the Puerto Rico naval base station that "assistance is arriving."—United Press.

Cheese to Be Rationed In Bulgaria

Sofia, Sept. 25.
Cheese is to be rationed here as from October 1. The individual monthly ration is to be 400 grams, about 14 ounces.—Havas Telemondial.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS (continued)

Resolution To Repeal Neutrality Act Brought

Washington, Sept. 26. **SENATOR** Kenneth McKellar (Democrat: Tennessee) yesterday introduced in the Senate a resolution to repeal the Neutrality Act, declaring that the act was "in direct conflict with the freedom of the seas policy," Senator McKellar told the Senate that the law ought to be repealed outright.

The senator has been a consistent supporter of the Administration's foreign policy, but there is no immediate indication whether he introduced his resolution with the knowledge of Senate leaders.

Senator McKellar said he thought that when the law was on the statute book the Government was "virtually paying no attention to it," and for that reason it ought to be repealed.

Senator Robert A. Taft (Isolationist Republican: Ohio) expressed the belief that repeal of the act would be "equivalent to a declaration of war."

In the House of Representatives, Representative Roy O. Woodruff (Republican: Michigan) declared that "the President was going to give Congress an opportunity to agree with the President that the act should be repealed." He added: "The Neutrality Act is merely the shell of an empty statute which the Government does not intend to enforce. Every informed member of Congress and every informed observer in Washington knows that Roosevelt has not left a vestige of the Neutrality Act unviolated in spirit if not in the letter. Judging by Roosevelt's past performances, it would matter little to him whether Congress did or did not modify or repeal the remnants of the act because Roosevelt himself in effect repeals, modifies and amends statutes to suit himself when he feels that the occasion requires it."

Mistake for Americans

"It is a mistake for the American people to be misled into believing that an issue confronts Congress in the sense that the Neutrality Act, as such, is a mistake. The President and his Administration are proceeding as they pleased in the conduct of national preparedness, and the Administration's Lease-Lend Act and so-called defence of the Western Hemisphere."

"The American people ought to understand, and most of them probably do understand, that when the President issued, in a world-wide broadcast, his famous order to the Navy to shoot on sight any German or Italian submarine, surface raider or aircraft, he himself shot the Neutrality Act right through the vitals, and it has been of course dead as a dodo ever since," Representative Woodruff added.—Reuter.

Act Contrary to U.S. Policy

Washington, Sept. 26. Senator Kenneth McKellar, Democrat of Tennessee, yesterday introduced a bill in the Senate seeking repeal of the Neutrality Act.

"We made a mistake in passing the law, which has done us no good and merely cluttered a situation that was already bad," Mr. McKellar said when introducing the bill. "It is in direct conflict with our age-old policy of freedom of the seas which we have pursued for over 150 years and for which we have fought two wars."

Only Observed in Atlantic

The bill was the first legislation in connection with the Administration's imminent campaign to repeal or modify the Neutrality Act.

Senator McKellar said that the Neutrality law was observed in the Atlantic and disregarded in the Pacific, apparently referring to the Administration's failure to invoke the Sino-Japanese conflict as a war.

"By retaining the law we indirectly are consenting to Germany's claim she controls part of the Atlantic," Senator McKellar said.—United Press.

Prime Minister's Message To British Association

London, Sept. 26. The Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, in a message to the opening meeting today of the British Association for the advancement of science says: "One of our objects in fighting this war is to make use of the light of free discussion and interchange of ideas. In contrast to the intellectual darkness which is descending on Germany, the freedom of scientists to enjoy a valuable weapon to us for superiority in scientific development is a vital factor in preparation for victory."

"The presence of representatives of so many nations is striking proof of that universal desire for liberty of thought which all the power of the Gestapo will never entirely stamp out. It will take a long time for the civilised powers to repair the trail of material and moral havoc which the Germans have left behind them. It will require all the resources of science. But I look forward to the day when the scientists of every nation can devote all their energies to the common task, and I wish you every success in the work you are undertaking."—Reuter.

R.A.F. Stages Successful Raids in Middle East

Cairo, Sept. 26. "Tripoli and Benghazi were again successfully raided by heavy bombers of the Royal Air Force during the night of September 25/26," states the latest communique issued by the R.A.F. Command in the Middle East yesterday.

"At Tripoli, many bombs were dropped on shipping in the harbour and fires broke out. At Benghazi, the harbour and shipping were attacked. One vessel moored at the Outer Mole was hit and exploded, debris being thrown a considerable distance. Other bombs burst on moles and straddled ships at the anchorage."

"Aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm bombed buildings near Bardia on the same night. A large fire followed the attack."

"In daylight yesterday (September 24), traffic on the Benghazi road between Misrata and Sirte was bombed and machine-gunned. A petrol tank vehicle received a direct hit and burnt out; many other vehicles were damaged. Some collided; another ran off the road."

South African Air Force Active

"Bomber aircraft of the South African Air Force raided a large dump near Bardia."

"Our fighters were active in the frontier area and off the North African coast yesterday (September 24), in the course of these operations, a number of enemy aircraft were intercepted and damaged."

"Over the Ionian Sea, a Cant 506 (Italian) seaplane was intercepted by our aircraft and shot down. Two of the crew were seen to take to a dinghy. Reconnaissance in the central Mediterranean shows that a large merchant ship attacked by aircraft of the Royal Air Force and Fleet Air Arm during the night of September 22-23 has been sunk."

"From all these operations, five of our aircraft are missing. Two of the R.A.F. pilots are safe."

Success of Daylight Offensives

London, Sept. 26. New evidence proving the success of the R.A.F.'s recent daylight offensives has been secured by reconnaissance, states the Air Ministry news service.

Sunday's attack on the electric power station, chemical works at Gossnay, near Bethune, was conspicuously successful. A strong force of British fighters kept Messerschmitts away, enabling British Blenheim bombers to make steady bombing runs over a great area of the works and, almost at leisure, to direct bombs at the most important vulnerable points.

The power station's south-west boiler house received one, possibly two, direct hits, while the north-east boiler house was also hit. Other bombs burst on railway sidings and railway tracks. More fell along the south-west edge of the dynamo house and coal washing plant. A coal conveyor and workshops were hit again and again, chemical works received at least six direct hits, while other bombs burst on an oil pipeline.

Finally, incendiary bombs fell right among oil tanks, where they were likely to do as much harm as anywhere in the plant.

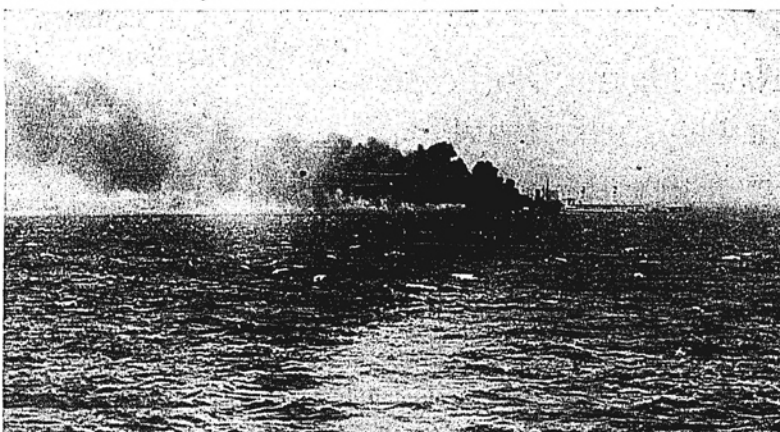
Important Railway Yard Bombed

Hazebrouck's important railway yard, bombed last Saturday by Blenheim with a fighter escort, received high explosives just where they were most effective. Several direct hits were scored at a point where the railway tracks converged to form a bottleneck. A large engine shed and rolling-stock were also hit.

Much damage was also done on Saturday to shipyards at Ateliers et Chantiers de Normandie, on the left bank of the Seine at Grandqueville. Bombs fell on workshops forming the east and south boundaries of the shipyard. Other bombs burst on and near oil tanks, some of which were wrecked in earlier attacks on these shipyards.

On this busy Saturday Blenheims also vigorously attacked the others busked in the harbour craft.

Apart from these attacks on targets which have become essential parts in the German war machine, bombers also made daylight raids during this busy week-end over the Norwegian, German and Dutch coasts.—Reuter.



Axis Ships Bombed at Tripoli
Enemy shipping anchored off Tripoli harbour is the constant objective of the R.A.F. The picture shows the result of one attack. A motor vessel, hit by bombs from a Blenheim, is ablaze outside the harbour.

De Gaulle Head of New Free French National Committee

London, Sept. 26. NAMES of members of the new French National Committee have now been announced. The President is General Charles de Gaulle. Nine national commissioners are as follows: Economy, Finance, Colonies, M. Plevin; Foreign Affairs, M. Jean; War, Gen. Le Gentilhomme; Navy and Mercantile Marine, Vice-Admiral Muselier; Justice and Public Education, Professor Cassin; Interior, Labour and Information, M. Diethelm; Air, Air Commodore Valin; without department, Captain Thierry Dargenlieu.

In addition to these national commissioners the following appointments are announced: Director of Labour, M. Hauck; Economic Affairs, M. Alphonse M. Plevet also will be co-ordinator of the civil commissariat.

The "Big Ten," as the new French National Committee has already been termed, includes men who have seen wide and varied experience in the service of their country.

First to Defy Armistice

The Commissioner for War, General Le Gentilhomme, was the first French army chief openly to defy the armistice and was a passenger on the Empress of Britain when she was bombed and sunk by German aircraft. He was formerly Governor of Djibouti and commanded Anglo-French forces in Somaliland when France collapsed. Later, he led Free French forces in Syria.

The Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, M. Maurice de Jean, was Secretary to the French Embassy in Berlin for nine years. At the outbreak of the war, he returned to Paris and became confidential secretary first to M. Edouard Daladier and then to M. Paul Reynaud. Since his arrival in Great Britain, he has been the head of the Free French diplomatic service.

Vice-Admiral Muselier has commanded the Free French naval and air forces since July, 1940.

Professor Rene Cassin founded the French Union of Ex-Servicemen and has been secretary of the Free French Empire Defence Council.

M. Andre Diethelm was Chief du Cabinet to M. Georges Mandel, Minister of the Interior, when France collapsed.

Priest in Civil Life

Captain Dargenlieu is a priest in civil life. During the Dakar incident last year, he was instrumental in preventing the capture of General de Gaulle's envoys. He recently toured Canada, explaining the Free French movement to French Canadians.

M. Hauck is a well-known socialist, journalist and propagandist. M. Alphonse M. Plevet is one of France's most brilliant finance experts. He resigned his post as Financial Attaché at the Vichy Embassy in Washington last year.

M. Rene Plevin served at the Air Ministry in Paris at the outbreak of the war. Afterwards, he was second in charge of the French air mission to the United States.

Air Commodore Valin is a specialist in flying. The French Government sent him to the Near East in 1935 and later to Brazil on a special mission. From there, he came to Britain to join General de Gaulle.—Reuter.

Duke of Aosta Not to Be Paroled

London, Sept. 26. A report that the Duke of Aosta has been granted a month's parole to visit Rome received no confirmation in official quarters in London today. The news is considered to be without foundation.—Reuter.

Germans in Iran Being Rounded Up

London, Sept. 26. "German citizens have been warned by the Iranian police that all who were still at large and who had not surrendered themselves by yesterday evening, would, when arrested, be tried by the Iranian courts," writes the Diplomatic Correspondent of "The Times."

"About eight 'wanted' Germans were still unaccounted for yesterday. Approximately four hundred have been deported by the British, working with the Iranian authorities, and a few more are still in our hands and will be sent to their destinations as soon as arrangements have been made. About sixty have been disposed of by the Russians."

Death Sentence for Free French General

Gannat, Sept. 25. A court-martial here today sentenced to death in absentia the Brigadier-General Legentilhomme, former Commander-in-Chief of French forces in French Somaliland and now a member of the De Gaulle faction.

Furthermore, the court ordered the confiscation of his properties.

Also sentenced to death in absentia were Captains Appert and Des Essarts, members of Brigadier-General Le Gentilhomme's General Staff, and a civilian named Marcel-François Lillieblad. Their property will also be confiscated.—Havas Telemondial.

ing with the Iranian authorities, and a few more are still in our hands and will be sent to their destinations as soon as arrangements have been made. About sixty have been disposed of by the Russians."

"All these, were rounded up by the Iranian police, except for about twelve who were caught by British or Russian troops. About twelve escaped to Turkey."

The foregoing figures all refer to males. Women and children are being sent to Germany."

"It is noted with satisfaction in London that the new Shah and the Iranian authorities are now co-operating very well with representatives of Britain and Russia."—Reuter.

French Protest Sinking Of Freighter by British

Vichy, Sept. 25. The French Government's protest against the torpedoing of the freighter "Moncelot" off the Tunisian coast by the British was transmitted through the intermediary of M. Francois Pietri, French Ambassador to Spain.

M. Pietri, who is now in Vichy, will leave France for Madrid on Saturday.—Havas Telemondial.

Stark Reveals U.S. Has Large Fleet

Washington, Sept. 25.

Admiral R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, yesterday informed the House of Representatives appropriations sub-committee, which now is studying the naval phase of President Roosevelt's second new Lease-Lend appropriations, that the United States has several battleships, a sizeable fleet of cruisers, and a number of destroyers, in the North Atlantic, as well as countless miscellaneous naval craft based at Iceland, qualified Congressional observers revealed today.

The Chief of Naval Operations, these quarters revealed, further announced that the United States Navy is now conveying as many ships as necessary to the vicinity of Iceland, from where the British navy is escorting them to British ports.

Number of Sinkings Drop

Admiral Stark was reported to have added that the sinking of convoys ships dropped materially during the past two months; however, the rate was still more than the total replacement capacity of United States shipyards.

He was further reported to have warned the Congressional sub-committee that shipping losses indicate that the Navy's new "shoot-on-sight" policy, in itself, is not sufficient to keep the sea lanes open to Britain.

Admiral Stark pointed out that still greater expenditures under the Lease-Lend programme are necessary for the construction of merchantmen to replace losses, and for corvettes, similar to destroyers, to help Britain cope with the submarine menace.—Dome.

Willkie Is Accused of "Campaign Oratory"

Washington, Sept. 26.

Senator D. Worth Clark, Democrat of Idaho, yesterday accused Mr. Wendell Willkie, Republican chairman of "campaign oratory" in promising to do all in his power to keep the United States from war if he were elected President during the campaign last year.

The accusation was made during a Senate inquiry into alleged pro-war propaganda films. Mr. Willkie, testifying before the committee, replied by angrily accusing Senator Clark of telling an "absolute falsehood."

Senator Clark replied that the records would bear him out.—United Press.

Litvinov Included In Russian Mission

Moscow, Sept. 26.

M. Maxim Litvinov, former Foreign Minister, and Lieutenant-General Filip Golikov have been appointed additional Soviet delegates to the forthcoming tri-power conference in Moscow with Britain and the United States.

The appointment of M. Litvinov marked his first official post since he resigned from the Foreign Commission in May, 1939.

Gen. Golikov has headed the Russian military mission to London since the start of the Russo-German war.—United Press.

Former Jewish Senator Arrested in Paris

Vichy, Sept. 25.

M. Lisbonne, former senator of the Drome Department and a Jew by race was arrested in Paris today. M. Lisbonne was placed in forced residence.—Havas Telemondial.

The European War, September 27.

Gigantic Struggle Raging Along Soviet Front

STRENUOUS fighting continues all along the Russian front, according to authoritative circles in London today. There are, however, no details of the progress of the battle at any given point.

The Russians still hold part, at least, of the Island of Oesel, off the Estonian mainland. The attack on the Crimea continues, and although various accounts refer to the use of parachutists by the Germans, there is no confirmation of this in London.

Rain has fallen in the Ukraine. It does not normally fall so far south so early in the year, and it is possible that it will have effect on fighting in this region.

Today's mid-day communique from Moscow again states laconically that "during the night of September 26 our troops continued fighting along the whole front."

The German High Command, on the other hand, announces that five Russian armies have been annihilated on the Dnieper estuary. In addition, 65,000 prisoners are claimed to have been taken and 885 tanks and 3,719 guns are said to have been captured or destroyed by the Germans.

In a supplement to today's Soviet communique, the Russians reveal that 4,000 German planes were shot near the approaches to Leningrad during the last few days. Sixty-six aircraft were brought down and 34 tanks, 30 guns, 3 machine-guns, 20 trench-mortars and 110 lorries were destroyed. The supplement continues:

Nazis Repulsed with Losses

"On September 25, the Germans, attacking in one sector of the front, were repulsed, losing 200 men killed. On September 24, our Air Force in one sector of the western front destroyed in air combat and on the ground 30 enemy planes, 65 tanks, 220 lorries and a fuel dump. In three days of fighting, units of Commander Krivenko, operating along the north-western sector of the front, annihilated the 1st battalion of the 6th infantry regiment, the 2nd battalion of the 3rd S.S. Regiment and several other enemy infantry companies. About 1,500 officers and men were killed, four tanks destroyed, and several anti-tank guns captured."

Red Successes at Leningrad

Russian successes around Leningrad with infliction of severe losses on the Germans and Finns were recounted in a broadcast from Leningrad today. "The unit of the famous Colonel Bondarev fighting in co-operation with artillery, with great courage and success, killed at least 2,000 German soldiers, broke through enemy lines and pushed the retreating enemy, re-occupying several villages. The unit of Commander Krilenko, in the first day of fierce fighting, killed 500 Germans and captured a large transport column. On the Finnish front, during two days, at the end of which the Finns had lost 600 men and a great number of guns."

Nazis Mowed Down

Regarding fighting in the Crimea, despatches reaching Moscow indicated that the defence of Sevastopol down thousands of Germans at the approaches to that peninsular Soviet Republic which is the key to control of the Black Sea. The Germans, it is reported, launched a drive toward the north-east and the Crimea from an occupied village in the lower Dnieper valley. How far the invaders progressed is not revealed, but Russian sources say that the "battlefield" was strewn with corpses when the enemy managed to drive a wedge into our lines of advanced positions of defence in a narrow sector of the front. This thrust was nullified by artillery supported by counter-attacks.

Two Routes for Invasion

Despatches claimed that mines, shells and bullets around the Germans were supplemented by bombs of the Soviet Air Force, and the enemy lost no less than two infantry regiments, two-thirds of his mine-thrower batteries and part of his artillery and was forced to retire to his starting point.

Only two routes are available for an invasion of the Crimea—the four-mile wide Isthmus of Perekov and the causeway across the shallow estuary to the east.—Reuter.

British Repayment of Lease-Lend Supplies Discussed

Washington, Sept. 27. Mr. Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State, told the House of Representatives committee which is considering the new lease-lend appropriation that the "basis of discussions" with Great Britain regarding conditions for re-payment of lease-lend supplies had reached a point where Great Britain could be asked how she felt about them, but he did not mention what the terms were.

Mr. Acheson told the committee that lease-lend agreements had been concluded with several Latin American Governments. Although he gave no names, it is believed they were Haiti, Paraguay and the Dominican Republic.—Reuter.

R.A.F. Extended Great Welcome

London, Sept. 27. The crew of a Royal Air Force Coastal Command aircraft—the first to travel as far into Russia as Moscow—came back vastly impressed by the moral, efficiency and fighting spirit they saw here, says the Air Ministry news service.

"When we appeared in Moscow in R.A.F. uniforms," said one of them, "they simply gave us the city. I have never imagined such a welcome anywhere. We were welcomed, pleased, and nobody allowed us to spend any money on anything. We had only to say we wanted something and it was given to us. The warmth of the welcome would have been embarrassing except that they made us feel it was so genuine and spontaneous, and we knew it was the R.A.F. uniform they were welcoming and not ourselves as individuals."

The airman saw practically no bomb damage in Moscow. As evidence of Russian efficiency the airman brought back to their squadron a story of how a new aerodrome was constructed out of a swamp.

Another story told was of the making of special tools to assemble American aircraft which became separated from the consignment of tools during the journey. Picked engineers decided on the implements needed, and a factory turned them out so quickly that the planes were in the air in four days.—Reuter.

Germans Advance On Keirkov

London, Sept. 27. The Helsinki radio yesterday said the "German advance on Keirkov from Portava was so swift Russians were unable to consolidate their positions."

The radio said entry into the city was not expected to be difficult, as the Russians were not able to erect fortifications in time.

"The advance forward was planned in order to cut the most important railway line to Moscow, Orel and Kharkov," said the radio. Describing capture of Karsnogradsk, the radio said Germans had to fight for every house. The Russians had machine-gun nests in every attic, it was claimed.

The Russians were eliminated only after heavy hand-to-hand fighting, the radio said. The next day a series of explosions occurred, because the Russians had mined nearly every building, including private houses. Thousand of mines were hidden in bedrooms, bathrooms and cellars, said the radio.—United Press.

Halifax Arrives in Lisbon on Way to U.S.

Lisbon, Sept. 28. Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, arrived at the Cnina airport here today at 6.30 p.m. on his way back to the United States. He will leave for New York shortly by Clipper plane, proceeding to Washington from there.

Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador to Spain, arrived here today from Madrid, where he conferred, before he left, with General Francisco Franco, the Spanish Chief of State, and General Don Ramon Serrano Suner, the Spanish Foreign Minister.

Sir Samuel will leave for London tomorrow, and expects to remain in the British capital for a month before returning to his post in Madrid.—Havas Telemondial.

Canadians Raid Occupied France

New York, Sept. 27. Private advices received here yesterday by United Press said that recently a Canadian small boat expedition raided the coast of occupied France and captured 25 German officers.

The officers were believed to have constituted a majority of the staff officers of a German division who were said to have been sleeping in a villa in Brittany.

The raid was reported to have lasted about one hour and to have resulted in capture of important military documents as well as prisoners who were taken to England.

It was reported that after the raid German authorities ordered evacuation of all villas on the Normandy and Brittany coasts.—United Press.

Sir Oliver Lyttleton to Confer in London

London, Sept. 27. Sir Oliver Lyttleton, Minister of State, is in London from the Middle East for consultation with Cabinet colleagues. This follows the recent visit of Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief in India.

Sir Oliver Lyttleton's visit, which is his first since his appointment as Minister of State nearly three months ago, is believed to be connected, among other things, with the new agreement which will be signed through the Middle East, says Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.—Reuter.

Neutrality Act Must Go, Says Knox

"THE Neutrality Act must go." These words, written by Col. Frank Knox, American Secretary of Navy, in the current issue of the magazine, "Foreign Commerce Weekly," were given added significance yesterday when Pres. Roosevelt broadcast an appeal for more and more ships on the occasion of "Liberty Fleet Day," when fourteen merchant vessels were launched in various American shipbuilding yards.

According to the B.B.C. last night Col. Knox urged that America should strengthen its Pacific bases as the commerce route to the East Indies and Australia was just as vital to America as the North Atlantic route.

"Today the United States stands on the threshold of World War II," wrote Col. Knox. "It is imperative that we take every measure to pramme our commerce and the lives of our merchant seamen from destruction by commerce raiders. We must both hunt down enemy raiders and convoy our ships to protect them against such hostile craft as elude our patrols."

The Secretary of Navy stressed that the Neutrality Act presented a negative approach to the problem of American commerce. The Neutrality Act must go, he emphasized.

14 Freighters Launched

Washington Sept. 27. President Roosevelt acclaimed today's launching of 14 cargo ships as a "telling blow at the menace to our nation." He emphasised the intention to protect North American merchantmen from "torpedo, shell or bomb."

The President congratulated the largest mass launching since the World War by a specially transcribed message to yards on the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf coasts where new vessels were launched from dawn to dusk. The President said United States shipbuilders "caught the true spirit with which all these nations must be induced to Hitler and other aggressors of his ilk are to be prevented from crushing us."

The day is designated as "Liberty Fleet Day" and marks the first launchings in the Maritime Commission's vast construction programme of emergency freighters. Three of the "liberty ships"—sometimes called "ugly ducklings" because of their uniform design—were on today's launching schedule.

Two-a-Day Goal Next Spring

The Maritime Commission's present construction programme calls for completion of approximately 1,400 merchant ships by the end of 1943, with the President's two-a-day goal expected to be reached next spring. Designed for rapid construction and lacking speed refinements of earlier boats, liberty ships have an overall length of 441 feet six inches, beam 57 feet, a total displacement of 14,100 tons and will carry a net cargo of 9,146 tons. Their speed is approximately 11 knots. Contracts for the construction of 312 "ugly ducklings" have been awarded. One hundred and twelve are scheduled to go to Great Britain under the Lease-Lend Act.—Reuter.

Immediate Repeal Not Expected

New York, Sept. 26. It is believed here that the Administration will not request an immediate total repeal of the Neutrality Act, but will merely ask Congress to adopt a clause permitting the arming of American merchantmen.

This tactic is explained by a desire not to engage in lengthy debates, but to obtain speedy satisfaction on a major point.

A vote will therefore be taken on the basis of a motion to be submitted by the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Tom Connally.

The isolationist leaders themselves admit that they would not be able to oppose such an action.—Havas Telemondial.

Twenty More Hostages Shot by Germans

Berlin, Sept. 27. Twenty well known "Communists" held as hostages were shot yesterday, according to an announcement by the Military Commander of Belgium and northern France, states a Brussels despatch to the official German News Agency.

On Tuesday, the message adds, explosive material was stolen by "Communists" from a dump in northern France. It is alleged that near this spot on Wednesday night and during the next day attempts were made to blow up French trains and a German troop transport.—Reuter.

British and German Diplomats Exchanged

Lisbon, Sept. 26. Twelve German diplomats who are being exchanged for an equal number of British diplomats arrived here yesterday from Great Britain. The British exchange will include Sir Lancelotti Oliphant, British Ambassador to Belgium, is scheduled to reach Iran, on the Franco-Spanish frontier, from Germany tonight and is expected to arrive at Lisbon on Saturday night.

The German party includes the former German Consul-General in Iceland, Gerlach.—Reuter.

Britons, Russians Co-operating

London, Sept. 27. Co-operation between British and Russian forces in Iran has not been marred by the least friction; complete liaison has been established and both personal and official relations leave nothing to be desired, it is stated in London.

Coincident with this statement, which contrasts with German propaganda declaring serious friction arises between the two armies, comes an account published in the Moscow newspaper "Pravda" of the meeting of Soviet and British troops at Teheran on Tuesday. The report tells how after Soviet and British troops ranged on opposite sides of a parade square were inspected by representatives of the two commands and had marched past in review they engaged after the parade in animated conversation.

Troops Fraternize

"Red Army men find out about the life of the British soldier, army regiments, uniforms and armaments," the paper says. "After lunch which took place in a cordial atmosphere a concert was given. For the first time the British saw the Red Army's song and dance ensemble, listening in rapt attention to a cantata on M. Stalin, Uzbek and Ukrainian dances were greeted with warm applause. After the concert, Soviet and British officers and men parted with cordial handshakes. Brigadier General Flanks, one of the British staff officers, said he hoped joint action of the two armies in Iran was only the beginning of wider action against Hitlerism."

Soviet troops in the parade included infantry, cavalry and tank men while British troops included sturdy Indian mountain infantry, motorized artillery, cavalrymen and other units quartered in the suburbs of Teheran.—Reuter.

Wavell-Soviet Talks Ahead

Teheran, Sept. 26. General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in India, is en route to Teheran to confer with Soviet military officers regarding possible joint Anglo-Soviet defence of the Caucasus, well informed sources here revealed.

General Wavell, it was pointed out, has been in London conferring with British government authorities regarding assistance to the Russian armies defending the Caucasus against Nazi forces which already have reached the Soviet mainland above Crimea.

Observers here were speculating that British troops might be sent to the Caucasus through Iran. Sir Archibald was recalled, conferred with Major-General Sir Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in the Middle East, before he proceeded to London.—Domei.

British Railway Head

Nairobi, Sept. 27. Brigadier-General Sir Godfrey Rhodes, Canadian born General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda railways, has been appointed Director of Transportation of Iran railways and is expected to be closely associated with war developments there.—Reuter.

Democracies Agree to Russian Requests

London, Sept. 26. The Moscow Radio yesterday reported that reliable American sources disclosed at the three-power conference here that the Democracies had agreed to meet almost the full extensive Russian requests for supplies and equipment to carry on the war against Germany.

The requests included aeroplane, tanks and all sorts of raw materials. As a result of the agreement, said the radio, Britain and the United States, beginning immediately, would make joint deliveries of several hundred warplanes, several hundred tanks and other equipment to Russia.

Aluminium to Be Supplied

The democracies, moreover, have undertaken to provide a substantial volume of raw materials for the Soviet war machine, said the radio. Despite their own shortages, said the radio, they will send to Russia such commodities as aluminium, which will be precious in the near future.

America also was expected to ship to Russia certain types of steel for armament purposes, said the radio. The radio said the Democracies also had agreed Moscow they would supply numerous other commodities such as rubber, tin, cotton, wool, jute and shellac.—United Press.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS (continued)

The European War, September 28.

Russians Resist Desperate Nazi Onslaught on Crimea

London, Sept. 28.

ALTHOUGH the Germans are making desperate efforts to capture the Crimea, not one Nazi soldier has set foot on the Peninsula, according to a statement by M. S. A. Lozovsky, chief of the Soviet Information Bureau. Tremendous battles are being waged in the sector, with Soviet troops successfully resisting all the German onslaughts.

Fighting is still raging day and night east of Kiev, but German claims to have encircled massed Russian forces were ridiculed by the spokesman, who referred to the "royal deceptions of Nazi propaganda."

In the centre, although local skirmishes are reported, no major action is going on. The recapture of ten villages from the Germans, along the front in the Yelnya neighbourhood, is reported in a despatch to the "Izvestia." These counter-attacks were made by Soviet troops operating on a front about six miles wide; after crossing the Desna River, the Red forces straightened out a bulge in front of them, and pushed forward.

The Germans, by concentrating all their forces in the region of Yelnya, weakened the neighbouring sub-sector, and troops of Marshal Timoshenko's army made immediate use of the opportunity. The enemy counted on the natural defensive strength of the Desna River, constructing three lines of fortifications on its western bank.

Soviets Break Through

The Soviet left wing broke through the first and second lines, and then tanks moved in and broke the third line. The Soviet right wing operated without the help of tanks, but was splendidly supported by artillery, which successfully held off a German effort to cross the Desna with mechanized units. A large number of German tanks and armoured cars were destroyed during the operation.

The Soviet mid-day communiqué, following the usual formula, merely repeats that the Germans have pushed the whole front during the night of September 27.

A supplement to the communiqué reviews fighting along the front in the past week, describing the success of various Russian counter-attacks in several sectors.

Nazis Forced to Retire

The supplement states: "During seven days fighting on the western sector of the front, units of the Red Army dealt heavy blows at the enemy, and forced them to retire from fortified positions. Eighteen companies were destroyed, and 2,300 dead were left on the battlefield; eighteen tanks, 41 vehicles with ammunition, and 10 trench mortar batteries were also destroyed."

"Many German soldiers were captured. Among equipment taken was 48 field guns, 64 machine-guns, two transmission radio stations and a large number of other weapons."

"On one sector in the north-west of the front, 580 German officers and men were killed, six German tanks put out of action, and three field guns and 20 machine-guns captured or destroyed."

Guerrillas Attack Train

The supplement also says: "A wing of bombers under the command of Captain Pletyavsky destroyed, on one sector of the south-western front, about 30 lorries containing enemy troops. On the next day this air unit destroyed 12 enemy planes on an aerodrome."

Describing the activities of guerrilla detachments, the communiqué added: "A detachment under the command of Comrade 'K', attacked a train and seized a great amount of ammunition and several lorries. The guerrillas burned down the rolling stock. The engine was sent at full speed into the station, where it smashed into another train with German troops. In the wreck not less than 150 German officers and men were killed."—Reuter.

No Mention of Gains by Nazis

Berlin, Sept. 28.

The German High Command today reported that German artillery bases outside Leningrad was shelling the harbour of Kronstadt, while the Luftwaffe continued to blast Russian communications in the rear of the fighting lines.

The High Command did not mention any gains on the ground and failed to confirm reports that a total of 70 Soviet divisions had been destroyed in the great "battle of annihilation" east of Kiev.

The High Command said that German artillery set off a Soviet cruiser in Kronstadt, chief Russian naval base near Leningrad.

Luftwaffe Active

The Luftwaffe, said the High Command, attacked railway freight trains and facilities near Kharkov, Moscow and in the region of the river Volga. German fighter planes scored hits with two heavy calibre bombs on a Soviet battleship near Kronstadt, said the German High Command.

The Luftwaffe also heavily attacked military objectives in Moscow

Russia's Need for Tanks Stressed

London, Sept. 28.

Broadcasting to the British people last night on why Russia needed more tanks, the Soviet Ambassador, M. Ivan Maisky, declared that on the Russian front the greatest battle that mankind had ever known had been raging for more than three months, and on the outcome of this battle the whole issue of the war depended.

After thanking British workers for their effort in the "Tank Crusade for Russia" week in words similar to those of his message to the British Ministry of Supply, M. Maisky said, "One may perhaps ask why the Soviet Union needs tanks from Britain. I will attempt to answer this question in a very few words."

"It is true that my country has its own well-developed tank industry. Before the war it fully supplied our requirements. This is borne out by the number and quality of mechanized troops who were and are fighting today against the German invader."

"But after more than three months of war the situation in many respects has changed."

Wreckage of Tanks

"In the first place the wreckage of tanks on the gigantic 2,000-mile front is very great. German losses in tanks in the Eastern Campaign are enormous. Our losses are smaller but also serious. You cannot replace such losses from the normal monthly output, even under peace time conditions. But the circumstances were and are very abnormal. As a result of M. Stalin's scorched earth policy a number of important plants were dynamited by us to prevent them falling into the enemy's hands. The greater number have been evacuated from danger zones, and a certain time must elapse before they can restart their activities on new sites. Consequently our productive capacity in tanks has been reduced as compared with the normal output."

To fill the gap we require the co-operation of our freedom-loving countries and in the first place, of Great Britain and the United States. This is why arrangements were made between our two Governments for British tanks to be supplied to Soviet armies, and why British factories are now engaged at such a high pressure in turning out tanks for the Soviet Union.

Plain Common Sense

"These arrangements are plain common sense. It is no use living in a fool's paradise. We have to face facts as they are. My country and yours are now fighting an exceptionally strong and powerful enemy. Under these circumstances close military collaboration between us is the prime necessity. We have to think of this war in terms of a common front."

"According to the fortunes of war, the forces and interests of the allies must be shifted from one sector to another as the military situation demands. With this in mind all available help and assistance at the present time should go to the Eastern front. Here, for the past three months, the greatest battle mankind has ever known has been raging. On the outcome of this battle the whole issue of the war depends. Surely then the more tanks Britain is able to send to the Soviet Union the better."

"I hope that the high level of production reached this week will be further maintained and even improved upon."

"The slogan of the day must be tanks more tanks and yet more tanks."—Reuter.

R.A.F. Wing in Russia

Active

Moscow, Sept. 28.

Describing co-operation between British pilots of the R.A.F. wing in Russia and Soviet airmen, a correspondent of the Soviet army paper "Red Star" tells of a scene when two German bombers were reported approaching from the west. "Very

Italians Surrender At Wolchett

Rome, Sept. 28.

An Italian communiqué, giving news of the order to the Italian garrison at Wolchett, in Abyssinia, to cease fire, states: "In East Africa the garrison of Wolchett, which has been besieged since April 15, and has been without food supplies for a number of days, received orders to cease hostilities on September 26.—Reuter."

good," the British commander calmly replied. The officer on duty was ordered to send out fighters to intercept them.

Meanwhile reports of the appearance of German aircraft came in from other observation posts and 30 seconds later another group of British planes took off. On their left flew a group of Soviet fighters who were the first to encounter the enemy and engage him. A moment later the British fighters also espied the Nazi bombers and attacked them vigorously.

The correspondent adds that the Germans were unable to withstand the assault and turned tail. A quarter of an hour later the commander of the British group was informed that British fighters had shot down two bombers while the Soviet headquarters learned that three had been brought down by Soviet pilots.

The correspondent recalls that, as stated in a Soviet communiqué, British and Soviet airmen operating together destroyed in this sector in a few days 26 German aircraft, seven of which were accounted for by the British.—Reuter.

Message to Youth Gathering

London, Sept. 28.

The City of London fighter squadron has sent a message to the International Youth gathering being held in Moscow today, emphasising the bond between the R.A.F. and the Soviet air force.

The message, which was sent through the Anglo-Soviet Youth Friendship Committee, read: "The link which your pilots have forged with us in defence of our two capitals unites us in the common cause of smashing the Luftwaffe and achieving the final destruction of Nazi and Fascist tyranny. Comrades in arms, the youth of our two countries will fight together to restore the rights of all free peoples against the aggressors. We pilots of the R.A.F. salute the airmen of the U.S.S.R."—Reuter.

Myron Taylor to Meet Churchill in London

London, Sept. 27.

Political observers believe that Mr. Myron Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to the Vatican, who arrived here yesterday from Lisbon, will meet Mr. Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister.

Mr. Taylor's presence here has given rise to various rumours, one of which alleged that he is the bearer of an offer of peace from Italy. Authorized quarters state that this rumour is not confirmed by facts.—Havas Telemondial.

Saturday night, the communiqué

added.

D.N.B. reported that two German divisions were continuing mopping up tactics on the southern section of the front, where they took several thousand Russian prisoners, while capturing or destroying a number of tanks and field pieces.—United Press.

America on Threshold Of World War II

Washington, Sept. 27.

WRITING in the "Foreign Commerce Weekly," published by the Department of Commerce, Colonel Frank Knox, Secretary of Navy, bluntly warned that the United States "stands today on the threshold of World War No. 2," and her position might become at any moment one of belligerence depending "on the will of our avowed enemies."

Colonel Knox flatly declared that it is imperative that the United States take every necessary measure to preserve foreign commerce and the lives of United States merchant seamen from destruction by commerce raiders.

"We must hunt down enemy raiders and at the same time convey our ships," Secretary Knox declared in the article. He added, "...Our naval experts are studying both offensive and defensive methods of protecting our shipping, and if necessary will combine them into an effective scheme."

Giving an indication as to where "defensive waters" are, Secretary Knox said, "There are three principal routes along which we must protect our ocean trade: The North-Atlantic route to Europe, the sea lane southward to both coasts of South America and the long sweep across the Pacific westward to Australia and India."

Deficient in South Pacific

The Secretary of Navy asserted that the United States is deficient in the North Atlantic and Caribbean were adequate, however.

Wavell Intended to Visit Teheran

London, Sept. 28.

An authoritative source here yesterday said that when General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of British Forces in India left London "it was his intention to go to Teheran en route to India."

"He would of course, while in Teheran, discuss with the Russian commander measures for joint defence of that part of the world," it was said.—United Press.

ever, the United States was "deficient" in outposts in the South Pacific.

Colonel Knox explained that seaplane needs have been filled partially in these waters by the establishment of bases at Johnston Island, Palmyra Island and Samoa, enabling the use of giant patrol planes. "However," he said, "we still lack bases from which we can operate surface craft in the South Pacific."

He further urged the repeal of "various neutrality acts," asserting that they constituted continued obstructions to the successful aid to those countries on which our future so depends.—Domei.

Knox Inspects Naval Base

Hamilton, Bermuda, Sept. 28.

Col. Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, yesterday inspected the St. George naval base and told the press work was going "at top speed and progress is very gratifying."

Col. Knox said that Bermuda ranked next to Iceland and Newfoundland as an important base in the Battle of the Atlantic.—United Press.

Trinidad Flew Panamanian Flag

London, Sept. 28.

The "Exchange Telegraph" news agency yesterday said that the vessel

Trinidad, which was sunk in the Atlantic while en route to Dublin, flew the Panamanian flag.

Survivors, who were landed at Lisbon, spent 22 days in open life boats and were in a state of severe exhaustion when found. The captain and two members of the crew, who were among the survivors, were wounded and were taken to a hospital at Oporto, said the despatch.—United Press.

Ship Said Sunk by Gun Fire

Lisbon, Sept. 28.

Ten survivors of the Panamanian ship Trinidad landed here yesterday. They said their vessel, while en route to Dublin, was sunk by cannon fire from a U-boat 386 miles northwest of Cape Finisterre.

(In Washington the United States Maritime Commission said it had no record of a ship named the Trinidad, including United States vessels transferred to Panama registry. The State Department also was unable to identify the boat.)

The Spanish trawler Moderno Aguilera and the Portuguese schooner Grenadilla picked up the survivors from two life boats 60 miles from Cape Mondego. Three of the survivors were taken to a hospital.—United Press.

Libby Main Survivors Rescued

San Juan, P. R., Sept. 28.

The Navy Department yesterday received a report that a destroyer had picked up two survivors from the Libby Main, American operation ship which sank in a hurricane Thursday in the Caribbean.

Other life rafts were reported in the vicinity but high seas and poor visibility hampered search for other survivors. The two rescued yesterday were sighted by a patrol plane.—United Press.

Mass Launching of 14 New Ships

New York, Sept. 28.

Ships and shipyards all round the United States yesterday paid a salute to the mass launching of 14 new vessels. Eight companies and 13 shipyards at 11 different ports were concerned in this mass launching, which involved 100,000 gross tons of new shipping.

Seven ships were launched on the Pacific coast, six on the Atlantic coast, and one on the Gulf of Mexico. The latter is the Navy passenger and cargo steamer African Planet—the third of three sister-ships launched this summer—for the American-South African line.

Two Ships for British

Other ships included two for the British Government, three of the so-called Liberty Fleet design, which will be the backbone of the United States emergency shipping programme, and an army transport and various types of American freighters.

President Roosevelt's electrically transcribed speech for Liberty Fleet Day was heard at all launchings. Members of governments of various states and many officials attended the ceremonies.

Celebration of Liberty Fleet Day began with the launching at sunrise of a motorship christened Surprise at the Sun Shipbuilding Yard at Chester, Pennsylvania. This is a vessel of 8,600 tons.—Reuter.

1,400 Ships Before 1943

Washington, Sept. 27.

The U.S. Maritime Commission has just drafted a programme for the construction of 1,400 merchant vessels before the end of 1943.

Contracts for the building of 312 of these ships have already been signed, and 112 of these vessels will be sent to Great Britain under the provisions of the Lend-Lease Bill.—Havas Telemondial.

Nazis in Iran Asked to Give Themselves Up

Teheran, Sept. 27.

Teheran Radio today appealed to 80 German nationals, who disappeared suddenly following the armistice signed between Iran and the Anglo-Soviets, to give themselves up within 24 hours.

The British and Soviet forces have been searching for them for some time.—Havas Telemondial.

Canadian Corvette Reported Lost

Ottawa, Sept. 28.

Naval headquarters here yesterday announced that the Canadian corvette Levis was lost through enemy action. The personnel of 18 also were considering lost.—United Press.

Terrific Battle for Crimea Raging Day and Night

Moscow, Sept. 28.

M. S. A. Lozovsky, Soviet Foreign Vice-Commissar, yesterday said that a terrific battle was going on day and night for Crimea.

However, he said, "the battle of Crimea is being fought outside Crimea," implying a denial of the German claim that Nazi units had reached the Perekop peninsula and the sea by Azov.

"Farther east the Germans go nearer to their graveyards," M. Lozovsky said.

Ridiculing German claims that the Germans already had reached Leningrad, M. Lozovsky said that violent fighting was in progress at a remote approach to the city. It was difficult to indicate, he said, how many tens of thousands of Germans already had been killed.

M. Lozovsky said that fierce fighting was still going on east of Kiev day and night, but reports that hundreds of thousands of Russians had been captured by the Germans he classified as "wishful thinking."

Meanwhile, the official Soviet Information Bureau communiqué said that the Red Army battled throughout the day along the entire front.

Soviet Air Successes

During Sept. 25, said the communiqué, the Red air force destroyed 44 German planes and lost 19.

Tass, official Soviet news agency, announced that a large German aeroplane from where blitz attacks were started against Soviet towns was completely annihilated.

"This is only one of the considerable successes of the Red air force in the past three days," said Tass. "In

the first raid on this aerodrome on Tuesday, which lasted seven hours, 30 enemy aircraft were burned and buildings with German pilots inside were razed.

Violent Battle at Starayarska

"On Thursday morning," Tass continued, "Soviet planes paid a new visit to the same aerodrome, set fire to four surviving buildings and safely returned to their bases in the vicinity of the aerodrome 50 tanks, two artillery battalions and 14 railway trucks full of ammunition were destroyed."

The "Red Star" reported that a violent battle developed at Starayarska, south of Lake Ilmen, in the Novgorod district, where Marshal Kliment Voroshilov has been counter-attacking in recent weeks and relieving the pressure on Leningrad.

The newspaper said the Russians scored a substantial victory against picked German troops including an SS division, which arrived recently. Germans were dislodged from a pivotal point and Soviets were continuing offensive, it was said.—United Press.

R.A.F. Downs 21

Nazi Planes

London, Sept. 28. Twenty-one German fighters were destroyed in R.A.F. offensive operations over northern France on Saturday. Fourteen British fighters were lost but three pilots are safe.

The R.A.F. made a successful attack on a railway station at Amiens. British fighters destroyed 11 German aircraft for the loss of seven of their own. Resumption of R.A.F. activity over the Channel and northern France was possible with improvement in the weather.

More German fighters were seen over northern France than for a long time, declared British pilots on return from their attacks, in which 21 German machines were shot down. But Spitfires and Hurricanes did their work so well that not a single British bomber was lost, says the Air Ministry news service.

Squadrons forming the all-Polish wing again distinguished themselves. Acting as close escort to one of the bomber formations, they formed a spearhead for the attack, and ploughed their way through German fighters which came up to meet them. The Poles destroyed six German fighters for the loss of one Pole, who was seen to bale out after destroying a German fighter.

Successful Raids Over France

The British Air Ministry, in a communique dealing with yesterday's air activity, states: "Blenheim aircraft of the Bomber Command, with strong forces of fighters, carried out successful operations over northern France this afternoon. The railway centre at Amiens and the railway junction near La Bassac were bombed with good results. Twenty-one enemy fighters were destroyed by our fighters. Fourteen of our fighters were lost, but the pilots of three are safe. None of our bombers are missing.

"During an offensive patrol this morning, one of our fighters was lost." Seldom during the day was the war over the south-east coast of England free from the throb of R.A.F. engines. Not a single German plane was over Britain during the day.—Reuter.

Operations in Middle East

Cairo, Sept. 28. Considerable damage was done at Tripoli in raids by the R.A.F. and fleet aircraft, according to an R.A.F. Middle East communique which states: "Tripoli and Benghazi were

Little Activity Over Britain

London, Sept. 28. An Air Ministry communique issued this morning states: "There was a little enemy activity before midnight last night. A small number of bombs were dropped at a few points in east England. These did only very slight damage, and no casualties have been reported.—Reuter.

raided by aircraft of the R.A.F. on Wednesday and Thursday nights. Aircraft of the fleet air arm also took part in the operations at Tripoli where considerable damage was done. Bombs fell on the barracks, near a power station and in the harbour areas. Searchlight positions were machine-gunned.

"At Benghazi shipping and harbour installations were attacked. Direct hits were obtained on vessels and fires broke out. Bombs also fell at bases of the central cathedral and Julia's moles. In daylight operations in Libya and Tripoli our aircraft bombed motor transport on the coast road east of Sirte. A number of lorries were blown up and a tank was blown off the road while other vehicles were set on fire. Direct hits were scored on motor transport concentrations.

Merchant Ship Sunk

"Between Tripoli and the Tunisian frontier bomber aircraft of the R.A.F. also attacked motor transport and machine-gunned aircraft on the ground. Merchantmen were sighted off Tripoli and one ship which received two hits exploded and sank in flames. Another ship was probably damaged by a near miss. Vessels in a convoy were machine-gunned.

"Aircraft of the South African Air Force effectively bombed a dump and camp near the landing ground at Gambut. The harbour at Palermo was raided by heavy bombs of the R.A.F. during Wednesday night. Bombs hit a drydock and many fires broke out nearby. In Abyssinia aircraft machine-gunned enemy troops in the Desbarech area. From all these operations our aircraft returned safely.—Reuter.

British Freighters Carry Planes

London, Sept. 28. The "Daily News" reports that mono-plane fighters were being catapulted from the decks of British freighters to meet Luftwaffe planes attacking convoys between Iceland and Britain.

These planes carry four machine-guns each and several 50-pound bombs attached to the wings. After battle, they try to make shore. If the distance is excessive for their limited fuel supply, the planes at-



Life in a Prisoner of War Camp

Italians in prisoner of war camps in Egypt are well treated and there is strong competition among the prisoners for the best-kept camp. There are many artists and sculptors among them and by using odd stuff which is to hand they decorate their camps. Sand and water are the chief ingredients of their materials, which are coloured by ground stones, burnt wood, or tea leaves, and afterwards sprayed with sour milk, to give a marble effect. The picture shows a Statue of Liberty made by prisoners in one of these camps.

Axis Observe Anniversary Without Extravagance

Berlin, Sept. 28.

ALTHOUGH official Berlin observed the first anniversary of the tripartite alliance yesterday, contrary to expectations of foreign correspondents the observances were limited to press and radio eulogies and an exchange of telegrams between the heads of the nations concerned. There was no extravagance about the occasion.

Chancellor Adolf Hitler wired Prince Fumimaro Kono, Japanese Premier, and Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, received Axis diplomats.

Chancellor Hitler's wire said "On the anniversary of conclusion of the tripartite pact I would like to express my hearty feelings over the alliance with the great nation of the East which fills me and the German people with gladness."

"I am confident that Japan is co-operating with the nations allied with her in the pact to achieve the goals guaranteeing a secure and flourishing future for Japan and all East Asia."

Simultaneously, Herr von Ribbentrop exchanged telegrams with Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister and Admiral Tajiyo Toyoda, Japanese Foreign Minister.—United Press.

Ciano Gives Dinner

Rome, Sept. 28. On the occasion of the first anniversary of the tripartite pact, yesterday, Count Galeazzo Ciano, Foreign Minister, gave a dinner attended by representatives of all nations involved in the pact.

Premier Benito Mussolini also wired Prince Fumimaro Kono, Japanese Foreign Minister. "On this day I and Fascist Italy salute great Japan with unshakable faith in a victory for justice."—United Press.

Axis Heads Exchange Messages

Berlin, Sept. 28. Herr Hitler, Signor Mussolini and the Japanese Prime Minister, Prince Aiyamaro Kono, exchanged telegrams on the first anniversary of the signing of the tripartite pact, says the official news agency.

Herr Hitler's message to Signor Mussolini says: "The three-power pact has proved to be the foundation of a future new order which many other young rising people have in the meantime declared adherence. The pact will continue to be a guarantee of success in the tasks still ahead of us. Only future generations will realize that it was the determination of the nations united in the three-power pact that has saved the world from exploitation by alien powers and the mortal danger of Bolshevism."

In reply Signor Mussolini said great and decisive events have been

tempt to make a landing near the ship and crewmen then take to rubber rafts.—United Press.

British Fighter Reported Safe

London, Sept. 28. One of the fourteen British fighters reported as lost in operations over northern France yesterday afternoon is safe, it is stated in authoritative quarters. This makes the total losses over northern France yesterday thirteen British and 21 German planes.—Reuter.

Maisky's Thanks For Tanks

London, Sept. 28.

Sincere thanks for the record British tank production this week was expressed by the Soviet Ambassador, M. Ivan Maisky, in the following message sent yesterday to the Ministry of Supply: "I have just been informed that production of tanks for this 'tanks for Russia week' will certainly be an all-time record. It will set up no less than 10 per cent greater than the record set up only last week. This magnificent record could not have been achieved without the utmost efforts by everyone in all trades involved."

With Heart and Soul

"Not only assembly shops but all component factories—I believe there are something like 2,000 of them—must have worked with heart and soul to produce all those hundreds of parts small and large which go to the making of your splendid armoured fighting vehicles. Engines, gear boxes, ball bearing instruments, armour plate, guns, radio sets, forgings, castings, brakes, bolts and rivets, all these go into the tanks you have been making for the Soviet Union. This is a great success."

"I express my sincere gratitude—on behalf of the Soviet people, more particularly on behalf of the brave Red Army men who will use the British tanks on the battlefield—to all those who have contributed to the making of tanks this week and who will contribute in the weeks and months to come."

M. Maisky added that Russian losses were heavy and that the "scorched earth" policy had affected production because many factories had been destroyed if they were thought to be in any danger.—Reuter.

Ex-Shah Leaves Iran For India

Teheran, Sept. 28.

The ex-Shah of Iran sailed yesterday from Bandar Abbas aboard the ss. Bandera, accompanied by several members of his family. He is expected to go to India first, and then to South America, according to reports received here.

The ex-Shah left both his wives behind, but has taken four sons, including 20-year old Ali Reza, brother of the present Shah and heir to the throne, besides two daughters and one son-in-law.—Reuter.

order has already victoriously created its first unshakable foundation.—Reuter.

Whole of Europe Hates Hitler

Johannesburg, Sept. 28.

"The immeasurable resources of the United States are being marshalled behind us, and I have no doubt whatever that the time is now near when America will be with us in this war," declared General Smuts, the Prime Minister, in opening a War Fund carnival here yesterday.

General Smuts said that much of the hardest fighting might lie ahead but that the Allies had pulled through the worst dangers and had turned the most crucial corners.

"Hitler has been making nothing but enemies," he said.

"The whole of Europe is bristling with hatred for him and all his works. The cause of liberty is bound to triumph."—Reuter.

South Africans Capture Italian Staff Car

Cairo, Sept. 28.

The capture of an Italian Staff car by South Africans is mentioned in today's British Middle East communique.

The communique states: "Libya: apart from ineffective enemy artillery fire, the situation at Tobruk throughout yesterday was generally quiet. In the frontier area our patrols continue their aggressive activities. Yesterday a South African patrol captured a Staff car containing four Italian officers."—Reuter.

Baron von Neurath

Relieved of Post

London, Sept. 28.

Baron von Neurath has been relieved of his duties as protector of Bohemia and Moravia at his own request, states the official German news agency. Herr Heydrich, described as a group leader, has been appointed acting protector.

The news was contained in the following message from Prague to the official German news agency: "The Reich Minister, Baron von Neurath, Reich protector of Bohemia and Moravia, has found himself constrained to ask the Fuhrer for a long leave to restore his undermined health. In view of the fact that the present time of war makes demands on the full attention of the Reich protector, Baron von Neurath has at the same time requested the Fuhrer to relieve him temporarily of the office of Reich protector until his health is restored and to appoint a deputy for that period."

"In these circumstances the Fuhrer has acceded to the request of the Reich protector and has entrusted Herr Heydrich with the conduct of the office of Reich protector in Bohemia and Moravia for the duration of the illness of Reich Minister von Neurath."

The news follows an increasing number of reports which in recent weeks have been reaching the outside world of sabotage in Czech factories working for the German war machine. Mysterious breakdowns, train derailments and growing unrest among the Czechoslovak people have been reported lately with more and more frequency and it is known that Baron von Neurath was anxious to avoid further increase in friction between the Germans and Czechs.

Baron von Neurath was German Ambassador in London from 1930 to 1932. He was Foreign Minister when Herr Hitler reached power and continued in this office until succeeded by Herr von Ribbentrop in 1933.—Reuter.

Hitler Appoints Heydrich

Berlin, Sept. 27.

Adolf Hitler today appointed Mr. Reinhard Heydrich Reich Protector of Bohemia and Moravia, replacing Baron Konstantin von Neurath, who has held the post since the creation of the Protectorate.—Domei.

State of Emergency Proclaimed

New York, Sept. 27.

The British Radio today reported that Herr Reinhard Heydrich, newly-appointed Reich Protector of Bohemia and Moravia in succession to Baron Konstantin von Neurath, has proclaimed a State of Emergency throughout Czechoslovakia.—Domei.

More Hostages Are Executed by Nazis

Berlin, Sept. 28.

The "Brussels Zeitung," German-language newspaper published in Belgium, yesterday revealed that 20 Communist hostages were executed on September 26 in reprisal for attempts to bomb a German transport train and French trains in North France the previous day.

The newspaper said that an armed band, "undoubtedly Communists," stole a large quantity of explosives from a dump in North France on September 23 and attempted to bomb the trains. The executions were made under the decree published August 26 by the military governor of Belgium and North France.—United Press.

Two More Frenchmen Executed

Vichy, Sept. 28.

General Joachim von Stuepnagel, military governor of Paris, yesterday announced that Germans had executed two more Frenchmen—M. Eugen Devigne and an unnamed Jew—for possession of fire arms. They were sentenced to death by a German court martial Sept. 26.—United Press.

King Boris Reported on Way to Meet Hitler

Budapest, Sept. 27.

King Boris of Bulgaria is now on his way to meet Herr Hitler at the latter's field headquarters, the Ankara correspondent of the paper "Uj Nemzedek" reported today.

The correspondent asserted that important problems will be discussed at the meeting, such as Bulgaria's relations with Soviet Russia.

Turkish political quarters are of the opinion that diplomatic relations between Bulgaria and Soviet Russia will be severed within the next few days, and that Bulgaria might eventually declare war against the Soviets.—Havas Telemorail.

British Survivors Land at Azores

London, Sept. 28.

The Swiss radio yesterday said that over 100 survivors of British ships from a convoy torpedoed by U-boats off the West African coast had been landed on the Azores.—United Press.

Movement to Free Hungary Launched

London, Sept. 28.

A movement to free Hungary from Nazi domination was launched here yesterday under the leadership of Count Michael Karolyi, former Hungarian Prime Minister. A central committee was established to secure contact with all Hungarian organizations in the United States and South America.

Calling on his fellow countrymen to "rally under the sign of victory for Britain," Count Karolyi declared that the agrarian population of Hungary was starving under the Nazi yoke and the only future for them was as a part of the Danubian federation. A resolution pledging collaboration with all enemies of Hitlerite Germany was unanimously adopted.—Reuter.

Paper Reports Incidents In New Hebrides

Vichy, Sept. 28.

The "Petit Parisien," German controlled Paris newspaper, yesterday in an undated despatch said that French colonists in the New Hebrides were "forcibly incorporated into dissident ranks."

The despatch, reported incidents had occurred between French and British nationals on Novate island.—United Press.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS (continued)

The European War, September 29.

Nazis Launching Big Drive Toward Kharkov

GERMAN forces apparently had slowed down in their drive through the Perekop isthmus toward Crimea and appeared to have launched a heavy thrust toward Kharkov, renewing their attempts to pierce the Donetsk Basin, British reports said today.

The spearhead of a Nazi panzer division and motorized infantry was locked in battle with Russian forces east of Poltava along the railway to Kharkov, according to the reports.

Meanwhile, the remnants of ten Russian divisions trapped east of Kiev were still fighting desperately against overwhelming odds.

Following the evacuation of Kiev, Marshal Semion Budenny was reported to have reformed his escaping forces before Kharkov in an effort to halt any German drive into eastern Ukraine's greatest industrial city, the key to the Donetsk Basin and the gateway to one of the main routes to the Caucasus.

Rain Along Whole Front

It appeared that rain now was falling along the entire front as millions of men and machines entered the 100th day of the Russo-German conflict which was biting deeply into the reserves of both sides in one of the most titanic struggles the world has ever known.

A clear picture of the entire front was lost in a maze of confusion, but from sketchy reports it appeared that the Russians were continuing to hold the initiative in the central sector where Marshal Semion Timoshenko was reported to have launched fresh counter-attacks in an attempt to relieve the pressure on Leningrad.

There appeared little change in the Leningrad sector, although Marshal Klement Voroshilov was reported to be developing his own counter-attacks in the Staraya Russa sector, 150 miles south of Leningrad.

But the Germans' big drive appeared to be concentrated on Kharkov, guarding the routes to the Caucasian oilfields.

No Crimean Foothold Yet

The Germans have not yet gained a foothold on the Crimean peninsula, although fierce fighting continued to rage for the possession of the narrow Perekop isthmus as the main entry to Crimea.

British military experts asserted that they had no trustworthy information to justify the conclusion that there was any substantial German progress north of the Azov Sea.

Some believed that the Germans may even be planning a new gigantic attempt to reach Moscow and thus outflank Marshal Timoshenko's forces through Orel and Tula, achieving a new record development, exceeding that in the Kiev region.

They pointed out that the troops now attacking Leningrad could co-operate with the great enterprise by ascending south-eastwards to join the Orel and Tula forces behind Moscow and allow a delay in the offensive against Leningrad.

Significant Nazi Silence

Authoritative military quarters asserted yesterday that the fact Germany had made no new claims of advances in the Ukraine and Crimea could be construed as a favourable factor for the Russians.

These circles also said that the continuing rains over the entire front were bogging down the German mechanized forces.—United Press.

Important British Convoy Gets Through

London, Sept. 29.

"Operations have recently been in progress in the Mediterranean," states an Admiralty communique. "These had as their object the passing of an important convoy through the Central Mediterranean. Despite persistent attacks by the enemy air force, the object of the operations was achieved."

"The convoy reached its destination although one ship of the convoy was damaged and subsequently had to be sunk by our forces, towing having proved to be impracticable. There were no casualties in this merchant ship. One of the escorting warships suffered some damage, but except for this slight reduction in speed her fighting efficiency is unimpaired."—Reuter.

Young U.S. Pilot Downs Five Planes for R.A.F.

London, Sept. 29.

Nineteen-year-old Pilot Officer G.A. Rimond of Los Angeles, one of the youngest eaglets serving the Royal Air Force, boosted his score of victims to five planes, including one Dornier 17, following an offensive patrol over the English Channel, the Air Ministry announced today.

In this patrol operation, the young American and another eaglet beat off an attack by six Messerschmitts. Each of the eaglets shot down one Messerschmitt and fought back the entire distance across the English Channel to the British coast, the Air Ministry officially disclosed.—United Press.

Soviets Issue First Report on R.A.F. Raid

Moscow, Sept. 29.

The "Red Star" yesterday published its first despatch detailing "With the R.A.F. and Soviet Air Force" giving an outline of cooperation between the two aerial forces and revealing the British fliers here are volunteers.

"The wide clearing between the hills appears to be deserted, but intense activity is going on," said the

R.A.F. Shoots Down 12 Planes in Russia

London, Sept. 29.

The R.A.F. with in Russia destroyed twelve "enemy planes" and the British themselves lost only one fighter up to Saturday night, according to official reports from Russia. The Air Ministry announced today.

—United Press.

despatch. "Fliers are established in deep dugouts, on one side the British and on the other side the Russians."

"They gather in small groups, bent over maps to study possible directions of air combats. Especially intent are the British since they are fighting in new and unknown regions. On the edge of the airport, in a large spacious dugout, the regional staff is located. British fliers are gathered at the exit. Several Soviet commanders are approaching. The air warriors warmly greet each other. Conversations develop with the aid of interpreters, and a young Scotchman relates his experience with the Germans whom he fought over Germany."

"Unexpectedly the conversation is interrupted by the command, 'Go to Your Stations.' The English commanding officer enters the dugout. The officer on duty reports two German bombers approaching, and the Commander orders the despatch of two fighters to meet the enemy bombers," concluded the despatch.—United Press.

Russian Lines Still Remain Intact After 14 Weeks

Moscow, Sept. 29.

THE war on the Eastern Front entered its 15th week yesterday. For 98 days the Soviet forces have been exposed to the full weight of the German military machine. Over a zone of nearly 2,000 miles in length German panzers and Stukas, with infantry support, have hammered and battered at the Russian lines with never ceasing pressure. Millions of men have been engaged in this titanic struggle, which undoubtedly is the greatest battle the world has ever known.

Yet, although the Russians have suffered grievous loss in men and material, at no point of their far-flung battle line has their front been pierced, nor is there any sign of a weakening of their power of resistance, says the military commentator "Annalist."

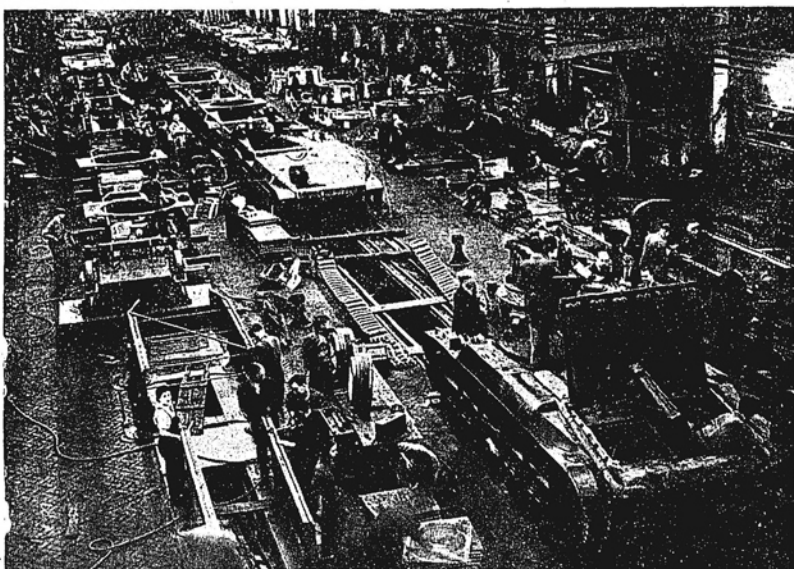
In the fighting itself there has been no important development in the last 24 hours. Leningrad is still holding strongly, and Odessa is proving an equally impregnable bastion.

Fighting in the central sector has slackened, probably because the ubiquitous mud is hampering operations. But in the south, "Annalist" asserts, German assaults do not seem to have made any impression on the Crimea. Nor is there any talk of any further advance towards the Donetsk basin.

Marshal Budenny, the commentator continues, seems to have succeeded in regrouping his forces before Kharkov, which may prove the next German objective in addition to the Crimea. The Germans now claim that all resistance behind their advance lines east of Kiev has been annihilated.

The process has taken just ten days on their own showing, and losses have probably not been one-sided.

In spite of the exhaustion which must be beginning to tell upon the Germans as much as the Russians, it is obvious that the German High Command cannot break off the struggle at this juncture to give their troops a rest. The element of time, adds "Annalist," is becoming more and more acute, especially in the operations at Leningrad.—Reuter.



Record Output of Tanks in Britain

It was announced in London yesterday that tank production during "Tanks for Russia" week was nearly twenty per cent. higher than in the previous week. This was an all-time record. British workers are out to better that record next week. The picture shows a general view of a tank factory workshop with lines of tanks in the making. More and more women are being used in tank production and one factory in the north of England now employs 400 women tank workers. Some are shown in the picture.

Drastic Measures Taken by Nazis in Czechoslovakia

Berlin, Sept. 28.

HERR Reinhardt Heydrich, temporary Protector of Bohemia and Moravia, today informed Dr. Emil Hacha, President of the Protectorate, of the arrest of Premier Elias of the Government of Bohemia and Moravia, on the charge of plotting to commit high treason, the D.N.B. agency announced from Prague this evening.

The agency said that Herr Heydrich, accompanied by his adjutant, Herr M.H. Frank, S.S. Group Leader and Secretary of State, paid an official call at noon today at the Hradchin Palace, official residence of President Hacha where he was received by the latter.

On this occasion, the agency added, Herr Heydrich informed the President of the events and reasons motivating the imposition of "a state of severe exception" in the districts of Prague, Brunn, Mahrish-Ostrau, Kladno, Koniggratz and Ulmutz. He declared that during the past few days irresponsible elements in the pay of the enemies of Europe had committed a number of unwarranted acts and had tried, by means of propaganda, to

People's Tribunal

The support of the authorities, Herr Heydrich went on, is guaranteed to all persons favouring order.

The temporary Protector then informed the President of the arrest of M. Elias, the Premier, adding that he would be tried by a People's Tribunal.

Herr Heydrich told the President that he recognized his loyalty since the establishment of the Protectorate.

At 2.30 p.m. Dr. Hacha sent to Herr Heydrich a written statement informing him on his own behalf and that of the members of the Government of their readiness to collaborate in the tasks of the Protector and urged the latter to support the Government in its work.—Havas Telegram.

Drastic Measures Foreseen

London, Sept. 29.

Faced by the mounting tide of sabotage, passive resistance and revolt

More Canadians Land in Britain

London, Sept. 29.

Hundreds more Canadian troops have arrived safely in Britain.

Amongst them are both light and heavy anti-aircraft gunners. Ordnance, medical and dental units are also represented.—Reuter.

among the people of Czechoslovakia. 98-year-old Baron von Neurath, for 2½ years Nazi "protector" of that country, has handed his task over to the young Black Guard group leader Reinhard Heydrich, second-in-command of the secret police.

Heydrich took office yesterday and issued his first decree, proclaiming a state of emergency in six districts of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia. This proclamation will enable swift, drastic action to be taken against those suspected of opposition to the Nazi regime.

Observers in London believe that it is the prelude to a fresh wave of arrests without trial and summary executions.

Simultaneously came reports of an unsuccessful attempt on the life of Dr. Tuka, Nazi-appointed Premier of Slovakia, and the arrest of Elias, Premier of the Protectorate Government, on a charge of high treason.

The order of Colonel Britton, British radio spokesman, to the "V" army to "go slow" is having its effect everywhere in the Protectorate.

even among officials, according to the Free Czech Radio station.

Workers Retaliate

Strikes have broken out in many factories and munitions works, including the works at Jinocice, which used to produce aero engines and is now probably producing tanks; the big Ipen electrical works at Koniggratz; the Praga works in Prague as well as the textile factories at Koniggratz and Upliec.

The police and Gestapo have arrested members of the workers' council and threatened to shoot them if strikers did not return to work. The strikers retaliated by threatening never to work again if any of the arrested men were harmed.

Other acts of sabotage recently reported from the Protectorate include

Nazi Radio Appeals To Russians

New York, Sept. 29.

The German-controlled radio at Belgrade was heard by the United Press listening post here yesterday to broadcast an appeal to Russian workers in the Ukraine urging them to oppose the destruction of factories by retreating Russian troops.

"Just think what you and yours will eat if your factories and tools would have been destroyed," the speaker stated. "The German Army is not fighting you but the Stalin regime."—United Press.

mysterious breakdowns, train derailments, "misunderstanding" of orders in factories, delivery of wrong goods at factories and works, and the breaking of machines in factories.

The sign of the tortoise, the V army's "go slow" symbol, appears overnight in Czech towns.—Reuter.

Death Penalty

Berlin, Sept. 28.

The Slovak Parliament will meet toward the beginning of the week to examine a bill providing for the death sentence against sabotage. Also to be examined is a new Military Justice Code.—Havas Telegram.

No Appeals

Jerusalem, Sept. 29.

There will be no appeal against sentences passed for offences under the state of emergency proclaimed in Bohemia and Moravia, and they will be carried out immediately, according to information reaching authoritative Czech circles here. Cases will be tried by court martial.—Reuter.

Conte Biancamano to Carry Supplies to Britain

New York, Sept. 29.

The Italian liner Conte Biancamano, well known in the Far East, will be transferred to Panamanian registry and will be operated by the United States Lines between New York, Canada, Iceland and Britain, it was announced yesterday.

The liner was the largest Axis ship yet seized by the United States under authority granted President Roosevelt by Congress. The vessel is now at Balboa, C.Z., where it is undergoing repairs to engines sabotaged by the crew.

The ship will sail soon for New York where it will enter dry dock. It will be placed in the new service manned by a foreign crew.—United Press.

Tri-Power Conference on War Aid to Russia

THE Three-Power Conference on war supply to Russia opened in Moscow today, according to a commentator of the Columbia broadcasting System speaking from Moscow.

The Principal delegates are Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Supply (Great Britain), Mr. Averell Harriman, President Roosevelt's lease-lend "expediter" (United States) and M. Maxim Litvinov, former Foreign Commissar (Soviet Union).—Reuter.

Moscow, Sept. 29. Chief delegates of the British and American mission to Soviet Russia—Lord Beaverbrook and Mr. William A. Harriman—arrived here yesterday thus completing the two groups, a part of which has been here for several days laying the groundwork for the Tri-Power Conference which will work out a long-term programme of aid to the Soviet Union.

The conference resulted from a proposal by President Roosevelt and Mr. Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister. This proposal was enclosed in a letter delivered by Mr. Lawrence Steinhardt and Sir Stafford Cripps, American and British Ambassadors respectively to the U.S.S.R., on August 15.

President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill promised at that time to continue shipping war materials to the Soviet armed forces as rapidly as possible but proposed the conference which would decide how to use the vast resources of the three powers to the various fronts now erected against Germany.

Purpose of Conference

The conference, therefore, will discuss how to distribute war supplies, which the United States does not require for its own expanding forces, between the Soviet Union, the British home front, British forces in the Near East and the Far East, and also how much of Britain's output can be sent to the Soviet Union.

The conference will also consider how much aid the powers can give each other in strategic raw materials. The conference thus involves questions of long-term strategy as well as technical and arms problems and also lays the basis for the coming campaign of 1942.

The three powers are sending strong delegations. The Russians are represented by M. Vyacheslav

Gen. Wavell Lands in Teheran for Conference

General Sir Archibald Wavell, British Commander-in-Chief in India, landed here at 5 p.m. on Saturday to discuss the defence of the Caucasus and other matters with the Russians.

As well as discussing joint defence measures for Iran and its great oil

Wavell, Auchinleck Confer Together

Simla, Sept. 29. General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief in India, and General Sir Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East, attended an important conference at Baghdad last Friday and Saturday in order to work out full details of co-operation between India and the Middle East regarding the anti-Axis front now established from Syria through Iraq and Iran to the left flank of the Russian armies. It was officially announced here this afternoon.—Reuter.

well, General Wavell is expected to study arrangements now in preparation by staff of British officers for sending supplies to Russia.

Consignments of jute and cotton from India have already been delivered to Russia, and plans are being hastily drawn up for the re-organization of the badly maintained Persian-Soviet railway system, and also to establish a large road transport organization to enable supplies to pour through steadily on a large scale.

If a meeting is arranged with the Caucasian commander-in-chief in Russia, General Wavell will probably fly to Tiflis, but he told correspondents that, according to recent plans, he was unlikely to visit Russia.

He was last in Russia, he said, five years ago, when attending army manoeuvres.

General Wavell added he thought the Germans could not push around the shores of the Black Sea while the Russian navy was still active. "This fleet can only be knocked out by taking all its bases or by sending the Italian Navy to the Black Sea, in which event the Italian navy would have to force a passage through the Dardanelles, or obtain Turkish consent to their passage, and there is certainly no sign that Turkey would consent."—Reuter.

U.S. to Provide One Quarter of Britain's Food Needs

New York, Sept. 29. Mr. Claude Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, revealed yesterday that the Government expects to provide approximately one quarter of Britain's food needs during the forthcoming 12 months. These would consist mainly of proteins like powdered, evaporated and condensed milk, cheese, dried eggs, beef, veal and poultry.

Mr. Wickard said that concurrently new schedules were being issued to United States producers for the purpose of augmenting the domestic food supply and to establish surpluses.

He said that the current upward trend of food prices here would halt when the new schedules were put into operation and added that the United States undoubtedly would be obliged to replenish Europe's meat and dairy cattle and sheep herds as well as poultry flocks after the war ended.—United Press.

British Diplomats Released by Germans

Lisbon, Sept. 29. Sir Lancelot Oliphant, former British Ambassador in Brussels, and 12 other diplomatic officials, released by the Germans under an exchange-of-prisoners agreement, arrived here from Germany this morning.

Sir Lancelot had motored from the Spanish frontier, while the remainder, who included two women and two children, had travelled by train.—Reuter.

R.A.F. Blasts Ten Cities In Italy

London, Sept. 29. Carrying out the most widespread aerial attacks since 1940, the R.A.F. whole war, British planes last night for the first time bombed the Italian mainland from two points, British and Middle East bases.

Not only was Italy's northern industrial district bombed, but several ports on the north-west coast were raided and bombers from the Middle East hurled explosive and incendiary bombs on Sicilian ports and raided Rhodes in the Dodecanese Islands.

No fewer than ten Italian ports and cities were attacked by large squadrons of British bombers.

Bombers From M. East

Although in the past British bombers from Britain had bombed the mainland while British craft from the Middle East had bombed only Sicily, last night bombers from the Middle East also raided the Italian mainland, authoritative sources revealed today.

The widespread attacks on Italy coincided with week-end reports that there was unrest in Italy and talks between Mr. Myron Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to the Vatican, who arrived here from Vatican City, and Mr. Winston Churchill and other British leaders.

Authoritative British sources stressed that aerial blows against Italy would be continually increased as the nights lengthen until they will reach almost the same crescendo as the British raids on Germany.

A similar raid was carried out against Genoa where some houses collapsed and some fires were started in the open country, but all concentrations were extinguished, the communiqué added.

One British plane was shot down by anti-aircraft fire in Turin and all five occupants of the bomber were killed, the communiqué said.

W. Germany Bombed Too

Genoa in Italy and Frankfurt in western Germany were among the chief targets attacked by British bombers, the Air Ministry revealed.

Turin on September 10 was subjected to the heaviest British raid carried out against any Italian objective and bombs were rained on the Royal Arsenal there.

There was no official confirmation available early today whether the raids on Italy last night reached the intensity of the attacks made on September 10, but authoritative

Few Enemy Planes Over England

London, Sept. 29. "A few single aircraft flew over England and the coast of South Wales at midnight last night," according to an Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security communiqué.

"Some damage was caused at two places, at one of which there was a small number of casualties," the communiqué adds.—Reuter.

sources said that several Italian targets were heavily pounded.—United Press.

Rome's Version of Raids

Rome, Sept. 29. British planes last night raided ten Italian ports and cities, from Turin down to Sicily and the Dodecanese Islands, the High Command announced, adding that a number of persons were killed and wounded and damage was done chiefly to dwellings. The British craft bombed the war ports of Genoa, Savona and Spezia in north-west Italy and the cities of Turin and Milan, in northern Italy, the ports of Palermo, Trapani and Marsala, Sicily, the city of Castelvetrano, Sicily, and Rhodes in the Dodecanese, the official communiqué revealed.

Details of Casualties

In Palermo nine were killed and 26 wounded; in Genoa two dead and

Death for Listening To Foreign Broadcasts

Berne, Sept. 29. A 50-year-old man has been sentenced to death by a special court at Nuremberg for listening to foreign broadcasts, according to the German news agency Europa Press.

At Graudenz, in Poland, a special German court sentenced a Pole to death on a similar charge.—Reuter.

seven wounded; in Milan six wounded, three by anti-aircraft shell fragments and three in automobile accidents; in Rhodes twelve killed and some dwellings and a civil hospital were hit, the communiqué disclosed. Incendiary and explosive bombs were dropped on Spezia, where four persons were wounded, while in the harbour of Savona-Marina damage to houses was done and leaflets were dropped, the communiqué said.—United Press.

"Psychological" Attacks Employed by Germans

Moscow, Sept. 29. Russian newspapers yesterday reported "psychological" attacks were made by the Germans on unspecified sectors of the south-western front in the region of the lower Dnieper river intended to unnerve Russian defenders.

Following the technique of the ancient Teutons, compact suicide groups numbering between 200 and 300 men each, advanced at full height to the blare of bands, apparently intoxicated and contemptuous of death. They formed a weird picture against the background of the dust-strepped steppes said in dispatch.

The Russian nerves, however, were too strong for such theatrics according to the "Red Star" correspondent.

Next Lord Mayor Of London Elected

London, Sept. 29. Lieut.-Colonel Sir John Laurie was elected at the Guildhall today to be the next Lord Mayor of London.

He will be the first bearded Lord Mayor for many years. Lieut.-Colonel Laurie, who is 69, has been an alderman since 1931 and was sheriff in 1935/36.

In the last war, he commanded the 24th battalion, the Royal West Kent Regiment, and was mentioned in despatches. He was awarded the Croix de Guerre.—Reuter.

The Russians raised a curtain of fire and methodically wiped out twelve such groups within one day.

The Germans repeated their tactics on three successive days, throwing in wave after wave. On the final day, following eight attacks which littered the steppes with corpses, the Germans succeeded in driving in a wedge on a narrow sector of the front. The next morning, Russian infantry supported by aviation, counter-attacked and decimated the vanguard, forcing the Germans to retreat to their initial positions, said the despatch.—United Press.

Windsors Received By Roosevelt

Washington, Sept. 26. President Roosevelt yesterday received the Duke and Duchess of Windsor for half an hour in the White House. The Duke and Duchess are en route from Bermuda to the Duke's ranch in Canada.

The royal couple were greeted at the Union Station by representatives of the State Department and the British Embassy, while a crowd of 3,000 cheered.

The Duke said he was "absolutely confident" Britain will win the war.

The Duke visited Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, who told him everything possible was being done to maintain a bridge of ships to Britain.—United Press.

Halifax Returning To United States

Lisbon, Sept. 29. Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, is leaving here by Clipper today on his return to Washington.

Sir Noel Charles, the new British Ambassador to Brazil, is leaving by the same plane on his way to take up his new post.—Reuter.

Eight Mexicans Killed During Demonstration

Mexico City, Sept. 24. At least eight workmen were killed and a number of others were wounded when soldiers guarding the home of General Avila Camacho, on Chapultepec heights, fired on demonstrators who were seeking an audience with the President.

Several thousand workers of an ammunition factory had met to protest against measures of the plant's director, General Luis Bobadilla. When the commander of the guards ordered the crowd to disperse most of them refused, whereupon the soldiers began using their machine-guns.—United Press.

George Balfour Dies

London, Sept. 27. Mr. George Balfour, member of Parliament for Hampstead since 1918 and one of the founders of the electrical industry in this country, died last night at the age of 69. He was the founder and head of Messrs. Balfour, Beatty and Co. and Chairman of the Power Securities corporation.—Reuter.

Roosevelt on Eve of Momentous Decisions

Hyde Park, Sept. 29. President Roosevelt yesterday attended church services, participating in a prayer for the United States to dedicate itself to restoration of world peace, on the eve of his return to Washington where he will have to make momentous decisions concerning revision of the Neutrality Law.

The President's party included the Norwegian Crown Princess Martha and her children.

The prayer and sermon by Reverend Frank Wilson echoed President Roosevelt's own personal preoccupation over America's role in a world at war.—United Press.

Munitions for Britain, Russia

New York, Sept. 28. The "New York Herald Tribune" Washington correspondent learned from reliable sources that President Roosevelt and advisers of national defence were considering a plan whereby the United States would divert virtually all its munitions output to Britain and the Soviet Union in the next three months in order to make possible an attack on Germany from the east and west.

The Lend-Lease programme so far was based on a formula by which one-half of the munitions output was shipped abroad, while the rest was reserved for the United States Army and Navy.

President Roosevelt may discuss this plan with Congressional leaders when he confers with them concerning the revision or repeal of the Neutrality Act early next week.

The "Herald Tribune" correspondent said that Spain had been the subject of behind-the-scenes discussions involving high-ranking officers of the British and United States general staffs.—Domei.

Australia's War Effort Termed "Colossal"

Rangoon, Sept. 28. "Australia takes the war most seriously, and no change of government will make any difference in this respect," said Sir Frederic Eggleston, first Australian Minister

George Arliss Fined By Lord Mayor

London, Sept. 27. Mr. George Arliss, famous film star, was fined £4,500 yesterday for neglecting to register with the Bank of England a large number of United States and Canadian securities whose total value is stated to be £13,160.

He pleaded guilty subject to mitigating circumstances. The Lord Mayor of London who heard the case said he dealt with it on the basis of negligence, but it was gross negligence in a matter which should have had Mr. Arliss' closest attention.—Reuter.

to China, who is now in Rangoon en route to Chungking, in an interview with Reuter.

Sir Frederic added that Australia was making a war effort which was colossal for a nation of 7,000,000 people. He expressed Australia's great admiration for the splendid resistance by China against aggression, and especially for the great leaders of the Chinese people.

Emphasizing the unity of the diplomatic system of the British Commonwealth, the Minister said that while Australia was taking full responsibility for the protection of her interests in the Pacific she recognized that that responsibility could be discharged only under a system whereby there was joint consultation and co-operation between British representatives, and he hoped fully to co-operate with the British Ambassador in Chungking.—Reuter.

First Soviet Ship Arrives in Cebu

Manila, Sept. 25. The newspaper "Tribune" reported from Cebu today that the first Soviet ship "Kogze", 1,672 tons, since the granting of a general export licence to the Soviet Union, arrived in Cebu yesterday to load copra.

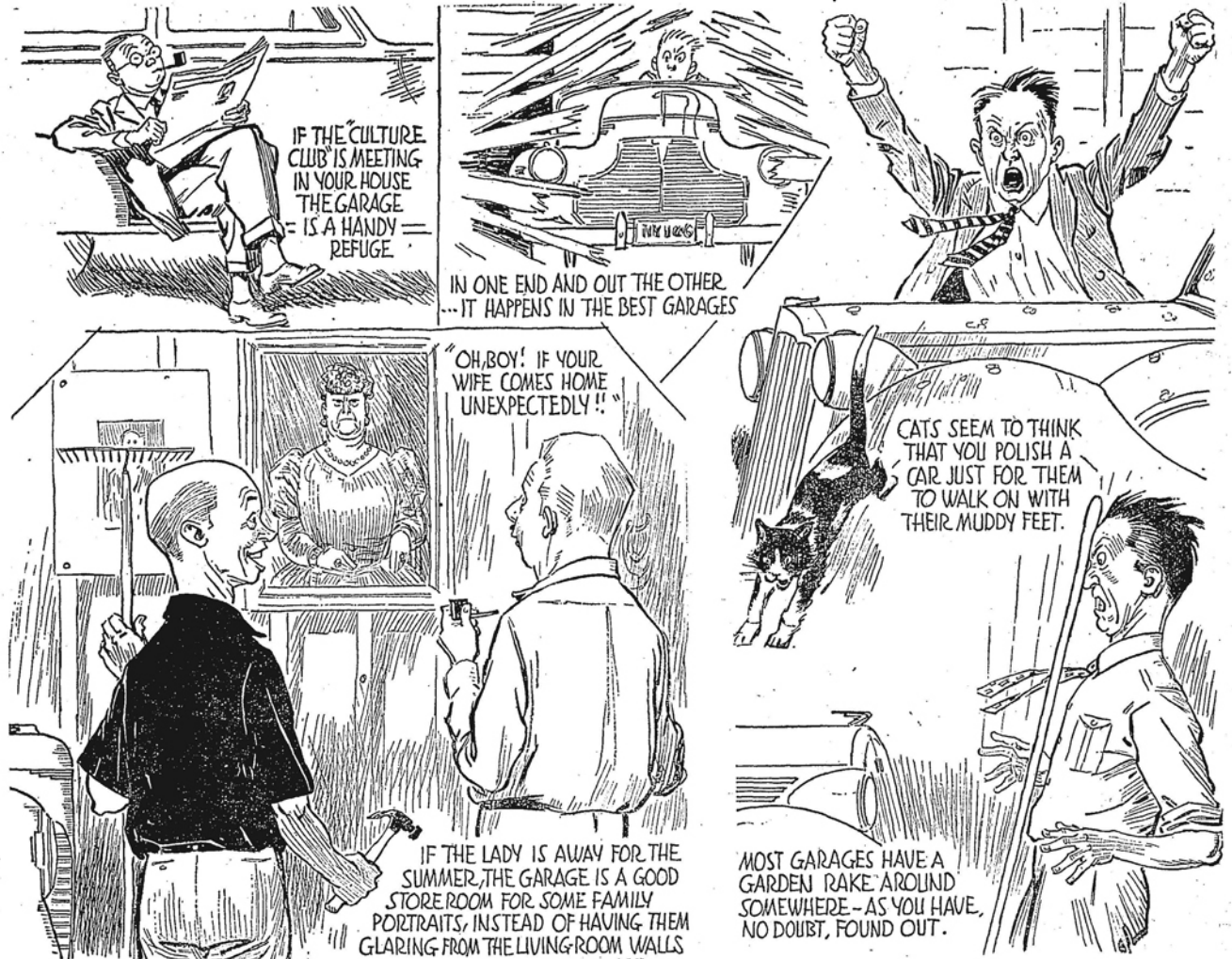
The paper said that more Soviet vessels are expected to arrive in the Philippines in the near future for copra, sugar, hemp and other goods.—Domei.

Daughter Is Born to Duchess of Norfolk

London, Sept. 29. The Duchess of Norfolk, wife of the Catholic Premier, Duke of Norfolk, has given birth to a daughter at Arundel Castle. This is the duchess's third child.—Reuter.

Garage Notes

By J. NORMAN LYND



Foreign Telegrams (con.)

Miscellaneous

U.S. Officer Dies When Guard Fires

Honolulu, Sept. 23. Police officials yesterday revealed that Mr. John K. Yueng, Customs Guard, shot and killed Second Lieutenant Martin R. Connelly, 26, of the United States Army Air Corps during an altercation at Pier 8 late Sunday night. The shooting followed an argument concerning a package Lieutenant Connelly was carrying aboard his ship.

Army officials said that Lieutenant Connelly, whose home is in Syracuse, New York, was en route from Manila to San Francisco at the time of the incident.

A military board has been convened to investigate circumstances surrounding the shooting, Army officials revealed. Police, after investigation, said that Mr. Yueng halted Lieutenant Connelly at the gate to the pier and asked to see contents of the package. The Army officer protested that he had been searched already but agreed to put the package on the table. In it, Mr. Yueng found scenic and family photographs.

Shot With Colt

Mr. Yueng then began searching Lieutenant Connelly, the police reported. Witnesses told the police that apparently words were exchanged between the two men although the nature of the argument was indistinguishable. Shortly thereafter Mr. Yueng pulled a .38 Colt and shot the Army officer in the chest.

Mr. Warde C. Hiberly, Customs Collector, said that Mr. Yueng shot Lieutenant Connelly "in the line of duty." He said no further details would be made available until he takes an official statement from Mr. Yueng later in the day.

Lieutenant Connelly's nearest relative is Mrs. F. J. Connelly of Syracuse, New York. He was not identified in any other manner.—United Press.

Guard Charged

Honolulu, Sept. 24. Mr. John K. Yueng, customs guard who fatally wounded a United States

army officer during an altercation at the pier on Monday, yesterday was charged with second degree murder. Preliminary hearing was set for Wednesday in the Honolulu district court and Judge John A. Mathewman set bail at US\$2,500.

Mr. Yueng told the police that Lieutenant Martin R. Connelly, 26, of the United States Army Air Corps struck him three times while he was searching the lieutenant at the customs barrier.

Only to "Scare" Him

The guard said he drew his gun to "scare" Lt. Connelly and that the gun was discharged accidentally.

Stories of witnesses of the shooting disagreed as to whether any blows were struck.

Police said Mr. Yueng halted Lt. Connelly at the pier gate and asked to see the contents of a package the lieutenant was carrying. Lt. Connelly objected because he said it already had been examined. However, he complied with the request and Mr. Yueng then began to search the lieutenant, whereupon an argument ensued.—United Press.

Former French Envoy To Japan Dies

Vichy, Sept. 25. M. Regnault, former French Ambassador to Japan passed away today at Solignac in the department of Haute-Vienne.

Mr. Regnault, who was in Japan from 1913 until 1918, was spending his declining years in his country estate. In 1880 he had been Chief of Cabinet and a close collaborator of M. Gabriel Hanotaux, then Foreign Minister.—Havas Telemondial.

Brother of Mrs. Roosevelt Dies

Washington, Sept. 25. Mr. G. Hall Roosevelt, 51, only brother of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, died here today at 5 a.m. in the Walter Reed hospital after a lengthy illness.

The White House announced that Mrs. Roosevelt was at the hospital when her brother died.

Mr. Roosevelt had worked in Panama and the Yukon as a mining engineer and later served with the United States Army Air Corps during the World War.—United Press.

FROM THE FOUR WINDS

Many Shanghailanders Meet Once Again in London

Shanghai, Sept. 22. NEWS of many Shanghailanders, who joined up some time ago, is contained in one of W. A. "Dolly" Dalgarno's latest letters received by his parents in Tsingtao. The writer also describes the heroism of Londoners during the aerial blitzes and goes on to say that the damage to the capital has been grossly exaggerated. Excerpts from the letter follow:—

First of all, I've just had seven days' leave, from May 23 to 30, which I spent in London entirely. The Londoners are really wonderful through all these blitzes. Heroic is a better word. That's what the Americans admire us for.

On Saturday, May 24, whilst on leave, I attended the annual reunion of the old Regiment, King Edward's Horse, at the Staple Inn Club in Curator Street, off Chancery Lane. There were 92 of us altogether. I sat at the end of one table with six of my old comrades of the Great War, who were in the same squadron and the same troop with me. Our old padre, Dr. Anderson, was there as a guest, and he is now the Bishop of Croydon. Think of that. The chairman in his speech proposing "the guests" said at the end, and gentlemen, last but not least, we have our redoubtable comrade, L/Cpl. "Dolly" Dalgarno with us, who came all the way from Shanghai to join up. First they put him guarding the East Coast, but he was too much of a target for the Germans, so now they have transferred him inland. Wasn't that clever?

Damage Exaggerated

I went to the Coliseum and saw a variety entertainment, and then on Saturday went to see "Shepherd's Pie" at Prince's Theatre. It was grand to be in London for a week, in spite of all the damage they have done to it. The damage is grossly exaggerated. Fortunately there was no blitz or while I was there. Never heard the siren at all.

On the Tuesday I met N. L. Sparke at the Thatched House Club, by appointment—where the Shanghai people go. Sparke came all the way from Barcombe, near Brighton, to see and entertain me. Wasn't that good of him? At lunch five of us sat at one table, namely, A. W. Burkill, Reader Harris, N. L. Sparke, Marshall Bolton (now a captain and Adjutant of the Cheshire Yeomanry) and myself. Bolton and I joined the Army on the same day. He joined as a trooper in the Scots Greys and then got a commission about a year ago. Of course he is much younger, as he's only 30 years old.

Then on Wednesday I met J. C. E. Rye, who was in the Chinese Labour Corps in the last war. He took me to lunch at Simpson's and dinner at the Café Royal, two nights in succession. I met Rye when I was standing in Piccadilly.

Also at the Thatched House Club I saw Mr. E. Leveson, formerly Secretary of S.M.C., and also T. J. Fisher, a Hankow talpan of B. and S.

I went to one of my old haunts, a "pub" called the "Chandos" at the corner of St. Martin's Lane, and met H. St. J. Wilding's brother, who is now in the A.P.C., London.

Saw Queen Mary

On Thursday evening, two nights ago, I went to an A.T.S. girls' party. A.T.S. is an abbreviation for Auxiliary Territorial Service and is the same thing as the W.A.A.C. (Women's Army Auxiliary Corps) in the Great War. They wear uniform and got the same pay and allowances as a soldier. They are telephone operators, clerks, work in canteens, cook for camps and messes, etc. There were about 25 of them at the party and I thoroughly enjoyed it. There were about the same number of men. We danced, played games and then had

supper. The party broke up at 10.30 p.m.

We left Ipswich and the East Coast on January 25 and are now in a place called..... It is only..... miles from the city of Bath. I have been in Bath four times since we have been here.

Talking about H.M. Queen Mary. We had a visit from her here last month. I saw her for the first time and she certainly looked fine and stately in spite of her age. She looks a typical Queen and carries herself straight and very dignified. She only passed in a closed car, but I managed to get a very good view.

First Canadian Minister To Argentine Appointed

Ottawa, Sept. 25. Mr. Turgeon, Magistrate of Saskatchewan, has been appointed first Canadian Minister to Argentina. It was announced here today.

He will leave shortly for Buenos Aires to open the Canadian Legation. Argentina appointed its first Minister to Canada a few months ago, the present incumbent being Pablo Santos Munoz.—Havas Telemondial.

Japanese Nationals to Leave Europe

Lisbon, Sept. 25. A report is current here that all Japanese nationals except those with diplomatic status will be withdrawn from all parts of Europe next month. They will assemble in Lisbon whence Japanese ships will take them home early in November, adds the report.—Reuter.

SHIRTS

TOYO MURAKAMI
270 KIANGSE ROAD
SHANGHAI

OBJETS D'ART

KIMONOS PEARLS

SPECIAL ARTICLES

U.S. PRESIDENT'S POSITION

By SMITHSONIAN.

The dual system of government in the United States provided for in the Constitution, the division of powers between the President and the Congress, was well illustrated by the two most important events of the Summer. These two events were the Atlantic meeting between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill and the narrow one vote majority by which the House agreed that the United States should continue to have an adequate army. At the very time the heads of the British and American Administrations were in conference to decide on increased efforts to check Axis aggression Congress very nearly passed what would have amounted to a vote of no confidence in the President and his Foreign policy.

The vote called attention to the fact that while the President as far as the outside world is concerned speaks for the United States he cannot speak for it in the same comprehensive way as can a Prime Minister under the Parliamentary system. The American system does not necessarily weaken the President's promise or proposal. In some circumstances it might even be considered an element of strength. The President has powers of his own under the Constitution distinct from those of Congress. He has a well defined and broad field of action in which he can choose his own course and proceed either with or without Congressional approval. Congress could by overwhelming majorities pass a resolution urging a particular foreign policy but the President without in any way violating the Constitution could continue to follow a contrary policy provided he did not stray beyond his constitutionally assigned limits. In foreign affairs the United States often speaks with two voices, and they are often contradictory. From the time of the signature of the Kellogg Pact to the outbreak of the war for example the voice of the Administration was raised in favour of those nations which kept the principles of international law, while the voice of Congress declared that treaty breakers and treaty keepers, aggressors and victims must be treated alike. The President as the executive agent of Congress had to carry out its wishes but when confronted with matters which could be dealt with under his own independent constitutional authority he could follow an entirely different course. The outside world has frequently misunderstood the American system and has as a consequence been misled in its judgments of what could and could not be expected from the United States.

The eight point peace programme signed by President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill charts a course for the future which the President can follow within his own sphere of responsibility whatever Congress may do. The President cannot bind his successors but Administration foreign policy has more chances of being carried on into a succeeding administration than Administration domestic policy. Any President must rely on his permanent State Department officials and the Department has a corporate personality with fixed inclinations which any occupant of the White House must heed. The interesting point therefore is whether the President has committed himself to a policy distinct from having committed himself to the United States to a more promising course than American Presidents in the past.

Looking at recent world history from long-range it might be said that its chief stabilizing influence has been the British Fleet and the knowledge that this powerful instrument would be used to back up British diplomacy. The British fleet, to use the American phrase, acted as world policeman. The United States it has always been insisted in the past, should never act as world policeman. But it has long been clear that the British alone could not and should not bear the sole burden and responsibility for upholding international law and order. It made little difference to the general situation when part of the control over the British policeman was taken from London and lodged in Geneva. The active aid of the United States was still needed to suppress international lawlessness. This active aid has now been assured in so far as President Roosevelt himself is concerned and there is every reason for supposing it has also been assured for his successors. It is President's powers alone, but these powers are considerable and in the past they have only been used to a very minor degree to fulfil the function of what might be termed policing the world.

These Presidential commitments (it is important to keep in mind the word Presidential and not speak of them as "American" commitments) are contained in Point six and Point eight. In Point six the President, with Mr. Churchill, expresses his "hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety with in their own borders." In point eight two elements which must be present if this peace is to be established are stated. The world is suffering today from the aggressive actions of certain nations. Therefore, "the disarmament of such nations is essential." But the disarmament of aggressor nations is not presented as the sole requisite. It must be followed by "a wider and permanent system of general security." The President in offering this second suggestion is obviously not presenting it as something which applies to every country but the United States. The least he is promising is that the Presidential powers which he holds will be used in co-

operation with other countries to keep the peace of the world. This pledge, limited though it may be, is an advance of considerable importance. Moreover the fact that it is limited means that it has more chance of being carried out than were the pledges of President Wilson which depended upon Congressional sanction. President Roosevelt sent the eight point declaration to Congress for its information, but no Congressional endorsement was asked for or was necessary.

President Roosevelt told Congress that the eight point declaration of principles was "a goal which is worth while for our type of civilization to seek." The goal cannot however be achieved till Hitler is defeated. Both President and Congress have determined that the national policy of the United States is to aid those countries opposing aggression. The President made his decision when France fell and Italy entered the war. Congress supported him when it passed the Lease-Lend Act. Neither President nor Congress have made any promises which could be construed as indicating the United States would take military measures to check aggression. War can only be declared by Congress but the President can as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy engage in restricted military activities. He made no promise on those lines however in his Atlantic conferences with the British Prime Minister.

Some British commentators were felt by President Roosevelt to have read too much into the eight-point declaration of principles. The American isolationists also read too much into them. An article written for the "Chicago Tribune" so incensed the President that he asked Majority Leader Barkley to deal with it on the floor of the Senate. The article stated that the Atlantic conference had formulated plans for what amounted to an Anglo-American-Russian Alliance, that the invasion of the Continent would be necessary before Hitler could be defeated with the aid of American troops and that America was in fact nearer war as a consequence of the meeting though not in the immediate future. These statements were described as "deliberate falsehoods." The debate which followed Senator Barkley's statement well illustrates the President's view of the Atlantic Conference and the isolationist view. The eight points constituted said Mr. Barkley "the hopes, wishes and desires of the two men who joined in that statement." They also represented "the aspirations of nearly every civilized nation in the world." Some people had tried to interpret the declaration as a kind of Alliance. "There is not the slightest foundation for any such contention or implication... so far as our country is concerned no additional commitment was made to Great Britain."

Senator Johnson of California, the veteran isolationist leader, took the view that the eight point declaration did constitute an alliance. If there is an agreement in a written instrument with a belligerent and a type of a certain character expressed, it will be necessary to do what is necessary to be done to make that hope come true, and the force of the United States must be used for the purpose of carrying on war to effectuate that purpose. Senator Johnson insisted. Senator Taft rounded off the debate by remarking, I have been puzzled by the nature of the joint Declaration and I wanted to be sure that I understood the majority leader when he said that it is merely a statement of policy of the President's policy—or such policy as he, as President, may properly enunciate but it does not have an obligation in any way on the United States Government. Senator Barkley emphasized once again in his reply that the Declaration constituted a hope and not a commitment.

The controversy which has raged over the precise nature of the eight-point declaration of principles has drawn attention away from the most important consideration, which was simply that President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill met. Nothing which they said or did could overshadow the simple fact of the meeting, and the meeting itself aroused practically no criticism. The President was the head of a country still legally neutral and Mr. Churchill the head of a country at war, but yet they discussed for three days or more how another country could be crushed. The British for two years had shown their readiness to use military means to contribute to this end, the United States was willing to do anything short of war. The President by his meeting with Mr. Churchill showed his hostility to Hitler even though the country was not engaged in hostilities with him. This demonstration of hostility was not criticized either.

The effort in some quarters to make more out of the Atlantic meeting than was justified made it necessary to minimize it in the United States somewhat more than it need have been. Once the distinction has been drawn between the President's powers and the powers of Congress it becomes almost an insult to the President to maintain that the eight point declaration is merely a pious wish for the future. Signatures are not put to paper in so light hearted manner. The President on his own behalf made a pledge. He has not committed the Government for the Government consists of President and Congress, but he has committed himself to a definite policy of collaboration with Britain in, first, bringing about the downfall of Hitler and then helping her in the reconstruction period which will follow.

Low people in good circumstances, fine clothes, and equipages will insolently show contempt for all those who cannot afford as fine clothes, as good an equipage, and who have not (as their terms) as much money in their pockets.—Lord Chesterfield.

ALONG THE HIGHWAYS

Sept. 21.—The telephone has been busy this evening: we have had numerous enquiries regarding a delightful fragrance that appears to have attracted a lot of attention on our roads today. It seems strange to write of the delightful fragrance of our roads, but as Shanghai is reported to be the city of a thousand smells, a few of them must be pleasant ones; they cannot all be similar to the Soochow Creek variety. The fragrance is causing all the excitement of the "fragrant olive" (*Osmantthus fragrans*) better known, perhaps, by its Chinese name of "Kuei hwa". It is a native evergreen with shiny dark-green leaves: its flowers are small but delightfully fragrant, and are at the very slightest hint of flower at the present time, the blossoms of one being of a much lighter shade than those of the other. The shrub is a great favourite with the Chinese and flowers are used to add flavour to tea; the leaves are, or were, also used, but in this case, they were used for adulteration purposes together with the Camellia. It is reported that the addition of a pound of "Kuei hwa" leaves to a box of black tea improved its flavour considerably. It is rather a different matter when the fragrance of the shrub, but we are always reminded of ripe fruit, especially ripe apricots, when we are close to the shrubs. The mystery of the fragrance on our roads is easily understood for the scent of the shrub is carried over long distances in the breeze and a single shrub will add fragrance to a large area and it is very often noticed in places where it is least expected. The largest shrubs that we know locally are growing in the garden of a friend, and so far as the shrub but the best display of bloom is generally to be found in a garden on Hungjiao Road, a little east of Rubicon Road corner. The shrubs on Rockhill Road are very old and they would be better described as trees. Shrubs having leaves taken in a garden flower-pot, and so far as the cultivation of plants in the garden or greenhouses is concerned there is no type of plant container so useful provided the pots are kept washed to permit the free passage of air. However, the growing of plants in the house is a different matter and the flower-pot is not such a useful article for this work. Much experimental work has been carried out with a view to providing a proper container for plants growing in the house during the Winter as it is common knowledge that when plants are taken into a heated apartment, and so far as their vitality quickly, and others die despite constant attention to watering and the provision of as much sunlight as is necessary for the plant in ordinary circumstances. Many of us have noticed that when plants are growing in tin containers such as are generally placed inside flower baskets, they have a longer life than those growing in ordinary pots, provided that they were not damaged too much when they were transferred from the pot to the basket. The obvious reason for this is that the porousness of the pot becomes a defect instead of a virtue, the upper portion of the soil in the pot may be quite wet, but that portion of soil around the sides of the pot is often baked dry and the plant is fed by the water in the pot, and the soil around the inside of the pot, the plant is sure to suffer. This dryness is caused by the fact that rooms heated by hot air have a low moisture content and evaporation quickly removes the water from the soil and also from the soil immediately inside the pot. Daily watering may be considered sufficient to replace any loss of moisture, but in practice this is not so, for the pot, being porous, takes up about half of the water given away, and the soil around the pot is baked dry. This practice often results in waterlogging of the soil and we cannot have free aeration of soil when it is in a waterlogged condition. Glazed pots are therefore better than kiln-dried ones, for plants in heated apartments and even in the open air should be used to advantage; but for ordinary horticultural work in the garden, we must still use porous containers to assist in giving plants the benefit of soil aeration.—W.J.K.

Sept. 23.—At this time of the year we begin to think a little about plants for the house during the Winter, so a few remarks about plant containers may not be out of place. Most of us have a traditional belief in the virtues of the "old-fashioned flower-pot," and so far as the cultivation of plants in the garden or greenhouses is concerned there is no type of plant container so useful provided the pots are kept washed to permit the free passage of air. However, the growing of plants in the house is a different matter and the flower-pot is not such a useful article for this work. Much experimental work has been carried out with a view to providing a proper container for plants growing in the house during the Winter as it is common knowledge that when plants are taken into a heated apartment, and so far as their vitality quickly, and others die despite constant attention to watering and the provision of as much sunlight as is necessary for the plant in ordinary circumstances. Many of us have noticed that when plants are growing in tin containers such as are generally placed inside flower baskets, they have a longer life than those growing in ordinary pots, provided that they were not damaged too much when they were transferred from the pot to the basket. The obvious reason for this is that the porousness of the pot becomes a defect instead of a virtue, the upper portion of the soil in the pot may be quite wet, but that portion of soil around the sides of the pot is often baked dry and the plant is fed by the water in the pot, and the soil around the inside of the pot, the plant is sure to suffer. This dryness is caused by the fact that rooms heated by hot air have a low moisture content and evaporation quickly removes the water from the soil and also from the soil immediately inside the pot. Daily watering may be considered sufficient to replace any loss of moisture, but in practice this is not so, for the pot, being porous, takes up about half of the water given away, and the soil around the pot is baked dry. This practice often results in waterlogging of the soil and we cannot have free aeration of soil when it is in a waterlogged condition. Glazed pots are therefore better than kiln-dried ones, for plants in heated apartments and even in the open air should be used to advantage; but for ordinary horticultural work in the garden, we must still use porous containers to assist in giving plants the benefit of soil aeration.—W.J.K.

Sept. 25.—Not so very long ago the River Plate was in the news in a big way: today, we have to refer to that place as the home of the Pampas Grass (*Cortaderia argentea*) which was at one time called *Cynarium*, from *gynae*, female. It is a most popular plant for growing in specimen groups on the lawn and one of the most ornamental of the grasses, especially at this time of the year when it is in full beauty, the tall feathery plumes in places. The pampas grass is not too particular as to soil conditions, but it will grow more luxuriantly if it is given a little extra food at planting time. In cold districts the plants may suffer during the Winter, but there, no harm done to the roots although the foliage often dies back. We find that by permitting the foliage to remain on the plants all Winter, it acts as a protection against frost. It is a very easy matter to cut it off in early Spring, having quickly removed that time, and before long the plants are as handsome as ever. If a protected position can be found for the plants, so much the better, but we are afraid that as most of our gardens run North and South, it may be difficult to find a protected position for the plants from the winter wind, at the same time, in full view from the room windows, and we would rather have our plants a little exposed than hidden away around a corner. However, plants protected by vegetation in a sheltered position, and in a warm place, in hot, dry weather, this "king of the grasses" requires a much around its roots and plenty of water. It is a slow job raising plants from seed and it is better to beg a clump than do this. The clumps are easily divided and as most of those to be seen locally would be improved by division, there should not be much difficulty in persuading a friend to spare a piece about a foot square. The plumes are excellent for house decoration as they last a long time when cut; those required for this purpose should be cut as soon as they mature for they are liable to get dirty and untidy if left too long on the plants. Male and female flowers are found on different plants, the female being the larger, and the male being this is distinct from many of our garden plants

for, on many, the male flower is the most attractive: the Stock is a good example of this.—W.J.K.

Sept. 25.—We were cutting pampas grass the other day and after we had got rather badly scratched we began to think of plants that are protected by nature against the actions of man and beast. We all know that many animals are vegetarians and that there is a continual war raging between the animal and vegetable kingdoms and that a lot of people hereabouts, animals do not realize that if they attack plants and trees indiscriminately and remove all leaves and bark, they will eventually kill them and in due course their own existence would be imperilled. Most of us know just how far we can go in removing parts of a plant and we often go to great pains to cultivate species that are useful to us for food and clothing. However, many of us do not worry ourselves about those plants that are not essential for our existence unless they happen to be useful to us in an ornamental way. Generally speaking, plants have at their disposal means of defence only: there are some that capture insects and live on their juices, but we can leave these for the insects being. First of all, there are the plants that are protected by poison, these develop poison in order to protect foliage, stems, fruit and flowers and while some develop chemical compounds that are fatal to animals, they are, at the same time, harmless to many insects or, at any rate, they do not act in quite the same way in all cases. The leaves of the Deadly Nightshade are poisonous to many animals, but certain beetles feed upon them. Some plants bear leaves that have a strong odour and are easily recognized as dangerous, but others have foliage that is quite odourless unless crushed and it is surprising how animals can distinguish these from those that are safe to eat. The Meadow Safran, Euphorbia, Gentians and Daphnias may be included among the odourless-leaved plants and these are never eaten by the smaller animals and seldom by the larger ones. We have been carefully watching a bed of Daphnias all the Summer (unknown to the family of course) and many cynomys plants are growing in close proximity to the Daphnias and three goats have been permitted to roam at will amongst the plants for a long while. The cynomys has been defoliated for ages and as soon as young leaves have appeared, they have been eaten by the goats. The Daphnias have left alone and they are still covered with foliage. In this case, the goat refused to be a "goat".—W.J.K.

STRAY NOTES

Sept. 20.—Ever since I wrote that note about the "commonest bird" I have been taking an interest in petrels, especially in the one I am hoping to see some very shortly. They are indeed an interesting family and could alone give any man a lifelong study: they are generally spoken of as a group—petrels, shearwaters and fulmars; and, as may be imagined in the case of birds which are named by sailors—there is a story behind each name. Petrel: the little bird which is called after St. Peter because of its apparent attempts to walk on the water (they "wiggle" their legs over the water as they fly close to the surface of the water when out on their lawful occasions. Fulmar: sailors call a gull a Mew because of the familiar call; this petrel has a peculiar musky scent and thus became known as the "foul-mew" (or fulmar); the smell is so strong that the nesting holes can be found by scent alone. The family life of petrels is peculiar. They spend all their time at sea, riding the huge waves when not flying, and, I believe, sometimes perishing for lack of sleep when the great storms come. When the breeding season begins they come ashore: their legs are so weak they will not support them and they drag themselves on their breasts with the aid of wings and paddling feet. Their nesting holes are also in the ground, for they use open ground, cliff edges and (generally) holes of any kind into which they can creep for safety: they lay one egg only and feed the young by pumping oily, half-digested food down the throat of the young before going back to their solitary babe up to a great degree of fatness before giving it the sailor's farewell and leaving it to live on its fat: hence the canny folk on the islands west of Scotland, gather in the young eagles year by year to fatten them for the table. The petrel has a terrible secret: sailors have an affectionate name for fulmars, which is Nelly... but the favourite name of those who know the birds best is (I apologize in advance)... Stinker.—E.S.W.

IN PARENTHESIS

Message

A Miss Miles, who failed to keep an appointment recently with her furnace man, found a note from him later, distinguished in our mind as well as hers by both brevity and clarity. It said, simply, "James has been here. James."

Definition of a Friend

When you're at the end of your rope, he'll be at the other end pulling you up.... He'll give you a job when others give you a jibe.... He'll look out for your welfare when others give you the farewell.—Louis Sobol.

Nonchalance

"I saw you got on the bus with a hundred-pound bomb under his arm and sat down. What's that you've got on your lap?" asked the conductor.

"It's a delayed action bomb I'm taking to the police station, come the answer."

"I'm a friend, said the conductor. You don't want to carry a thing like that on your lap. Put it under the seat!"—Tit-Bits.

First Night

OSCAR Wilde arrived at his club one evening, after witnessing a first production of a play that was a complete failure.

"Dear, how did your play go tonight?" said a friend.

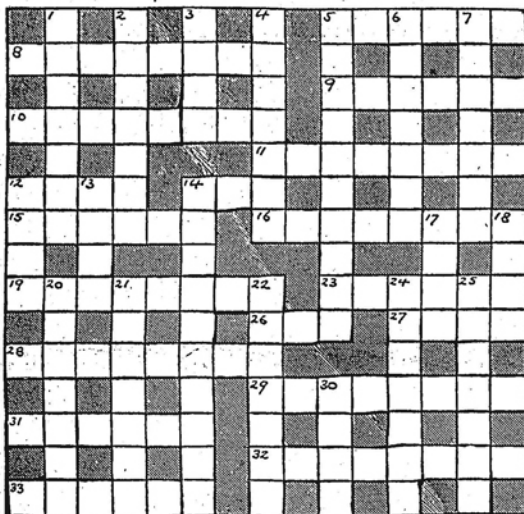
"Oh, was the lofty response, the play was a great success, but the audience was a failure."

Critique

We have the greatest respect for the memory of Mark Twain, but a sort of useful remark for Mickey Rooney, but that doesn't detract from the pleasure we got out of hearing a couple of ladies who lunched near us trying to decide what movie they'd see that afternoon. One of them held out for "Stagecoach" at the "Museum" and the other, at the other end of the line, to the Capitol and see Mickey Finn," she said.

CROSSWORD PUZZLES

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph.")

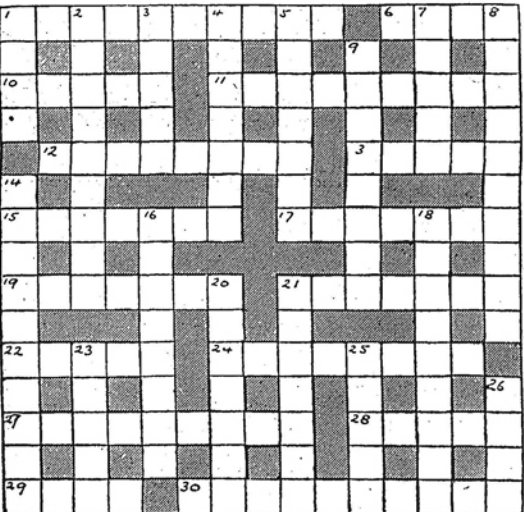


ACROSS

- 5 Conflict in colour brings its own recompense
6 Scan a region for agreement
9 By no means firm
10 Colloquially learned
11 An appetiser from abroad
12 Something of the farmer's you must not trample on
14 Refrain
15 A starting point
16 If the concert hall is this, one finds it hard to appreciate moving airs
19 If this is effective it can make some baseball players feel all at sea
23 Merely a sideline by the way
29 For curiosities one should keep mum about this
31 Tear
32 An opening item
33 This unfamiliar figure is more than odd
34 A bird
35 This keeps the doctors busy
36 Being beaten, is abroad in bed

DOWN

- 1 This adviser will tell you how to turn up tin in part of Cornwall
2 Artist's work this
3 This grows on one
4 Passenger service is in his line
5 Where bulls are shot without cruelty (two words)
6 This occupation has material results
7 Constructed afresh
12 This is not, oddly enough, made by a cooper
13 A changed concert item leads to trouble
14 Decidedly out of date
17 Warmth can turn to this emotion
18 A certain distance behind the house
20 Note of advice in singing form
21 When heartless this may be applied to the mouth instead of the head
22 A bit of diviner of a sort
24 A bit of jewellery, perhaps
25 A disease
30 A spoil-sport



ACROSS

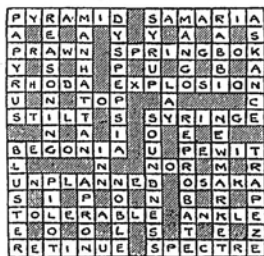
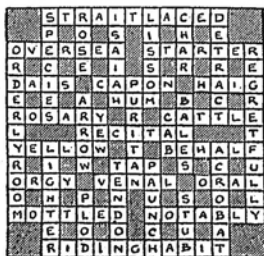
- 1 "Pence to Sam" (anag.)
6 A hand-to-hand encounter
10 Remove the heart and the bush is changed
11 This ill epithet is enough to make a chum tire
12 A place for display
13 Abyssinian town
15 The soul of a car?
17 This famous rock contains mineral
19 Lifelessness
21 A place to rest is the first consideration in this nomad
22 A tree
24 Little life has had much light thrown on it by this
27 Shit to blacken a man in
28 Once a coin, always grand
29 Reverse a dance for a bad look
30 True of a promotion, of course

DOWN

- 1 One must give this for this mere material
2 A notoriously mad fellow (two words)
3 A moving joint at table
4 Earnest
5 "Her malt" (anag.)
6 A backward prefix
7 There are big problems in Africa, but this is one of the little ones
9 The little devil's been hung on the line, and is damaged
14 The origin of this sort of thing lacks purpose
16 Where one soon look forward to relaxation
18 Punny, isn't it?
20 Pardon
21 One of the pointed arguments that says might is right
23 Glee? Oh, no!
25 This has a central suggestion
29 A degree above the start of 30 across

The solutions will be published next week

SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES



From Daily News Ads.

As announced by the Directorate General of Chinese Customs (Ministry of Finance), no export from Shanghai will be allowed to be shipped to any port or city in the unoccupied area.

Directors of the Metal Industries of China, Ltd., have declared an interim dividend in respect of the year ending December 31, 1941, of \$2 per share payable on October 21, to shareholders on the register on October 11.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the "Vigorewheel" Limited a special resolution was passed to the effect that the company be wound up voluntarily and that F. C. Roberts and P. M. Ashton be appointed jointly and severally liquidators.

The name of the Elite Butchery Co., Ltd., will, in default of compliance with the provisions of article 194 of the China Order-in-Council 1925, be struck off the Register of British Companies in Shanghai and the company will be dissolved on October 10, 1941.

Creditors and others having claims against the estate of the late Arthur Lewis John are required to send particulars in writing to Mav John, 753 Yu Yuen Road, Shanghai, before November 22, 1941, after which date the assets will be distributed among the persons entitled thereto.

Creditors of The Crittall Manufacturing Co. (China) Ltd., which is being voluntarily wound-up, are required to send their names, addresses and particulars of their claims to Messrs. E. F. Hardman and H. R. Cleland, c/o Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, 2 Peking Road, Shanghai, before October 5, 1941.

Creditors of the China Spinners, Ltd., and the China Textile Manufacturing Co., Ltd., which are being voluntarily wound-up, are required to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims to the liquidator, Mr. F. G. Maund, c/o Thomson & Co., 1 The Bund, Shanghai, before October 10, 1941.

As announced by Messrs. William Hunt & Co. and Butterfield & Swire (acting for The China Navigation Co., Ltd.), new increased rates of storage will come into effect from October 15 in respect of all cargo in the godowns, situated in the French Concession. All cargo delivered on and after that date will be charged storage at the new rates irrespective of rates prevailing when cargo was received.

Shippers have been advised by the agents of The China Navigation Co., Ltd. and The Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd., that effective from October 1, and until further notice, special surcharge of Hongkong \$1.50 net per Bill of Lading ton will be enforced on all cargo to Tientsin, and current rates of freight to Tsingtao, Weihaiwei and Chefoo will be increased by approximately 10 to 15 per cent.

By permission of the N.E.L. Government, dividend warrants issued by the N.V. Meatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-Een Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat for the lately declared dividend of 10 Gulder Cents per share payable to shareholders in China and Hongkong have been mailed on September 27 in Shanghai. Dividends to shareholders resident in Siam, Malaya, Manila, Switzerland, Canada, Australia and England have been mailed in Medan, Sumatra.

Applications are invited by the Shanghai Municipal Council for the post of Assistant Pathologist (Male) in the Public Health Department. Candidates who may be of any nationality should preferably be not more than 30 years of age and unmarried. They must hold registrable qualifications in medicine and surgery of university standard. Candidates must have had working experience of the routine of a pathological laboratory, and practical knowledge of the manufacture of bacterial vaccines in bulk. It is essential that candidates be able to speak and write English. Experience in tropical medicine would be an added qualification. Salary according to qualifications and experience. The selected candidate will be required to pass a strict medical examination as to his fitness to serve. Applications in the candidates' own handwriting accompanied by certified copies of three recent testimonials should be sent to the Commissioner of Public Health, Shanghai Municipal Council, not later than October 30, 1941. Envelopes should be sealed and marked "Assistant Pathologist."

395m. XMHD 760kc.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD

CONCISE
CLEAR
CANDID

XMHD broadcasts news in English daily at 2.45 and 9 p.m. and news in Chinese daily at 12.30 and 9.15 p.m.

MAILS COMING AND GOING
EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS
WEATHER
LOCAL EVENTS OF THE DAY

At other hours, the Shanghai Christian Broadcasting Association broadcasts in English and Chinese language programme of music and talks.

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of month	Barometer		Wind		Hygrometer 9 a.m.		Thermometer in Shade		Weather Conditions
	0	Atmos. Therm.	Direction	(1-12)	Dry	Wet	Max.	Min.	
Sept. 19	30.02	74.3	N N W	1	73.0	70.0	85.1	64.0	O.
" 20	30.10	73.8	N N E	1	72.0	67.0	85.7	61.0	O.
" 21	30.10	75.0	N	1	74.8	68.4	78.3	66.0	O.
" 22	30.10	74.1	N N W	1	73.6	68.2	81.0	60.0	O.
" 23	30.12	73.0	N N E	2	70.0	68.5	73.0	61.2	R.
" 24	30.04	72.9	N N W	2	66.6	61.4	80.1	63.1	R.
" 25	30.10	72.7	N N W	2	71.0	67.1	86.7	62.4	R.

EXPLANATION

B—blue sky F—fog H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds D—drizzle L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Minimum Temperature 1941	Maximum Temperature 1941	Minimum Temperature 1940	Maximum Temperature 1940	Rainfall 1941	Rainfall 1940
Sept. 19	65.0°F.	86.0°F.	82.0°F.	79.0°F.	NH	NH
" 20	66.0	86.0	81.0	76.0	0.41-in.	0.41-in.
" 21	68.0	84.0	79.0	81.0	NH	NH
" 22	67.0	85.0	79.0	79.0	0.18	0.18
" 23	63.0	83.0	78.0	73.0	0.60-in.	4.83
" 24	64.0	85.0	79.0	76.0	0.24	0.24
" 25	64.0	80.0	85.0	76.5	NH	0.19

Local Food Prices

The prices given below are those obtaining in markets and shops in the districts and on the date stated. These prices have not been fixed by the Municipalities. This comparative price list for districts is published weekly and is a measure to enable the public to buy in the cheapest market.

Average prices obtaining on Sept. 27
H.—Hongkew Market and shops in Hongkew District. W.—Seymour Road Market and shops in Western District. F.C.—Markets and shops in the French Concession.

H. W. F. C.		H. W. F. C.	
BEEF		VEGETABLES	
Rib	4.20-4.50-4.00	B'boos	1.20-1.00-1.20
Rump	5.00-5.00-4.00	Beans	0.70-0.80-0.70
Sirloin	5.00-5.00-4.00	B'root	0.25-0.30-0.30
Soup	2.50-2.50-2.80	C'bage	0.45-0.30-0.30
Suet	1.70-1.50-1.50	" F.	0.70-1.20-0.80
MUTTON		" S.	0.50-0.30-0.35
Lamb	2.00-2.00-1.90	Carrots	0.90-1.20-1.20
Gigot	2.00-2.00-1.90	Onions	0.12-0.15-0.15
PORK		Potato	0.40-0.40-0.37
Lard	2.20-2.50-2.17	" S.	0.25-0.40-0.30
Leg	3.10-3.80-3.10	Spinach	0.50-0.60-0.60
Cutlet	3.40-3.80-3.12	" T.	1.40-1.50-1.40
Should.	2.80-3.80-3.12	Turnips	0.40-0.40-0.30
Knuck.	2.00-1.50-1.23	GROCERY	
		Coffee	5.00-4.40-4.60
		Flour	0.45-0.50-0.80
		Macar.	1.60-1.50-1.20
		Noodles	0.70-0.60-0.65
		Salt T.	0.70-0.68-0.65
		" H.	1.10-1.10-1.10
		Tea Ch.	8.00-8.00-6.50
		PREPARED MEAT	
		Bacon	3.00-4.80-4.60
		Ham C.	3.63-4.00-4.00
		Ham F.	6.00-5.00-5.00
		S. Pork	2.72-2.20-2.20
		FISH	
		Carp	2.00-1.80-2.00
		Cod	2.50-2.50-2.50
		Cod	3.20-3.20-1.80
		Eel A.	2.40-1.40-1.30
		M'darin	3.00-4.50-4.50
		Pravens	0.55-0.55-0.50
		Salmon	2.80-2.40-2.40
		Soles	1.50-1.80-1.70
		Yellow	1.50-1.30-1.30
		White	1.20-1.40-1.00
		Average Prices for the calendar month of September:—	
Commodities	Unit	Average Price month	Sept. 24 Sept. 1941
Non-glutinous rice (K'an Mee)	Shih	\$151.14	\$152.50
First grade	Shih	144.30	145.58
Second grade	Shih	119.24	122.00
Best quality	Shih	111.31	114.43
Second grade	Shih	111.26	112.94
Glutinous rice (Nee Mee)	Shih	124.62	124.28
White flour (Bicycle)	40 lb. net	33.975	34.273
Chin-l'sal	Chin	325	304
Yellow bean sprouts	Chin	350	311
Fresh pork	Chin	2.750	2.798
Fresh fish	Chin	1.527	1.412
Soy bean oil	Chin	2.051	2.148
Soy bean sauce	Chin	5.55	5.55
Coal briquettes	100 chin	16.887	16.974
Grey shirrings	Ch'ih	672	660

VEAL			
Cutlets	5.00 5.00 —	" C.	0.80 0.70 0.30
BUTTER		" Macar.	1.60 1.50 1.20
Rump	3.60 3.00 3.40	Noodles	0.70 0.60 0.65
Soup	2.40 2.20 2.20	Salt T.	0.70 0.30 0.50
Goat	— 2.16	" C.	0.70 0.43 0.47
PREPARED MEAT		" Sugar T.	1.30 1.40 1.30
Bacon	3.00 4.80 4.60	" H.	1.10 1.10 1.10
Ham C.	3.63 4.00 4.00	Oil and Bean Curd	
Ham F.	6.00 6.20 6.80	" C.	0.20 0.35 0.10
S. Pork	2.72 — 2.20	Bean C.	0.20 0.35 0.20
FISH		Soya O.	2.80 1.80 1.82
Carp	2.00 1.80 2.00	MILK, BUTTER AND BREAD	
Carp A.	2.50 2.80 —	" A.	1.25 1.25 1.35
Cod	3.20 3.20 1.80	" B.	0.90 0.92 0.80
Eel A.	2.40 1.40 1.30	" Con.	4.50 5.50 5.10
M'darin	3.00 4.50 4.50	" ATT.	1.35 1.29 —
Pravens	0.55 0.55 0.50	Butter	9.20 9.50 9.50
Salmon	2.80 2.40 —	Margar.	2.60 2.60 2.70
Soles	1.50 1.80 1.70	Bread	0.77 0.77 0.77
Whbat	1.50 1.30 —	SOAPS	
Yellow	1.20 1.40 1.00		
Herring	1.20 1.50 0.80	Toilet	0.90 0.95 1.00
Ribbon	1.10 1.00 1.00	Washing	1.71 1.25 1.30
Salmon	2.20 1.80 1.80	RICE	
POULTRY AND EGGS			
Chic. D.	3.30 3.40 2.30	K'mee	0.87 0.83 0.82
Chick	7.00 6.50 7.00	1st gra.	0.60 0.62 0.63
Eggs	4.20 4.00 3.50	FRUIT	
AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE CALENDAR MONTH OF SEPTEMBER:—			
Commodities	Unit	Average Price month	Sept. 24 Sept. 1941
Non-glutinous rice (K'an Mee)	Shih	\$151.14	\$152.50
First grade	Shih	144.30	145.58
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Soy bean sauce	Chin	5.55	5.55
Coal briquettes	100 chin	16.887	16.974
Grey shirrings	Ch'ih	672	660

Yellow 1.20 1.00 1.00			
SALTED FISH		SOAPS	
Herring 1.20 1.00 1.50	0.80	Toilet 0.90 0.85 1.30	
Ribbon 1.10 1.00 1.50	0.80	Washing 1.07 1.25 1.00	
Salmon 2.20 1.80 1.80	1.80		
POULTRY AND EGGS		RICE	
Chic. D. 3.20 3.40 2.50	2.80	K'mee 0.87 0.83 0.82	
Duck 7.00 5.50 7.00	5.00	1st gra. 0.69 0.62 0.63	
Eggs 4.20 4.00 3.00	3.00		
FRUIT		COAL AND FUEL	
Apples 1.20 1.00 1.20	1.20	Anth. 520.520.500	
Bananas 0.95 0.60 0.70	0.70	K'chen 600. 010.	
Lemons 0.90 1.00 1.00	1.00	Briage.	
Orange 14.30 12 14.40	14.40	17.20 17.20 17.20	
Pears 12.40 10 12.40	12.40	Char. — 47.00	
		Wood — 50.10	
		K'sene 1.48 1.40 1.50	